

# THE CARPENTER

A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, and Kindred Interests.

VOL. XIV.—No. 1.  
Established 1881.

PHILADELPHIA, JANUARY, 1894.

Fifty Cents per Year.  
Single Copies, 5 Cts.

## ON THE LIVING WAGE.

Speaking at the hall of the Positivist Society, Fetter Lane, London, on the subject of "The Economic Problem as illustrated by the Recent Struggle in the Coal Trade," Mr. Frederick Harrison said that all men really labored for society, and no work was really and strictly remunerated. No one could say that ministers of the state, that soldiers or sailors, or sick nurses were remunerated in accordance with the services they rendered to society, and he maintained that all honest industries were also worthy of honor if worthily filled. It was impossible to buy a really conscientious and devoted discharge of any labor. Much had been done to organize education and to make the whole body of the workers honorable members of the community, but that which had most emphatically contributed to raise the standard of civilization had been the great labor struggles of the last few years. The dock strike of 1889 first drew public attention to the new phase of the great labor problem, which had been very properly called the new unionism, and the great labor struggles since that time, culminating in the terrible struggle in the coal trade, had been engaged in to assert the principle that the workers were entitled to a decent and civilized life. It was the duty and interest of society, as well as the duty of the state, to co-operate in the movement for a living wage, and if the capitalistic classes and the well-to-do classes as a whole had shown a warmer sympathy with this claim when it was first put forward much trouble might have been averted. The living wage must be recognized to be at all times and everywhere the first charge on the products of labor, and until that first charge was made there could be no question of profit.

"BREAD and butter" dances in aid of the unemployed are just now all the rage in Australian cities.

MANY carpenters and other tradesmen are rushing into the large cities in the vain hope of getting work this winter. This is a great mistake.

WILLIAM D. HOWELLS says: "I think that every man ought to work for his living, without exception, and that, when he has once avouched his willingness to work, society should provide him with work and warrant him a living."

THE term penny, when used to mark the size of nails is supposed to be a corruption of pound. Thus a three-penny nail was such that 1,000 of them weighed three pounds, a four-penny such that 1,000 weighed four pounds, and so on.

NATIONAL Furniture Workers' Union has issued a circular letter asking all trade organizations to use their influence to compel Brunswick, Balke & Collender, billiard table manufacturers, and Rothchild & Co., otherwise known as "The American Bar Fixture Company," to do justice to their employees. The principal factories of these firms are located in New York, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis and Indianapolis.

INTERNATIONAL Typographical Union committee at Washington, D. C., in charge of the agitation for governmental ownership and control of the telegraph, are much encouraged at the interest shown in their work as well as the gratifying responses that are being received from the subordinate unions all over the country. They have ascertained that several Congressmen have already prepared bills looking to governmental control, ownership and operation of the telegraph.

## EXPULSIONS

F. M. MORGAN from Union 735, Nelsonville, O., for defrauding the Union out of money and hiring non-union men.

F. K. SOLMAN from Union 526, Galveston, Tex., for stealing tools.

CHAS. E. COSS from Union 127, Omaha, Neb., for embezzlement of \$16.75, proceeds of picnic on June 25th.

P. H. MCLEIN from Union 117, Evanston, Ill., for misappropriating funds of Union.

C. H. HOLBEN from Union 555, Leominster, Mass., for misappropriation of Union funds.

JOHN F. DAVIS from Union 770, Jeffersonville, Ind., for misappropriation of moneys belonging to said Union.

## WARNING AGAINST JOHN M. SCHUTZ

Union 160, East St. Louis, warns all our locals and the public against a former member of that Union. He is a deaf and dumb mute named John M. Schutz, who is going around from town to town securing funds to carry him through by saying he is trying to get back to East St. Louis. He is a fraud.

## DIRECTORY OF CARPENTER'S BUSINESS AGENTS OR WALKING DELEGATES.

BOSTON, MASS.—J. G. Clinkard, 699 Washington Street.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—R. Beatty, P. O. Box 18, Station W, of 353 Fulton street.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—C. L. Brooks, Residence, 101 Ann place or Corner Huron and Elliott streets.

CINCINNATI, O.—David Fisher, 475 Walnut street.

CHICAGO, ILL.—

CLEVELAND, O.—Vincent Harin, residence, 121 Carlton street; office, Room 11, 188 Superior street.

COLLEGE POINT, N. Y.—John Heinrich, College Point, Long Island, N. Y.

HARTFORD, CONN.—Frank McKenna, 1063 Broad street.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.—W. E. Baker.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.—J. Bettendorf.

NEW YORK.—John N. Halkett and Frank F. Schultz.

NORWOOD, MASS.—James Hadden, P. O. Box 121.

ST. LOUIS, MO.—V. S. Lamb, 4218 Larpy avenue.

## ONE POINT IN WESLING'S ARTICLES CORRECTED.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Dec. 15, '93.

I noticed in the November CARPENTER the suggestions of Mr. A. H. Wesling are very good with the exception of the method he uses in jointing a smoothing plane, which is in my opinion a poor one. You take a plane that is very rounding; it will take three times as long to rub it down on sandpaper as it would to face it off with a fine plane or jointer, and then it will not be straight.

For instance, you take a block of wood 3 inches wide and 6 inches long and rub it over sandpaper. You will find that the outer edges wore off more than the centre, and it is the same with a plane and you cannot get a straight surface. The correct and quickest way is to use a jointer.

Yours,  
Union 72.

ADAM C. HAROLD.

IN THE article written by A. H. Wesling on "Saws," and published in this journal in the fourth column about five inches from top, it should read "Bandsaw" instead of "Handsaw."

## CHICAGO CONVENTION OF THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

After eight days' session the Convention adjourned Dec. 19, 1893. There were 99 delegates present, representing all the large National and International Unions and every section of the country. The U. S. delegates were General Secretary P. J. McGuire, of Philadelphia, R. C. Longsdon, St. Louis, Mo., L. R. Carl, Auburn, N. Y., and J. J. Linahan, of Chicago. Fully 450,000 trade union men were the constituency of this convention.

In the February CARPENTER we will give a more detailed report of the proceedings. The address of Henry D. Lloyd, the millionaire philanthropist of Chicago, was a masterpiece of scholarly enthusiasm and inspiring logic. We give place to part of it on pages 8 and 9 of this month's journal; the balance will be in our February issue. Copies of this address can be had free in pamphlet form by writing the Secretary of the Federation, Mr. Chris Evans, 14 Clinton Place, New York City. 20,000 copies were ordered printed.

The address of welcome by Wm. C. Pomeroy in behalf of the Chicago Trade and Labor Assembly, indeed was a unique gem of rhetoric, and though startling and sensational in several respects, was in thorough keeping with the dolorous conditions of the thousands of unemployed of Chicago.

It was indeed a very significant and encouraging event in the proceedings of the second day, when a large delegation of clergymen of various religious denominations appeared, and presented a resolution of hearty co-operation with the work of the trade union movement.

At various periods in the proceedings addresses were delivered by invited speakers. David Luhm, a merchant of Sacramento, Cal., advocated a system of cheap railroad rates for freight for all sections of the country, and the same to be under charge of the U. S. Postal Service at a uniform rate of one cent per pound all over the United States.

Mrs. Florence Kelley, daughter of ex-Congressman "Pig-iron" Kelley, gave the delegates an instructive and practical talk on factory inspection. By appointment of Gov. Altgelt, Mrs. Kelley is the chief of the Sweat-shop and Factory Inspectors of Illinois.

Notwithstanding a constitutional law to the contrary, a flood of 162 resolutions poured in on the convention and kept it in session 2½ days longer than usual. Every conceivable phase of the labor question was dealt with in these resolutions. The resolutions adopted will be summarized in our February journal.

The old staff of officers were re-elected with the addition of two more Vice-Presidents. Denver, Col., was chosen as the place of meeting for the next convention.

THE INDIANA State Federation of Labor meets in Peru, Ind., July 17, next.

THE NATIONAL Brotherhood of Electrical Workers now have 68 locals and 11,000 members and \$26,000 in their treasuries.

A TRADES and Labor Conference takes place in New York City, January 5th, to prepare labor measures to be urged on the coming Constitutional Convention in that State next May.

WEED THEM OUT.—The trade unionist who regards his union only as so much and holds it in the same esteem as the statesman of to-day does the State, as though it were the milch cow of the field, and only calculates what butter she will "yield," had better step out of the organization. He is a hindrance rather than an advantage. —E.



NOTE the prizes offered on page 8 of this journal.

MEMBERSHIP cards for 1894-1895 and new ledgers are now ready.

SEND in your list of local officers for the new term beginning this month. Don't delay further.

SEND to the G. S. for a dispensation if your members can't pay dues or your Union is weak.

THE BROTHERHOOD of Boiler Makers has 139 Local Lodges and an official journal of its own.

HOLD public meetings or social gatherings this winter, wherever the funds of the Locals will allow.

MEN out of work need not to Lincoln, Neb., Denison, Tex., or San Jose, Cal. These places are overrun with carpenters.

EIGHTH annual convention of the National Association of Employing Builders will be held in Boston, Feb. 13-15 next.

AMALGAMATED Carpenters from their December report now have 630 Branches and 41,665 members; 2,821 of the latter are in the Trade Section.

NEW PASSWORD and blanks for this quarter were sent all the Locals Dec. 11, 1893. Unions not receiving same should have their R. S. so inform the G. S.

THE coming brotherhood of man

Alone can bless us, great and small;

And nature in her generous plan

Has taught us each must live for all.

FOR working more than eight hours per day Carpenters' Union No. 291, Brooklyn, N. Y., has refused to pay the sick benefit to one of its members, who was injured while at work.

THE annual convention of the Bricklayers' International Union opens in Omaha, Neb., Jan. 8th, and on the same date the Plasterers' International Convention assembles in Detroit, Mich.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Energetic actions always counts to good effect in organization even in these dull times. A few members of Union 440 of this city in three days last month secured seven new members.

WATERVILLE, Maine.—Though Union 595 is quite a new Union we propose to hold a public entertainment this month and invite all carpenters. Union 407 of Lewiston, will send us two speakers for the occasion.

GENERAL PRESIDENT Trenor addressed a public meeting, last month, of Carpenters and men in the building trades at New Brighton, Staten Island, N. Y., to arrange for the eight-hour day to go into effect May 1, next.

JOS. P. McDONNELL of the *Labor Standard*, Paterson, N. J., and chairman of the State Board of Arbitration of New Jersey, did excellent work and deserves unstinted credit for the settlement of the Lehigh Valley railroad strike.

THE General Executive Board of the U. B. is now in session at the General Office, 124 N. 9th st., Philadelphia. It is the regular quarterly meeting, from Jan. 8-16, 1894. The next regular meeting will be the first week in April.

LYNN, Mass.—The death of Gilmon Moulton, has been a severe loss to Union 108. He was highly respected by all union men and citizens. The union sent a floral pillow, with emblem of U. B. on it, and a delegation of members attended the funeral.



## AFTER THE STRIKE.

After the Strike.

Once a pretty maiden climbed an old man's knee  
Asked for a story—Papa tell me.  
Why are you lonely, why are you sad?  
Why do your shopmates call you a scab?  
I had friends, pet, long, long years ago,  
How I lost them you soon shall know.  
I'll tell it all, pet, tell all my shame,  
I was a scab, pet, I was to blame.

Chorus.

After the strike is over,  
After the men have won;  
After the shops have opened;  
After the notice is down,  
Many the heart is aching,  
Though the hope seems bright  
That many a scab will vanish  
After the strike.

Brave men were fighting, standing side by side,  
Fighting for justice, fighting with pride,  
I then was with them—with them heart and soul,  
But when the test came, I left them in the cold.  
I thought it best, pet, best to turn a scab;  
Best to return, pet, to the job I had,  
That's why I'm lonely, that's why I'm sad,  
That's why my shopmates call me a scab.

—Chorus.

Many years have passed, pet, since I won that name,  
And in song and story they have told my shame,  
I have tried to tell them, tried to explain,  
But they will not listen, pleading is in vain;  
Everywhere I wander, everywhere I roam,  
The story of my shame is sure to find my home,  
I'd give my life, pet, I'd give my all,  
If I had not turned traitor, or scabbed at all.

—Chorus.



[Insertions under this head cost ten cents per line.]

St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 6, 1893.

WHEREAS, Almighty God in His infinite wisdom has removed from our midst, Brother Geo. W. HERR,

WHEREAS, Brother HERR was a charter member of Union No. 4, and ever faithful to his obligations; therefore be it

Resolved, That in the death of Brother HERR Union No. 4 has lost one of its oldest and most conscientious workers in the cause for which we are organized; and be it further

Resolved, That Union No. 4 tender their heartfelt sympathy to the family of our deceased brother, believing that God is just and Brother HERR will receive his reward; and be it further

Resolved, That this, our testimony to his worth, be entered on our minutes and published in THE CARPENTER, and a copy sent to the family of our deceased brother.

GEO. J. SWANK,  
JERRY BURNS,  
Committee.

## WORDS OF WISDOM.

No man who thinks wrong can live right.

Vice and virtue often live very close together.

The fig tree does not bloom but it bears fruit.

You can tell by the honey where the bees have been.

There is no deed more heroic than to say "No" to yourself.

People are not vain except when they have no knowledge.

Character is something that cannot be burned up or buried.

There is nothing for which the heart yearns more than sympathy.

The only way to keep from back sliding is to keep sliding forward.

The serpent cannot fly, but he knows enough to catch birds that can.

The more people need friends the more they will appreciate kindness.

The man who lives to please himself will find that he has a hard master.—*from The Ladder.*

## JESSE COX'S ADDRESS ON BROTHERHOOD.



CARPENTERS' Union No. 62, Brotherhood of Carpenters of Englewood, Illinois, is now holding a series of open meetings, taking place every third Monday

each month, at Myer's Hall, corner of 63d and Halsted streets. The object is to cultivate feelings of friendship and to elevate the social and moral conditions of the members. At the last meeting after being introduced by the President, J. D. McKinley, Jesse Cox announced his subject as "Brotherhood." He said that this might be a rather high-sounding subject, but in fact, it concerned every one of us. The history of the striving of the human race to reach the ideal of brotherhood is as old as the history of the race itself.

In India, many hundred years before the Christian era, Buddha, an earnest reformer, a man of the people, protested against the inequalities of wealth and power which existed in his time, and preached that it was the religious duty of all men to treat each other as brothers, not in name only, but in fact; that it was the duty of each to serve all, to see that every one had all an equal opportunity for the enjoyment of the comforts of life; that each was entitled to the fullest sympathy, assistance and devotion from all; and these teachings of Buddha captivated the hearts of millions of people in India, Burma, China, and even spread across the sea to Japan. The secret of the aversion of the Japanese to the coming into their country of Europeans and Americans is, that these foreigners bring with them the business methods and habits which contradict the simple and beneficent ideas of sympathy and brotherhood which existed before their coming.

The main teachings of Jesus Christ, which made His religion so popular among the poor masses, was the self-same doctrine of brotherhood taught by Buddha, but enlarged and improved upon by Christ. In the time of Christ there were but two main classes of the people—the very rich and the very poor, masters and slaves. The slaves had no rights. They could even be murdered by their masters with impunity. They were compelled to fight each other in the arena, and main and kill each other to amuse their masters. Christ said to the rich: "These poor people are your brothers, the children of your Heavenly Father. Sell what you have and give it to them, or you can never enter the kingdom of heaven!" And it was because He taught this, that the rich classes crucified Him.

But this teaching of Christ that men are brothers, that they are all entitled to the same advantages and comforts, and care and human sympathy that any one or any class can obtain, is a living principle to-day. It is true, the doctrine has been emasculated and reduced to a barren formalism by the pretended Christian priests, ministers and teachers of to-day. But it is because it has been practically abandoned in social life, that there have come upon us all the evils which to-day have reduced society to misery. Brotherhood means the harmonizing of the relations of men; the abolition of the conflict of man with man in the struggle for existence. Brotherhood is harmony, and harmony is the law of nature, the law of the universe.

The heavenly bodies harmoniously keep their orbits; the seasons harmoniously come and go; the plant grows harmoniously, all its cells co-operating harmoniously with each other. The human body is a harmonious arrangement of organs, and the disarrangement of its harmonious organization produces disease and death. But the relations of men are not harmonious. They are conflicting be-

cause of the absence of a desirable social and industrial organization. By refusing to adopt such harmonious social organizations, men transgress the natural law of harmony and brotherhood, and so bring upon themselves the punishment which nature always imposes on those who violate her laws. Poverty, disease, crime, hatred, enmity, strife, misery, is the common lot of all. None escape all these punishments, not even the rich. By these means nature reverts herself upon men for trampling on her law of harmony. But the poor, the working class, suffer the most.

It is because the working classes produce so much that they have so little. They can produce in a short time, by the aid of improved machinery and methods, enough to last the market a long time, and so are kept in compulsory idleness as soon as the market demand is supplied. When so kept in idleness, they are without the means to live, because their wages are sufficient to support them only while they are employed. If the working class can produce in six months enough to last the market a year, then they can be employed only half the time.

It is evident that this condition of affairs must get worse, because new machinery is continually increasing the productivity of labor. If the condition of the workers is poor when they can produce enough in six months to last the market a year, it is clear that their condition will be worse when they are able to produce enough in three months to supply the market a year; since then they will be kept in idleness a greater portion of the time. But the adoption of the ideal of brotherhood in the affairs of life, would completely change this state of affairs, because it would introduce a brotherly equality by giving to each one the full results of his labor, permitting all to produce as much as they desired to supply their own wants, and never shutting any one out from the means of producing everything that is necessary for human enjoyment.

But to bring this about requires political action on the part of the working classes, to so arrange society that the machinery of production shall be operated by the agents of all, for the benefit of all, without any restriction whatever. Working people, organize yourselves into a political party to bring about this system of human brotherhood!

## ENGLISH STRIKES AND UNIONS.

The first great strike in England was the cotton strike in Preston in 1853. The working-class leaders were absolutely in the right. The second was near the close of the fifties, in London building trades. The third great one was that of the engineers for nine hours a day.

From that old trade unionism has grown the greatest and strongest single labor organization in the world—the Amalgamated Society of Engineers of England. Its enormous funds are well invested and managed by the very best trade unionists living.

The next strongest single labor organization is the Amalgamated Cotton Spinners of Lancashire, so powerful as to have been able to maintain a high rate of wages and high standard of living for the past thirty years.—*William Clark's Boston Address.*

## GEO. E. McNEILL'S ANALYSIS OF OUR TIMES.

"The industrial and financial systems under which wealth is produced and distributed have again proven their criminal inefficiency.

"With the banks full of money, the granaries filled with food, fuel in plenty, the warehouses overflowing with things needful for human comfort, enterprise is stagnant and thousands are starving.

"The controlling classes stand amazed or indifferent at their own impotence. The paralysis of poverty has rendered healthy action torpid and almost deadened the heart and brains of society.

"The Central Labor Union is, or should be, to the industrial world what the City Council is to the political world of Boston—an organized force with power that, rightly directed, may assist in securing prompt relief and remedy."

## PROTECTIVE FUND.

Below is a report of all the Protective Fund received by the G. S. during the month of Nov., 1893.

All moneys received since November 30, will be published in next month's CARPENTER. Whenever any error appears notify the G. S.

Local Union.	Protective Fund.	Local Union.	Protective Fund.	Local Union.	Protective Fund.	Local Union.	Protective Fund.
1	\$70.45	168	\$4.30	351	\$1.20	557	\$1.20
2	22.85	169	7.55	352	1.33	559	1.55
3	4.85	170	1.20	354	40	561	2.56
4	10.85	171	4.70	355	5.20	563	3.45
5	9.50	172	1.05	359	4.15	564	3.15
6	89	173	50	361	75	565	1.25
7	3.05	174	9.40	362	50	567	4.60
8	11.05	175	6.10	367	2.35	573	70
9	6.30	177	7.15	368	2.25	578	2.85
11	13.55	178	1.15	369	2.75	579	80
12	5.20	179	2.70	371	55	581	2.26
14	1.05	181	25.05	374	6.95	585	95
15	3.10	184	45	375	95	586	3.35
16	10.30	186	2.85	377	2.05	588	1.75
18	1.30	186	2.60	380	2.80	590	75
19	1.25	188	1.05	381	6.55	591	1.30
20	3.15	189	2.20	382	16.40	592	6.30
21	9.40	190	1.45	384	95	595	1.70
22	13.40	191	1.35	386	3.30	596	1.05
25	10.60	192	2.70	387	3.15	598	1.40
26	3.75	193	2.50	388	2.00	602	1.90
27	2.80	194	30	390	3.65	603	5.45
28	44.35	196	1.50	391	2.80	606	1.40
30	3.50	198	2.70	394	1.10	611	2.75
33	25.85	199	5.00	394	80	617	2.65
35	1.50	200	8.5	395	1.30	619	1.00
37	50	201	1.86	396	6.05	620	1.10
38	2.60	202	1.35	397	1.20	625	2.40
39	5.00	203	4.75	398	55	628	5.30
40	4.55	204	1.80	399	55	629	2.75
42	2.85	206	4.15	400	1.25	631	1.55
43	12.95	207	5.85	401	2.40	632	3.40
44	2.50	208	2.80	402	2.80	634	2.6
45	50	209	8.50	403	95	636	1.65
46	80	210	60	404	1.00	637	2.80
47	1.30	211	43.40	405	3.00	638	5.40
48	2.90	214	1.25	407	20.25	639	5.75
50	2.40	215	5.25	409	1.10	641	2.65
51	9.35	216	1.00	413	2.55	645	2.95
52	2.30	218	4.40	415	60	641	80
53	1.40	220	50	416	9.60	647	3.55
54	12.60	221	2.55	417	1.00	648	1.10
56	1.70	223	2.80	418	55	649	1.70
57	1.30	226	1.05	419	4.20	650	4.40
60	6.90	227	2.75	420	2.20	651	55
61	10.00	228	5.05	421	2.45	652	45
62	13.55	229	2.10	422	55	653	1.65
63	6.55	230	6.65	427	3.15	654	1.40
64	8.60	231	8	428	1.75	655	1.60
66	5.15	232	50	430	1.00	657	1.30
67	5.25	233	55	431	2.55	659	1.95
68	3.15	234	6.10	432	2.20	663	1.60
69	80	235	2.60	433	6.45	664	2.85
70	1.70	236	1.80	434	3.05	665	2.15
72	7.40	237	5.60	435	1.45	666	2.10
73	7.85	238	3.10	436	1.80	667	7.65
74	1.65	239	4.50	437	2.20	670	65
76	1.75	240	4.65	438	3.85	676	2.50
78	8.95	241	1.95	441	70	677	1.15
80	2.30	243	1.25	442	1.60	680	1.40
82	4.75	244	1.25	443	75	681	7.25
83	7.10	246	4.35	444	1.45	685	2.65
84	1.55	247	11.15	446	36.60	687	2.30
88	55	249	2.70	448	3.75	690	80
89	1.90	250	1.35	449	6.30	692	3.60
90	8.80	251	3.80	450	1.45	696	1.25
92	1.80	253	1.75	451	7.60	698	6.95
93	5.55	257	15.80	453	7.15	699	5.65
94	5.35	258	5.20	456	1.30	701	1.20
95	95	260	7.0	456	50	704	80
96	3.45	262	60	457	5.30	703	4.15
97	1.35	265	1.10	459	2.40	704	4.60
98	1.65	266	80	460	2.60	705	3.60
99	1.60	267	2.65	461	1.60	706	9.10
100	2.30	268	5.15	462	3.10	708	1.50
101	1.00	269	13.65	463	1.30	713	5.15
102	2.45	273	1.30	464	3.50	713	2.20
103	1.00	274	5.85	465	3.90	714	3.40
107	2.85	275	1.35	469	1.00	715	7.10
108	10.65	276	1.55	470	1.50	716	4.45
109	20.55	277	1.40	471	12.00	718	6.90
110	70	283	1.50	472	2.90	719	2.10
112	6.85	284	5.60	473	5.00	727	1.10
113	1.85	285	5.00	474	8.55	728	45
114	3.30	287	2.60	475	55	729	5.45
115	2.35	288	3.60	478	3.60	731	1.65
118	9.50	290	9.40	479	1.40	732	1.95
119	4.25	291	2.30	480	1.20	731	1.60
121	5.10	294	2.40	481	4.90	736	1.50
122	5.25	295	1.30	482	5.25	738	1.30
124	2.80	296	1.05	483	6.25	739	5.90
125	6.95	299	12.15	484	2.70	740	2.35
130	3.55	300	90	485	2.30	742	2.60
131	1.00	302	2.65	486	3.85	744	2.70
132	8.45	304	2.00	490	1.45	745	2.35
134	5.55	305	1.00	491	1.65	747	90
136	1.80	307	1.90	495	4.00	749	70
137	1.60	311	8.45	496	80	750	3.55
138	3.00	314	1.85	497	20.50	761	2.30
139	1.05	316	3.65	499	2.15	764	50
140	2.50	318	2.75	500	85	765	2.20
141	4.80	320	11.75	501	1.10	766	3.45
142	15.15	322	15	502	50	768	1.90
143	2.60	323	1.10	507	1.75	769	60
144	2.45	324	2.35	508	6.15	766	2.40
146	1.00	325	1.55	509	12.15	767	1.65
149	2.55	326	4.45	510	1.25	770	1.85
150	1.75	327	14.35	511	2.75	775	1.00
151	9.05	328	3.10	505	5.15	776	1.90
152	80	329	1.30	518	9.75	783	1.80
153	2.35	332	14.00	521	4.10	785	2.70
154	4.70	334	2.35	522	3.40	786	2.50
156	3.70	335	6.80	530	2.10	793	2.10
157	2.65	336	5.90	532	50	794	60
158	3.90	339	2.55	534	1.95	799	1.30
160	10.60	340	24.60	543	65	802	1.00
161	2.30	341	80	549	3.80	803	70
163	4.20	342	7.45	550	55	804	70
164	3.40	343	5.25	551	45	805	1.00
165	8.80	344	2.00	553	85	811	56
166	5.10	344	2.50	554	5.55		
167	6.85	346	1.50	565	1.50		
Total						\$1,980.05	



# MECHANICAL

## ANOTHER METHOD OF FRAMING HIP RAFTERS.

To the Editor of THE CARPENTER.

In looking over the October issue of our paper I notice on page 6 a communication and diagram under the heading, "Framing Hip Rafters," sent by Bro. Ross of Dayton, Ky. Now my object in writing is not so much to criticise, as to ask correspondents to be more explicit in describing their diagrams, as I presume it is for the benefit of learners that they are sent. I herewith enclose a diagram similar to the one sent by Bro. Ross. (Fig. 1.)

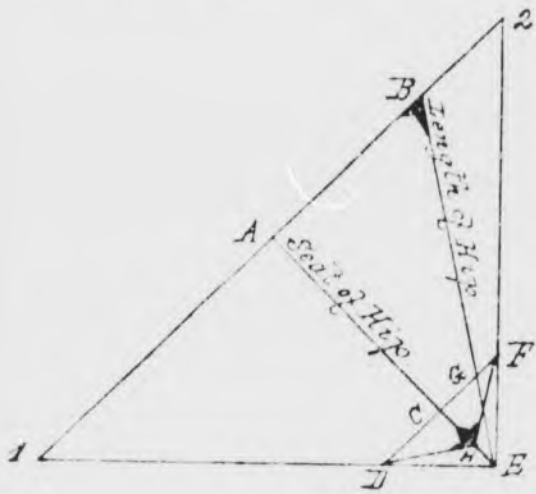


Fig. 1.

In describing it he says, 1, E and E 2 represents the plates, A E represents the seat of hip, A B represents the rise, and B E the length of hip. Measure equal distance on plate from E to D and E to F, connect D and F, take distance from C to G and lay it on seat of hip, from C to H connect H D and H F, if these lines are closely observed, it will come out right every time.

Now, Mr. Editor, what is it that will come out right every time? The Bro. has not stated what he is getting at. Of course anyone conversant with hip framing knows he is getting the bevels for the backing of the hips (in the latter part of his description), but how is the learner to know? Had the Bro. in closing said that if these lines were closely observed they would give the backing of the rafter every time, I think the learner would be better able to catch on. In closing, permit me

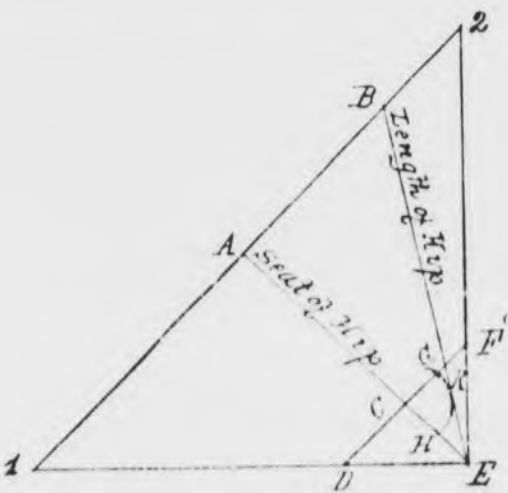


Fig. 2.

to say, as the method presented by the Bro. is old and tried, it will always give a correct backing "every time," if he will change it a little. I refer to where he says take the distance from C to G and lay it on seat of hip; as I think that is too much, I enclose diagram No 2 to explain what I mean. To find the point H, from which the backing lines are drawn, instead of taking the distance from C to G and laying it on seat of hip, take the dividers, place one foot on the point C, spread them till the other foot touches the line B E or length of hip as at R, swing them around to the line A E or seat of hip, and you have the point H.

It will be observed that from C to H on diagram No. 2, is considerably less than on the one sent in by Bro. Ross, and I hope he will pardon me in believing No 2 to be correct. Now, Mr. Editor, I hope you will also forgive me for taking up your time and space, but I like to have things so that the learner will be able to understand them.

J. D. McKINLAY,  
Union 62, Englewood, Chicago.

## BATH-ROOM WOODWORK.

BY OWEN B. MAGINNIS.

Woodwork or joinery which will be placed close to, or in contact with, water, will need special treatment, and construction, because water is an agent to which wood is more or less subject. It is therefore the duty of the carpenter and builder to take sufficient precautions, and to so construct his work as to prevent its being injured by the continual application of water to the woodwork.

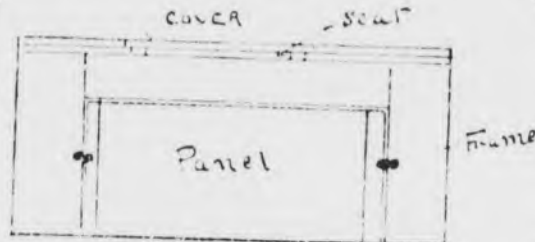


FIG. 1.

The woodwork necessary to every water closet consists of the riser, Fig. 1, and the top or seat, Fig. 2. In common and cheap work pine and white wood are generally used, but in the better class of work they are constructed of some good hard wood, as white ash, walnut, oak, mahogany, butternut, hazel, or California redwood.

In cheap work the riser and seat are made out of single boards, but in better jobs the riser, Fig. 1, is made up in two separate pieces, namely, an outside frame which is either doweled or mortised and tenoned together, and a panel which is set inside and flush with the frame in the manner shown in the sketch, Fig. 1. It fits in a rebate which is formed by glueing and nailing a strip on the back side of the frame, and the panel is prevented from falling out by the two brass, or japanned

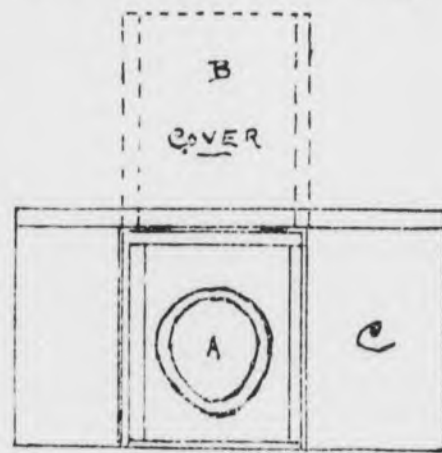


FIG. 2.

cast-iron buttons shown, and the section of the seat and riser, Fig. 3, will illustrate this more clearly, and will show how the seat, Fig. 4, is placed directly over the hopper with the opening A in its exact position. This hopper is not placed in the centre, but on account of the plumbing arrangement, is closer to the left than to the right, which necessitates the piece C on the right hand being wider than that on the left, Fig. 1. In every case the woodwork must be made to suit the plumbing, as owing to the pipes and fixtures it is obviously impossible to make the plumbing suit the woodwork. It is this especial feature in carpentry and joinery which provokes so much thought and calculation in the mind of the carpenter, that is making the finish suit and fit the work previously fixed.

As will be seen, the cone, Figs. 2 and 3, consists of the seat A, the cone, or lid, B, and the frame C. A, the seat, sits on a bottom frame formed by screwing 3 inch cleats on the bottom side of the pieces making the frame C, and projecting 1/2 inch all round to form a rebate for the seat C. The frame is either tenoned or doweled together and well glued. The usual height of the seat is from 16 to 18 inches, but it should not be higher than 18.

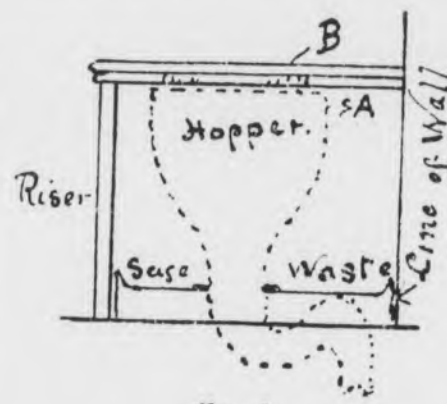


FIG. 3.

As there is much difference of opinion among experienced carpenters as to the way perforated seats should be framed and put together, and as different merits are put forward for each method, I think it best to illustrate and describe those mostly used.

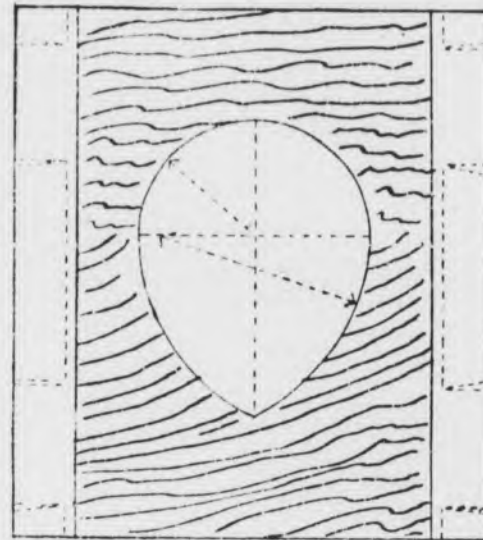


FIG. 4.

The commonest construction in general use is a 7-inch board 16, 18 or 20 inches wide, planed up true, and kept from winding by being nailed solidly down on 2 x 4-inch bearers placed beneath it. Fig. 4 conveys very clearly to the reader another method. It is the seat fitted with clamps or strips joined on the ends. This is done in various ways and can either be tongued and grooved on, simply nailed with a straight joint or mortised and tenoned on in the way shown at Fig. 4. Here is likewise represented the way to lay out the perforation or opening. There is also a difference of opinion on the form of this, as some claim a circular opening best, some oval and some a com-

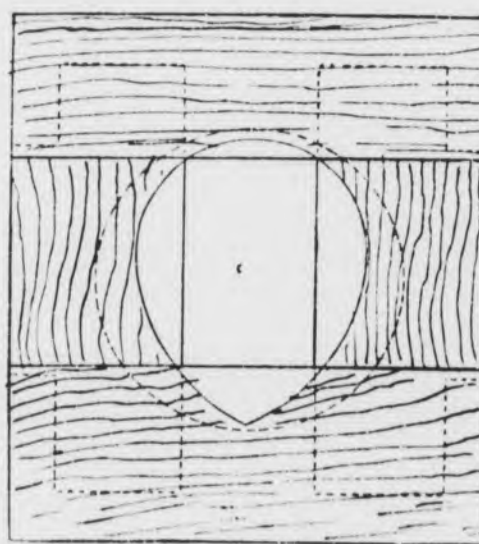


FIG. 5.

bination of both. At Fig. 4 I show a very generally-adopted form. It measures 8 inches wide by 10 inches long and is generally conceded to be the best shape. The curves are struck as from the centres, and with the radii represented. With the circle struck round and worked down, as drawn at Fig. 5, this will suit well.

The object of placing the clamps is that it not only prevents the seat winding but also tends to resist the expansion and contraction of the wood when under the influence either of dryness or dampness. It is a cheap and rapid method, and to be recommended when the softer woods are used.

"THE cinch bug eats the farmer's grain, the bee moth spoils his honey, the bed bug fills him full of pain, but the humbug scoops his money." Another exchange adds: "The lightning bug can't thunder much, the bed bug has no fame, the goldbug has no argument, but he gets there just the same."

## SPLINTERS.

Fair ends are not to be gained by foul means.

Change of rule is often salutary, but ought not to include unjust or deteriorating allusions to former leaders who have long and faithfully borne "the burden and heat of the day."

A practical method of approaching the Throne of Grace was recently adopted by a suffering Methodist miner of Lancashire, England. "O Lord," pleaded this matter-of-fact suppliant, "do Thou in Thy mercy send us plenty of brass, fat geese, and legs of mutton!"

Andreas Schen, the Austrian social Democrat, was sentenced in 1871 to six months' imprisonment for raising a black flag at the fall of the French Commune. Among other exploits of Schen was his conversion of Herbert Burrows, the well-known English lecturer and reformer, from ordinary British radicalism to the principles of Lassalle.

Sir Wilfrid Lawson, the noted temperance advocate, once quoted the following epitaph, which he had copied from a gravestone in a country church yard:

"Near here lies, in hopes of Zion  
The landlord of the Golden Lion;  
His son keeps on the business still,  
Obedient to the Heavenly will."

"Tay Pay" O'Connor, the eloquent Irish Home Ruler, in a speech on the estimates from the Afghan war, uttered these memorable words: "If I could give to the poor washer-woman, who solaces her early morning toil with her cup of tea, two cups of that beverage for the price that she now pays for one, I would feel prouder of that humble achievement than if I were the most famous military conqueror who ever left death and human agony in his wake."

John Burns, M. P., is a teetotaler and non-smoker. He possesses a large well-selected library. His two great hobbies are books and socialism. When elected to the London County Council he refused to receive more than two pounds (\$10) per week in payment for his services as Councillor—the same wages that he received when working at his trade as an engine fitter. Burns and Gladstone are probably the two hardest working public men in England. Both have devoted and enthusiastic admirers in their wives.

William Matkin, of London, England, a journeyman carpenter, and many years an earnest worker in the extreme Radical ranks when Radicalism was not so popular with English rulers even as it is now, was some time ago appointed by Lord Chancellor Herschell to the magisterial bench. Things are moving in the right direction, even in slow old England. A working-man magistrate is a *rara avis* in the old country, but if the experiment is repeated on a large scale "Justice's justice" will be a juster article than it was in the days when squire and parson had it all their own way at Magistrates' Sessions.

Joe Arch, M. P., the first nineteenth century organizer of the English agricultural laborer, is one of the best storytellers in the House of Commons. On one occasion he was accosted in the lobby of the House by Lord H—. "Well, Arch," patronizingly inquired his lordship, "how do you like parliament?" "That reminds me of a story," replied Joe. "A finely-dressed highwayman and a sooty-smoked chimney sweep were being taken to execution at Tyburn in the same cart. 'Fellow,' quoth the Knight of the Road, 'Keep away from me; your grimy garments defile my habiliments.' 'To hell with you,' rejoined the sweep, 'have I not as much right here as you have?'" C. T.

CIVILIZATION has no paradox so mysterious as the existence of hunger when there is an excess of food—of want in the midst of superfluity. That one man should have possessions beyond the capacity of extravagance to squander, and another, able and willing to work, should perish for the want of embers, rags and a crust, renders society unintelligible. It makes the charter of human rights a logograph. So long as such conditions continue, the key to the cipher in which destiny is written is not revealed—the brotherhood of men is a phrase, justice is a formula and the divine code is illegible—John J. Ingalls.



## THE CARPENTER

PHILADELPHIA, JANUARY, 1894.



Don't look for flows as I can go through them.  
And even when you find them.  
It is wise and kind to be somewhat blind.  
And look for the various kind of them.  
For the shallowest sight has a list of eight.  
Somewhere in the shadow looking.  
It is better by far to look down.  
Than the spots on the sun looking.

With so many labor troubles.  
Said the clerk from the shed.  
I have just about concluded.  
That I'd better strike myself.

## THE WORLD'S HEIRS DISINHERITED

How dare another take from me my own?  
Why is it my share in me to help the poor?  
That I should be a slave to the rich and the poor?  
But all my labor and my own are flowing.  
Another takes it all, and I must live a wretch.

These hands are mine, my mind directs the use.  
This sweat is mine that from my forehead falls.  
To me belongs my labor and all of its produce.  
But O! sorrowful, grasping man, like demon  
broken loose,  
Takes all and doth not let for more with a bold-  
ness that appals.

If in the bowels of the earth men toil,  
And gather coal, or ores, or precious stones.  
In spite of all their weary years and toil,  
Monopolists of them their rights despoil.  
And laugh in scorn at pleadings, curses, groans.

The men who castles build do live in huts,  
Men weave rich cloth and wear the thread bare  
rags.  
Their path through life is dark and full of rats,  
Religion in their faces off her temples slits.  
A tortured frame, a broken heart unto the grave  
he drags.

Sad picture this, but O, Great God how true.  
And why are such things so? Task of every  
man;  
It is because ourselves are to ourselves untrue.  
We never strive these wrongs for to undo.  
We don't unite and persevere to change so-  
ciety's plan.

Unité! In union lies the strength, the power.  
To wipe ALL WRONG from off the earth;  
UNITÉ! and hasten the good and welcome hour,  
When man shall get his own, his rightful dower,  
And happiness shall bless all men and none  
shall suffer dearth.

T. C. WATSON.

L. L. G. New York.

## SOMETHING FOR CARPENTERS TO READ.

The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America was founded in Convention at Chicago, August 12, 1881.

At first it had only 12 Local Unions and 2042 members. Now, in twelve years, it has grown to number over 716 Local Unions, in over 630 cities, and 81,000 enrolled members. It is organized to protect the carpenter trade from the evils of low prices and botch work; its aim is to encourage a higher standard of skill and better wages, to re-establish an apprentice system, and to aid and assist the members by mutual protection and benevolent means. It pays a Wife Funeral Benefit of \$25 to \$50; Members' Funeral Benefit, \$100 to \$250, and Disability Benefit, \$100 to \$150. In these General Benefits, \$54,581 have been expended the past year, and \$293,518 the last ten years, while \$571,000 more were spent for Sick Benefits by the Local Unions. Such an organization is worth the attention of every carpenter. The Brotherhood is a Protective Trade Union as well as a Benevolent Society. It has raised wages in 568 cities, and placed five and three-quarter million dollars more wages annually in the pockets of the carpenters in those cities. It reduced the hours of labor to 8 hours in 49 cities, and 9 hours a day in 399 cities, not to speak of 403 cities which have established the 8 or 9 hour system on Saturdays. By this means 12,100 more carpenters have gained employment. This is the result of thorough organization. It is not a secret oath-bound organization. All competent carpenters are eligible to join.

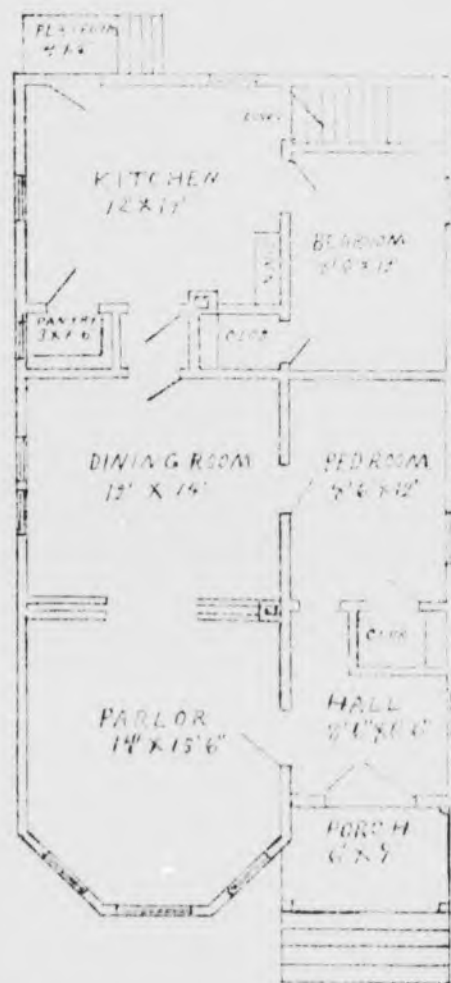
## PRACTICAL ESTIMATING.

BY E. P. HICKS.



Study is a matter of greater interest to carpenters, contractors and builders than the art of estimating material and labor required in building. Usually there is plenty of competition and a close estimate is desired, that is the contractor wants to bill the material just right; he does not want to fall short of material, neither does he want a large quantity left over, but he wants the estimate just as near the mark as it is possible to make it. It is the same in estimating the labor. An error in estimate is the main point on which many a job is gained and upon it depends the success of the contractor to a considerable extent. Practical experience comes from actual practice in estimating materials and details and in doing the work necessary to carry out the design in accordance with the plans, but a practical example of estimating from the plans may be presented which may prove interesting and valuable to many readers of this journal if they will give it their attention.

In order to make an estimate understandingly we must have some sort of a plan. A complete plan with elevation, details and specifications are the necessary requirements, but for the sake of brevity we will try and get along with just a floor plan and brief description. Size and style of house, 24x36, one-story, 10 foot ceiling, gable roof, half pitch, cellar under kitchen and rear bedroom. Foundation walls 8 inch brick wall, 2 feet above ground, wall starts from surface. Cellar, 7 feet in clear, 8 inch brick wall from cellar bottom. Chimneys, 17 inches square, front one starts from ground, rear one from cellar bottom. Cornice to consist of planceer, fascia and frieze with bed and crown molding.



We now have enough data to proceed with the estimate understandingly, and to facilitate the work of estimating it is the best to jot down a few measurements.

Length of cellar wall, 80 feet, 7 feet high.  
Length of foundation walls, 78 feet, 2 feet high.  
Entire distance around outside of floor plan, 134 feet.  
Distance around on cornice line, 166 feet.  
Length of rafters, 18 feet 3 inches.  
Number of door frames, 13.  
Number of window frames, 11.

## EXCAVATING AND MASONRY.

71 yds. excavating 30c. per yd. \$21.30  
10,170 brick laid in wall, \$10 per m. 101.70  
64 lineal ft. of chimneys, 6c. per ft. 3.84

LUMBER BILL.		
4 6x8 22 feet, sills	352 feet	
3 6x8 20 "	240 "	
1 6x8 21 "	96 "	
1 6x8 10 "	40 "	
38 2x8 16 "	floor joists	756 "
32 2x8 10 "	" "	492 "
5 2x6 18 "	porch joists	90 "
260 2x4 10 "	studding, sides and partitions	1690 "
21 2x4 12 "	gable studding	192 "
76 2x4 16 "	plates, ceilings	876 "
32 2x4 10 "	ceilings	268 "
72 2x6 18 "	rafters	1296 "

6 2x8 f. di. in frame, \$18 per m.	\$112.00
2 000 f. sh't'g. outside w \$20 m.	40.00
1 000 f. sh't'g. roofs, \$18 "	28.80
13 000 shingles \$3.50 per m.	45.50
1,300 f. 6-inch siding, \$20 "	26.00
1,450 f. " flooring, \$20 "	29.00
800 f. 1 finish, cornice, jambs, shelves, etc., \$35 "	28.00
250 f. 1 1/2 finish, out. casing, \$10 "	2.50
350 f. 8 in. base, \$4 per h.	14.00
550 f. 5 in. casing, \$1 per h.	5.50
40 plinth blocks, 10c.	4.00
60 corner blocks, 10c.	6.00
9 windows 24x36, 2 light	2.00
1 plate glass, 18x72	30.00
2 cellar sash 10x11, 3 light	2.00
2 front doors 24x7-6 1/2 thick	12.00
2 s'd'g doors 24x7-6 1/2 thick	10.00
8 doors 24x8-8 1/2 thick	20.00
3 doors 24x8-8 1/2 thick	6.75
100 f. 4 in. c. m. d., \$4.00 per h.	4.00
100 f. 2 in. b. m. d., \$4.10 per h.	4.10
400 f. 1 qr. round, 75c. per h.	3.00
176 p't'g stops, 75c. per h.	1.32
176 f. 1 in. win stops, 75c. per h.	1.32
234 f. 2 in. d stops, \$1.24 per h.	2.92
	\$492.91

CARPENTER WORK.	
11 sqs f'm'g. laying 3/4 in.	\$1.30 \$18.85
19 sqs f'm'g. sh't'g. s'd'g.	\$2.25 42.75
12 sqs f'm'g. ceiling, 9c.	6.00
13 sqs f'm'g. sh't'g. sh't'g.	\$2.45 31.85
100 lineal feet of cornice, 6c.	21.90
370 lineal feet, 8 inch base, 4c.	14.80
11 door frames 10 in. com.	\$2.25 24.75
1 front door frame 10 in. com.	5.00
1 set sliding doors in com.	13.00
11 win f'm'g. 10 in. com.	\$2.25 24.75
2 cellar frames, \$1.00	2.00
Cellar stairs	3.00
Shelving pantry	3.00
Finishing closets	2.00
Kitchen sink	2.00
Front porch	12.00
Back platform and steps	3.00
Outside corner casings	3.00
	\$236.65

HARDWARE.		8236 05
50 lbs. 20d. nails		1 45
100 lbs. 10d. nails		2 50
150 lbs. 8d. nails		3 85
60 lbs. 6d. nails		1 65
50 lbs. 2d. coarse		1 60
40 lbs. 10d. finish		1 20
60 lbs. 8d. finish		1 80
10 lbs. 6d. finish		40
1 lbs. 3d. finish		20
13 pair of butts, 15c.		1 90
1 set s'd'g door hinges and lock		6 00
13 mor ice lock knobs, 90c.		11 70
10 sash locks, 15c.		1 50
40 window weights, 7 lbs. \$1.50		4 20
250 f. sash cord, 50c. per h.		1 25
3 dozen wardrobe hooks, 30c.		.90
10 door stops, 25c.		.25
1 kitchen sink		2 00

Plastering, 549 yds. 25c.	127.50
Painting	60.00
Plumbing	35.00

Total cost \$1,172.86

It will be seen that by making an estimate in the above manner there are several advantages.

Estimates made in this manner are adapted to meet the requirements of any locality, because the quantities of material used will be the same in any locality, but the local prices for material and labor may vary, consequently all that is necessary is to substitute the prices of material and labor for the locality in which the house is to be built, and anyone can ascertain the cost of construction for any locality in a very short time.

And again the detailed estimate of lumber specifies for what purpose each item is for, consequently any contractor or builder could take the bill and work from it understandingly and without fear of using some material for parts of the building for which it was not intended.

## ORGANIZATION.

THE MAN WHO FAILS TO JOIN A UNION WORKS AGAINST HIS OWN BEST INTERESTS.

Organization is the basis of all human work. The family is an organized body for the preservation of our species and the promotion of the happiness of mankind; the state, in all its relations, is an organization by which the people govern themselves; the church is an organization to impress upon mankind moral and religious principles, and prepare the individual man for future happiness in Heaven, and by organization men provide for many of their wants, such as social enjoyments and the means of living during the sickness or after the death of the bread-winners of the families. Every class of people organize in some way to improve their condition, except the workers.

It may be said that we contradict ourselves in the last sentence because in the beginning of this article we have said that all the workers have gained has been through organization. Both statements are true, for while a few of the workers have organized and advanced the good of the whole, less than one-fourth of the wage-earners of the United States are members of labor organizations, and those who are have not believed that it is necessary for all classes of labor to be closely united for the benefit of all. Until the majority of wage-earners are ready to recognize every other wage-earner as a brother, they will not be organized as they should be.

How many hold back from joining organizations because of an absurd feeling of independence. They don't see or feel that a wage-earner as an individual is the weakest creature to secure his rights in the universe. A babe is not more dependent for its nourishment or care upon its mother than the wage-earner is dependent on organization for the wages that maintain him. Knock out the support which organized labor gives to the wage-earner, whether he belongs to an organization or not, and he will be crushed to the earth by the ardent and unfeeling competition of this competitive commercial age.

Some wage-earners will not join organizations for fear of their employers. This is a cowardly and absurd fear. The wisest employers desire their employees to belong to organized labor, and those who would vent their malice on workmen who organize would only gnaw a tile if all workmen would do their duty to each other. How do such men keep their places? Often by sinking their manhood and humiliating their self-respect. For any good they do in the world, except supporting themselves and their families, they might as well have never existed. Is the world any better for their having lived? Have they benefitted a single creature? Have they not only degraded themselves but given an example to others that submission to man's tyranny is better than resistance, and endeavored to show that it is better to purchase the means of existence by debasing manhood than to make an earnest contention for the rights which God gave all men when He made them and which some men withheld from them?

And when the day of their calamity cometh; when these cowardly wage-earners have to turn against their oppressors or be crushed, to whom do they appeal? To whom but to organized labor, which their cowardly fears before compelled them to shun. —Belle (Mont.) Boushander.

When we are not happy on this earth are we not failing to fulfil the chief purpose of our existence here?

Has our boasted civilization anything to brag of when ninety per cent. of the people only enjoy the privilege of existing that they may labor?

The late war was the father of centralization. The question which now agitates us is which will prove the most difficult and troublesome—the main issue, Union, or the side issue, Slavery.

We first had slavery, then serfdom, then the wage system; next we shall have co-operation of all business interests, when men shall hire themselves and work for themselves. —Texas Union Workman.



## THE EVIL SYSTEM OF PIECE-WORK AMONG BONUS BUILDERS IN PHILADELPHIA.

There is in existence in this city an evil of enormous proportions, that inflicts an incalculable amount of injury on a class of men in the building trade. Year by year this evil has grown until now it has become so intolerable in its operation and results, as to call for its complete annihilation and removal.

It has been a matter of surprise to me that it has not been denounced and more fully recognized ere this by some of the most popular leaders of labor organizations; exponents of public thought, or those who are prominent and conspicuous for their desire to advance the interests and improve the condition of the working class (for ignore it as we may, class distinction has obtained a footing in the United States).

The evil to which I allude is the system of piece-work and sub-contracting among operators and speculative builders. The system of piece-work is baneful and pernicious in itself, where it exists directly between the speculator or builder and the mechanic, but its effect is unspeakably worse when men of straw as these sub-contractors mostly are, come between the builder and mechanic.

Let us just glance at the system of piece-work, where the connection between the builder and mechanic is purely a personal matter. It is no uncommon thing to find for instance a builder or operator paying a very shamefully low price for the rough carpentry and finishing in the erection of certain kinds of dwelling houses. Knowing as he does that the system is rampant and the supply of labor abundant he fixes on a price that barely yields living wages; if there be anything in it it is only by dint of almost superhuman energy, toil and labor that the mechanic can get even a decent wage, much less a standard one. Taking the average workman as a test of experience this is undeniably true.

Before entering more fully into the subject, let me here say that I do not refer to those builders who take contracts and execute work from a purely business standpoint, who pay a proper wage to their employes and appreciate their worth, who are in sympathy with them in their efforts to raise themselves in social position. These builders stand honorably aloof from the men who speculate, who build mostly to sell, who get a good share of their profits out of the muscle, bone and sinew, if not the very life of the working carpenter. These modern Shylocks will have their pound of flesh no matter how he suffers. He may toil till nature is exhausted, his physical powers prostrated for his scanty pittance, or like a machine perform so much labor to obtain it. What is the result? He loses his independent principle, his mental energy, self-respect may, even his very manhood. He feels degraded, disheartened and disgusted. Every advantage is taken of him. Every indignity heaped upon him. He must not only do the work assigned him but other work outside of it; he must hunt up and carry all his material into the building, make his trestles, mitre-boxes and not get one cent for it. This work takes time, and time in piece work is doubly enhanced in value. This of itself is a manifest injustice, but to the builder it is a matter of profound indifference.

Again, oftentimes there is a lack of material or supply of millwork. Here again, their hard, exacting, callous nature and disposition develops itself. The mechanic may have done all he could, striven with all his might to get on, to make progress to finish even. His efforts count for nothing, his money is withheld in greater proportion, under the specious guise of security, than it ought to be, and he naturally feels the clutch of tyranny and oppression; if he remonstrates, he is

very coolly told to get his work completed and he will get every cent. How absurd to think he can do so without the requisite material or things he needs. The writer has often thought this to be on many occasions a specious pretext to cover some deficiency.

Have these men any thought, any reason, conscience, or feeling? Does speculation deaden or destroy any or all of the finer instincts of the human character; is there no room in their sordid hearts for higher, nobler and more commendable principles? Their actions and attitude give a most emphatic answer to these questions. There can be no equity, justice, nor honor in dealings between such men and the mechanic; no kindly feeling, no respect towards him. He is a veritable tyrant, an unscrupulous oppressor, who regards a man more as an automaton than as a being who has an inalienable right to subsist on a proper remuneration for his labor, for there are as important rights in labor, as in either property or capital. To quote from a celebrated author:

"It faces the hand, to hastening his prey,  
Where wealth accumulates and men decay."

To show that I am not exaggerating, I will just refer to an instance that came under my notice not many days ago. A carpenter trimmed the first story of a 7-roomed house (that is, the kitchen, dining room, parlor, vestibule, and also two rooms on the second story, for which he was paid the magnificent sum of two dollars. Now the man that placed such a ridiculously low estimate on such an amount or quantity of work, impressed the writer as being just as competent of valuing a piece of work, as one of those animals Professor Darwin contends that we, by a process of evolution, are descended from. I would ask any one who knows anything about work and its value, if it was not a shame and a gross piece of injustice to place such a value upon it. Now these are the kind of men, vested with a little authority, that place their foot on the neck of better and more skilled mechanics than themselves.

The Trades School in connection with the Builders' Exchange is doing a noble work in trying to raise the standard of ability of artisans in the different departments of the building trades (carpenters included), but these bonus builders and speculators are doing the very opposite. Quality does not count with them, it is quantity. During my eleven years residence in this city, I have heard and read a good deal about the pauper labor of Europe, but it will bear very favorable comparison with this execrable system of piece work, when we consider the purchasing power of the dollar. The whole system is pregnant with evil, the principle is bad from its very inception; its results are deplorable to contemplate from the standpoint of wages. These men are dragging down a once honorable and lucrative business into the mire of inferiority and incompetency.

Is there no remedy? Will no one expose this pernicious system? Can no action be taken to arrest its progress, or destroy it? It would almost appear not! It has grown and thriven in defiance of all labor organizations, and assumed such proportions that it appears to be invulnerable. Were I a man of influence in public life, I would take up this matter. I would agitate it in the press. I would assail it from the platform. I would be one of a pioneer corps to attack it at all points. I would rouse public opinion against it. This nefarious evil invites their attention by tacitly challenging the principles they advocate, it offers the gauge of battle by attacking the best interests of the workman, and seems to be entrenched behind an impregnable fortification which they can neither assail nor destroy.

JUSTITIA.

## TRADES UNIONS GET DUE CREDIT.

At last Trades Unions and organized labor get credit for being the safety valves of society, and the great conservators of peace—the press—are now chiefly engaged at railing at what they call the "unorganized conglomerated mass of irresponsible, headless, aimless mobs" who congregate in out-door meetings. They unwillingly admit that all the harsh epithets that were formerly hurled at organized labor were not the sincere and honest utterances of an unbiased mind, when they now say that nothing is to be feared from the gathering of organized Trades Unionists.

## MONEY \$\$\$ RECEIVED

FOR TAX, FINE AND SUPPLIES During the month ending

November 30, 1893.

Whenever any errors appear notify the G. B. without delay.

Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.
1	\$341.06	107	\$20.55	351	\$1.60	659	\$4.65
2	77.05	108	12.90	352	8.90	561	7.68
3	15.65	109	23.15	353	1.40	562	11.35
4	94.80	170	3.60	355	16.60	554	9.45
5	22.50	171	14.65	359	12.45	665	3.75
6	2.40	172	4.35	361	12.45	567	13.80
7	9.15	174	1.15	362	1.50	573	2.10
8	33.15	175	29.20	367	6.45	578	3.15
9	15.45	176	16.30	368	6.75	579	3.40
11	40.65	177	21.45	369	8.25	640	3.25
12	15.60	178	3.45	371	1.65	581	6.75
13	2.70	179	8.10	374	21.25	585	2.85
14	3.45	181	78.15	376	2.25	588	10.95
15	9.30	184	2.55	377	6.15	588	5.25
16	32.90	185	9.55	380	8.40	590	2.25
18	3.90	186	7.80	381	19.05	591	4.40
19	3.75	188	3.15	382	49.30	592	18.90
20	9.45	189	6.60	384	2.45	595	5.10
21	28.20	190	4.35	386	9.10	596	3.15
22	10.20	191	4.25	387	9.35	597	7.75
23	10.65	192	8.10	388	1.40	598	4.20
25	31.50	193	7.50	389	10.36	602	5.70
26	11.25	194	2.85	390	8.40	603	16.35
27	8.40	195	4.50	393	4.50	606	4.20
28	133.05	198	8.10	344	2.40	611	8.25
30	11.75	199	15.40	395	3.80	613	7.01
31	107.55	200	24.35	396	18.15	617	7.25
35	5.70	201	6.55	397	3.40	619	3.60
37	5.70	202	3.75	398	2.85	620	3.20
38	6.00	203	12.20	399	1.65	636	7.20
39	15.00	204	4.40	400	3.75	628	15.90
40	13.65	205	12.45	401	7.20	639	8.25
42	19.55	207	17.55	402	8.40	631	4.65
43	60.05	208	10.40	403	2.85	632	10.20
44	8.70	209	25.40	404	4.00	634	6.15
45	1.60	210	1.80	405	9.00	636	4.95
46	2.55	211	130.30	407	60.75	637	8.40
47	3.00	214	3.75	409	8.50	638	15.05
48	8.70	215	15.75	410	6.05	639	19.65
50	6.60	216	3.00	413	7.65	641	6.15
51	28.00	218	13.70	415	1.80	645	11.15
52	6.60	220	2.70	416	28.90	646	2.40
53	4.20	221	8.15	417	4.75	647	10.65
54	37.50	224	8.40	418	1.95	648	3.80
55	37.30	225	3.15	419	12.90	649	5.10
56	5.10	227	8.25	420	6.70	650	13.20
57	3.90	228	15.15	421	7.70	661	2.85
60	21.20	229	6.50	422	1.65	662	1.35
61	30.00	230	14.95	423	1.30	654	4.95
62	10.65	231	2.40	427	9.45	654	4.20
63	20.85	232	1.50	428	5.10	655	4.80
64	24.00	233	1.65	430	3.00	657	3.90
66	16.45	234	10.80	431	8.85	659	5.85
67	16.75	235	7.80	432	7.60	665	3.00
68	9.15	236	6.75	433	20.35	661	8.55
69	2.40	237	17.80	434	9.70	665	6.45
70	5.90	238	9.30	435	4.25	668	6.30
72	22.20	239	13.60	438	5.40	667	22.55
73	23.55	240	13.65	437	6.00	670	1.95
74	5.50	241	5.40	440	11.55	676	10.50
76	5.25	243	5.80	441	2.00	677	3.45
78	25.95	244	3.60	442	6.05	680	4.20
80	7.40	246	13.65	443	2.25	681	21.75
82	15.20	247	33.45	444	4.30	685	8.20
83	22.70	249	8.10	446	110.30	687	6.50
84	4.65	250	4.05	448	3.75	688	2.10
88	1.65	251	11.40	449	14.90	690	2.70
89	5.70	253	5.25	450	4.35	693	10.40
90	26.60	257	53.15	451	22.80	694	4.25
92	5.40	258	15.00	453	21.45	695	2.30
93	2.05	259	8.55	455	3.30	696	3.75
94	16.05	260	21.30	456	2.90	698	20.85
95	2.85	262	1.80	457	15.90	699	16.95
96	16.50	265	3.70	459	7.20	701	3.60
97	4.05	266	2.40	460	6.00	702	2.40
98	4.95	267	6.15	461	4.50	703	13.45
99	4.55	268	16.45	462	9.80	704	5.00
100	6.90	269	39.15	463	3.80	705	10.80
101	3.00	273	6.70	464	10.50	706	27.90
102	7.35	274	17.55	466	12.95	707	10.00
103	1.50	275	4.05	468	1.60	708	4.50
107	8.55	276	4.85	469	3.00	712	15.45
108	30.15	277	4.20	470	4.50	713	6.60
109	64.00	279	10.45	471	36.00	714	10.20
110	2.10	282	4.50	472	8.70	715	21.50
111	6.75	284	15.00	473	16.60	716	15.35
112	20.55	286	16.80	474	26.65	718	20.70
114	5.55	287	6.00	475	2.85	719	6.30
114	9.90	288	10.80	478	9.00	727	3.60
115	7.05	290	28.20	479	4.20	728	1.35
118	28.50	291	6.60	480	3.60	729	16.35
119	15.80	292	4.00	481	14.70	731	3.15
121	13.80	294	7.10	482	15.75	732	5.85
122	15.75	295	3.60	483	18.75	734	5.75
124	8.40	296	3.15	484	8.60	736	4.50
125	20.85	299	56.45	485	6.90	738	3.90
130	16.05	300	2.70	486	12.05	739	17.70
131	3.00	302	7.90	490	4.35	740	7.15
132	26.65	304	3.00	491	4.95	742	6.00
134	18.15	305	3.00	495	12.50	744	8.10
135	5.40	307	4.50	496	2.10	746	7.05
137	4.80	311	26.85	497	66.50	747	2.70
148	9.00	314	5.55	499	6.45	749	2.10
150	3.15	315	10.85	500	2.55	750	10.45
150	7.50	318	38.25	501	3.30	751	6.90
151	14.40	320	5.25	502	3.35	753	1.80
152	15.15	322	1.65	507	5.25	755	6.60
153	7.80	323	3.60	508	18.70	756	10.95
154	7.35	324	7.05	509	36.45	758	5.63
155	3.00	325	5.85	510	3.75	759	1.95
156	50.30	326	14.35	511	8.25	760	7.90
159	7.65	327	47.80	515	15.45	767	4.95
160	5.50	328	9.30	518	30.35	770	5.55
161	29.90	329	5.20	521	10.20	775	3.00
162	2.48	332	42.00	522	10.20	776	5.70
163	7.05	334	7.05	530	6.30	783	5.40
164	14.10	335	26.40	532	1.50	785	8.10
165	11.19	336	45.50	534	5.85	786	6.60
167	6.15	338	8.15	548	1.65	792	6.30
168	12.45	340	73.50	549	11.40	794	1.80
169	31.80	341	2.40	550	1.65	799	3.90
171	6.50	342	22.35	551	4.35	802	3.00
173	12.60	343	16.85	553	2.55	803	2.10
174	6.30	344	6.00	554	16.65	804	2.10
175	26.40	345	9.00	555	4.50	805	3.65
176	15.30	346	4.50	557	3.60	811	1.50
Total							\$6,282.44

The attainment of radical ends by conservative methods is the aim of progressive trades unionism.—New Era.

## FINANCIAL REPORT

RECEIPTS—NOVEMBER, 1893.

From the Unions (Tax, etc.)	\$5,282.44
Advertisements	64.50
Rent	10.00
Clearances, etc.	7.20
Balance on hand Nov. 1, 1893	7,914.78

Total \$14,268.92

EXPENSES, NOVEMBER, 1893.



## "MAN'S NEEDS ARE GOD'S COMMANDS."

For truth and right we plead, and fight for crying human need;  
For wingless angels here in sight and furnished earth we plead.  
Columbia, not Jerusalem, for life this side the grave,  
We kneel to touch the garment's hem of Him who died to save.  
Ring out, ring out the fervent cry, "Man's needs are God's commands."  
And putting strife forever by, unite with hearts and hands—  
To free the wage slave; and—released—the Eden usher in,  
Where each true heart is holy priest, and each true man is king.

## A ROUGH SKETCH OF A ROUGH STRUGGLE.

V.—THE CHAOS OF BARBARISM.

BY HUGH MCGREGOR.

The trade union is not only a local, a national and an international fact; it is also a permanent, universal, human fact; common to all countries and all ages, where and whenever a people have obtained a certain degree of civilization.

In support of this assertion we have shown the existence of the trade union in several ancient civilizations—the Jewish, Greek and Roman. Tracing its development by the Roman people, we have arrived at the period when, after twelve hundred years of existence and well-being, the unions were separated from their connection with their administrative centres in the capitals of the empire.

That the trade unions were greatly impoverished by the insane extravagances of the greater number of the fifty-two Emperors who successively assumed the imperial purple, is beyond doubt; but their final ruin had its origin in the deeper and more powerful causes which ultimately led to the ruin of the empire itself. And those causes may be summed up as follows: First, the too rapid extension of provincial conquests, which resulted in the extensive displacement of the free native population of Italy, and the accession of a heterogeneous mass of prisoners of war, condemned to slavery; a diminution of emancipations, arising from this abnormal increase of slave population, followed by a long series of slave revolts of a most terrible and exhausting character. Second, the failure of the Roman military power to make any permanent impression upon the nomadic tribes who continually threatened the frontiers and the existence of civilization. Third, the gradual crumbling away of the provinces under the attacks of the barbarians, which finally severed the connections of the trade unions and destroyed the resources of the Roman world.

As far back as the time of Augustus it might have been seen that the aggressive military power of Rome had reached its limit. For in the year A. D. 9, the legions under Varus, though fighting with undiminished bravery and unimpaired discipline, were surrounded and cut to pieces by the Teutonic tribe of Cherusci in the disastrous fight of Winfield. When the news of that terrible defeat reached Rome, as Dion Cassius informs us, "there remained no Roman youth fit for military duty that were worth speaking of, and the allied population that were at all serviceable had been wasted away. When none of the citizens were willing to enlist, he (Augustus) made them cast lots, and punished with confiscation of goods and disfranchisement every fifth man among those under thirty-five, and every tenth man of those above that age. At last, when he found that not even thus could he make many come forward, he put some of them to death. So he made a

conscription of discharged veterans and freedmen."

It would be foreign to our purpose to trace, even in the most cursory manner, the course of the long defensive military struggle of nearly five hundred years' duration. Suffice it, then, to state that the invasion of the Teutonic tribes, who crossed the Rhine in the beginning of the fifth century, was never repelled. Soon afterward Britain was abandoned to the mercy of the Saxon pirates. The fertile province of Africa was then torn away by the Vandals, who subsequently recrossed the Mediterranean, pillaged Rome and the whole of central Italy, and, re-embarking, carried with them an enormous booty and thousands of captives. Thus the latter part of the fifth century saw Africa dominated by the Vandals; Spain, by the Visigoths; the region now called Portugal, by the Suevi; Gaul, by Visigoths, Burgundians and Franks; Britain slowly yielding before the fierce onslaughts of the Jutes and Saxons, and Italy already in the possession of a horde of Ostrogoths and all the other Teutonic barbarian tribes.

Having shown that the disorganization of the trade unions and the disruption of the empire resulted from the invasions of the barbarians, it remains for us to show what constituted the barbarism of the invaders. The family is the most primitive, as it is also the most enduring, form of social organization. And the constitution of the family undergoes certain successive progressive modifications that enable us to estimate the degree of social progress that the people, of which the family is a representative, has attained. If we study the constitution of the family in the early development of any people we find that the father is the absolute owner of the family; his wives, children and servants possess neither personality nor property, any more than his cattle; he may sell them or kill them, for they are his slaves. In the course of generations, however, the absolute power of the father diminishes; he becomes more equalized with the other members of his family. Instead of many wives, one wife becomes now and then the rule; that is to say, polygamy gives place to monogamy. Then the personality of the wife becomes disengaged; she can claim a divorce, and with divorce a portion of the joint property. The sons, on attaining manhood, become independent of the father's authority. The daughters are no longer sold to husbands, but dowries are given with them, proportionate generally to the family property. And, finally, the servants become more or less emancipated from the hand of the father or master, and acquire the right to discuss the conditions of labor. If these be some of the successive phases through which the family passes in the progress of a people from barbarism to civilization, then it is evident that the most barbarous people are those who have made the least modification in the constitution of the family, and the most civilized are those who have made the most. So the Franks, Allemanni, Burgundians, Goths, Vandals, Saxons, all the Teutonic tribes who invaded and took possession of the empire during the fifth century, were barbarians compared with the Latin-speaking people of Italy, Africa, Spain, Gaul and Britain, whom they conquered. The invaders were barbarians, and, as such, were all masters and slaves without freedmen; they had never evolved municipalities and trades unions; therefore they knew little and cared less for these freedmen's organizations with which they came in contact, and destroyed or disorganized.

If we would form a just idea of the empire of the West after the invasions, if we would fully comprehend how barbaric violence failed to drive out or exterminate the old population and how the civilized people escaped being entirely enslaved and degraded to the level of the invaders, we must understand that the conquerors, while destroying the material or secular organization of Rome, left intact the spiritual or ecclesiastical organization. This latter organization, upon whom, when the military power of the Caesars

was exhausted, devolved the onerous task of preserving the unity of western Europe, had long foreseen the inevitable result of the invasions and had resolutely prepared to meet the physical power of the conquerors with that moral power which had already succeeded in transforming the very basis of the ancient civilization. The new faith, of which this organization was the exponent, had been originally professed but by a small and despised set among the Jews. By the unremitting exertions, however, of a few apostles, foremost among whom labored St. Paul, a man of Greek origin and largely endowed with the intellectual aptitudes of that famous people, congregations were speedily formed in the cities of Antioch, Ephesus, Smyrna, Corinth, Athens and Rome. From these and other centres the doctrine was assiduously disseminated until every city and family in the empire became familiarized with its teachings, and in the face of eternal persecution, grew stronger and yet stronger, until in the time of Constantine, or the beginning of the fourth century, it was recognized as the established religion of the West. Of the several classes of the Roman population the new faith appealed most strongly to the freedmen. The apostles and fathers of the Church had experienced the pitiless prejudice of the aristocracy of blood and were desirous of guarding their nascent organization from its reactionary influence. They did not fail to recognize the superior social power of the men of patrician or plebeian descent, of the nobles and freedmen, but they did not evince any decided preference for them, seeing that St. Paul wrote to the Romans that "there is no respect of persons with God." The apostles and fathers also recognized the impracticability of wholesale immediate emancipation, and therefore carefully refrained from exciting the slaves to free themselves by violence, since St. Paul plainly wrote to the slaves of Ephesus: "Servants, be obedient to them that are your masters. . . . With good will doing service, as to the Lord, and not to men." But to the freedmen, trade unionists and agriculturists alike, the Church opened all degrees of clerical ordination, even the highest grades of the sacerdotal hierarchy. Thus did the new faith found a higher civilization by giving the slave an incentive to acquire freedom, by giving a higher value to the life of the freedman, by giving a nobler ideal to the free man and the noble, and above all by inculcating a higher respect for woman. Alongside of the ancient pitiless divine, aristocratic world, the new faith founded a humane and more moral world to which it freely admitted all who were willing to accept its obligations. It was by the devoted spirit that its adherents attempted to carry out its fundamental principles of fraternity, charity and love that it won the respect and affection of all classes of the ancient world; and it was by the exhibition of the same spirit that it won the respect and forbearance of the barbaric invaders. It was by the veneration inspired by the Church, and the influence of its Bishops, that many of the municipalities, the home of the trade unions, and principally those which were the seat of a diocese, escaped destruction and preserved some vestige of self-government, until the two peoples were fused into one.

St. Jerome, writing from Gaul concerning the effects of the invasion, says—"Sad destiny of the commonwealth! Nations, countless in number and exceeding fierce have laid waste all that there is between the Alps and the Pyrenees, the ocean and the Rhine. Mayence, once a noble city, has been taken and destroyed; thousands of men were slaughtered in the church. Worms has fallen after a long siege. The inhabitants of Rheims, a powerful city, and those of Amiens, Arras, Tournay, Spire and Strasburg have been carried away to Germany. I cannot speak without tears of Toulouse; if she be not reduced to equal ruin, it is to the merits of her holy bishop Exuperius." Nor was the hope of St. Jerome in the power of the Church altogether unfounded, for Clovis, the leader of the Franks, who invaded and retained possession of northern Gaul, was converted to the new faith and thenceforth used his utmost influence to shield the Church from the ferocity of his followers Bishop Gregory, of Tours says—"Clovis, when marching at the head of the Franks to attack a rival tribe—the Goths—passed near Tours, and out of respect for St. Martin, the patron saint of that city, forbade his warriors to take any thing from the surrounding territory, save grass and water. One of the band, however, seized some hay. Clovis being informed of the fact, with one sweep of his sword slew the soldier on the spot,

saying—"What will become of our hopes of victory if we offend St. Martin?" Clovis achieved many successes over other of the invading tribes; and eventually Anastasius, the Eastern emperor, sent an embassy bearing to him the titles and insignia of patrician and consul. Thus legally recognized Emperor of the West, Clovis left Tours and fixed the seat of his government at Paris.

From this time the Franks reclaimed themselves the defenders of that empire they had but so lately assisted to conquer. Sorely did the West need defenders, for in the sixth century a new series of invasions commenced which were to continue for four hundred years. Huns, Avars, Tartars, Bulgarians, Slavs and Lombards thrust one another with mutual pressure from Asia into Europe; from Eastern Europe into Western; into Italy and into Gaul. The seventh century saw the rise and growth of the Mohammedan power, and the rapid conquests that permanently established the faith of Islam in Asia and Africa, and carried the banner of the prophet into Spain and Gaul on an apparently irresistible wave of victory, until it was finally checked by the Franks, in 732, under the walls of Tours. Continuing the work of defence, Charlemagne, for forty-six years, from 769 to 813, saved Western Europe from invasions from without and from anarchy within. He fought thirty-one campaigns in Germany, five in Italy, three in Gaul, two in Greece and twelve in Spain, Corsica and Sardinia; fifty-three campaigns in all. Yet, Charlemagne was no mere soldier, like the generality of his rude Teutonic predecessors; for he fully appreciated the civilizational value of the Roman empire that had fallen, and strove to durably re-establish it by the agency of a new people animated by a new faith. So during a long and ceaselessly active reign, we see him as the founder of schools and monasteries; the protector of the municipalities and trade unions, that had survived the earlier shocks of barbarism, and as a jurist attempting to reconcile the conflicting codes of Roman law and barbarian customs.

(To be continued next month.)

## TRADES UNIONS IN GERMANY.

Forty-one trade unions in Germany have each their own official trade journal, at a total cost for the past year of 263,431 marks or about \$66,000. The total amount of traveling aid paid out by 33 national unions was 382,607 marks or \$96,000, and for members out of work there has been a tax from 8 marks to 15 marks per capita the past year, which is equal to \$2 or \$2.75 tax on each member for the whole year.

## BORN OF HUNGER.

The labor movement is born of hunger—hunger for food, for shelter, warmth, clothing and pleasure. In the movement of humanity toward happiness each individual seeks his ideal, often with stonied disregard of the happiness of others. The industrial system rests upon the devil's iron rule of every man for himself. It is an unexplainable phenomenon that those who suffer most under this rule of selfishness and greed should organize for the overthrow of the devil's system of government.—Geo. E. McKim.

## WORDS OF WISDOM.

The mass of American freemen, who now suffer the wrongs of the tyrant, already stand armed with the weapon of the Constitution—the ballot. With that ballot the people can summon forth from their own ranks the nation-appointed executioners of this crime of crimes. And, if you will prevent despair, if you will stand by the dignity of labor, if you wish to preserve the blessings of our priceless heritage, if you revere the fathers of the Republic, if you wish to be free, you must, by your ballots, in united efforts against all opposition, appoint your officers and legislators. You must direct them and compel them to strike, with all the energies of constitutional and statutory legislation, until the ark of the Republic safely rests in perpetual security within the temple of liberty.—W. W. Erwin.



# GETTING FORMS FOR STRAIGHT AND CIRCULAR WINDOW SOFFITS WITH SPLAYED JAMBS.

BY OWEN B. MAGINNIS.



will stand directly over the base line of aperture.

Old workmen follow these rules in drawing the lining of a cylindrical soffit cutting height in a wall which does not stand plumb to the ground, so that the edge of the lining

lining when it is bent around the curve on the plan B, will stand directly over  $a, d, c, b, a$ , at B; and the points 1, 2, 3, 4, of the lining C will coincide with the points 1, 2, 3, 4 at B.

To find the lining for the soffit of an aperture or window in a straight wall, whose plan is a trapezoid, and whose elevation on the inside is a semi-ellipse and on the outside a semi-circle, so related to each other that a straight edge coinciding with the lined surface may everywhere be horizontal.

Let the trapezoid A, B, C, D be the plan of the window, A B being the inner side, C D the outer side, while A C and B D represent the jambs; with the centre G, and radius G D, describe the semi-circle D E C which will be the outside elevation; continue the jambs A C and B D, until they meet in H, and through H and G draw the line H E. Now divide the quarter circumference C E into any number of equal parts, as five, and from these points 1, 2, 3, 4, let fall perpendiculars to G C. From H through the points  $c, t, g, h$ , the foot of each perpendicular draw lines

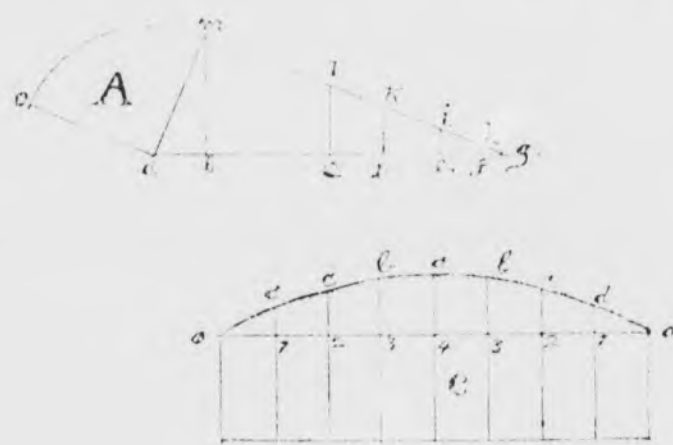


FIG. 1.

Let  $a g$  at A be the level of the ground, and  $a m$  the wall line equal to the radius of the cylinder; with this radius describe the semi-circle at B; take the distance  $a b$ , to the foot of the perpendicular  $m b$ , at A and place it from  $a$  to 4 at B.

Now upon the lines  $a a$  and  $a 4$  as axis draw by means of the intersecting lines shown, the semi-ellipse 0 1 2 3 4, etc., divide this semi-circumference into any

intersecting the line A B. Draw the line H K perpendicular to A H and equal to C G and divide it like O C G making H I equal to G h, I m h g, etc. Now, with the radius H e and the centre I describe an arc toward e, also with the radius H f and the centre m, describe an arc towards f, and so on. Having the fifth part of the arc C E such as C I, fix one foot of the dividers in C, and with the other intersect the first arc at e; then place the foot in e' and intersect the next

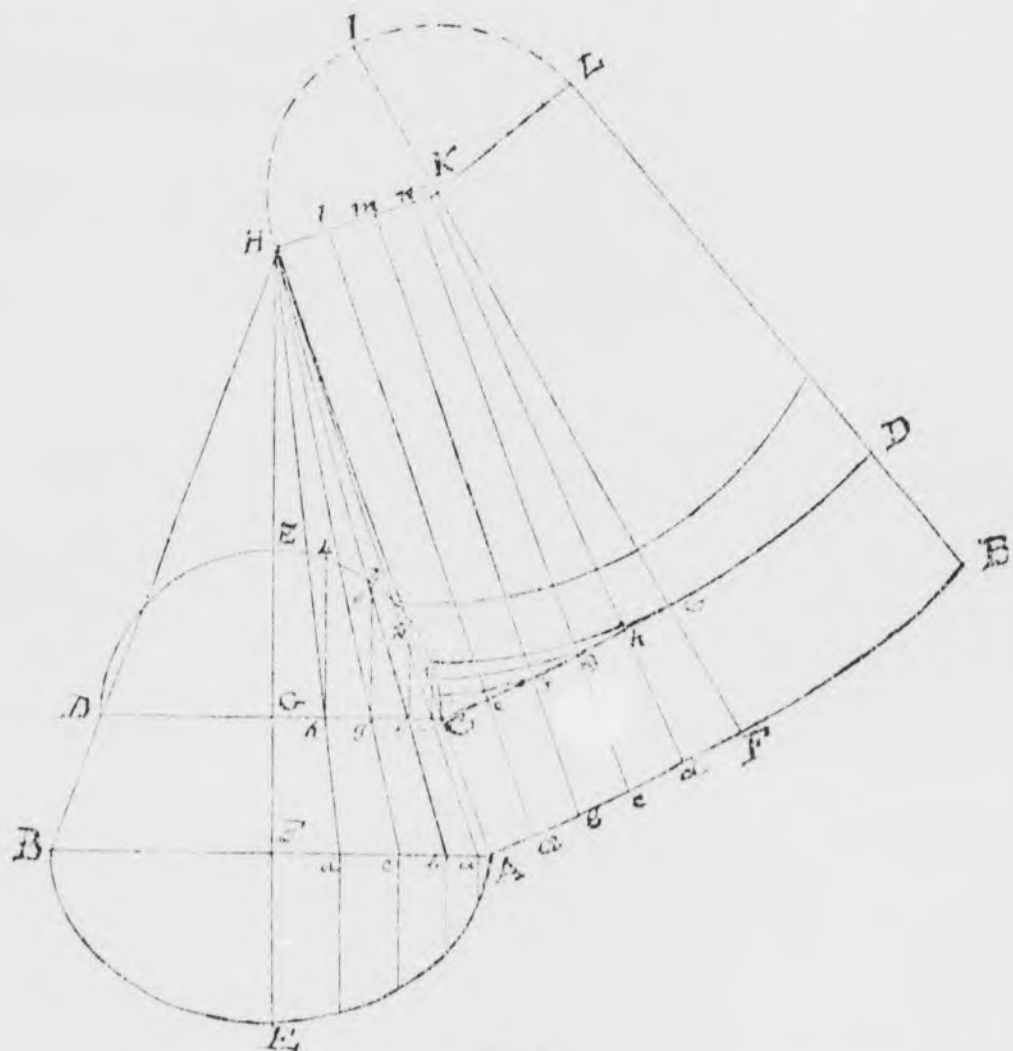


FIG. 2.

number of equal parts, as four, and let fall the perpendiculars to the base line  $o c$ , also, at C make the line  $o o$  equal to  $m g$  perpendicular to  $m a$ , and take from B, the distances  $d 1, C 2, b 3$ , and  $a 4$ ; and set them at A, from  $g$ , thus  $g 1, f e, c d, d c$ . Erect perpendiculars from each of the points  $f e d c$ , towards the line  $g m$ . On lining C, make the distances  $1 d, 2 c, 3 b, 4 a$  equal to the distances  $g h, h i, i k, k l$ , at A, then trace a curve at C, through the points  $o, d, c, b, a$  and these points of the

are at  $f'$  and so on to G'. Trace a line through the points C,  $c', f', g', h' G'$ ; and this will be half the outer edge of lining, which will lie over the line C e f g h G' of the plan and will coincide with the arc C 1 2 3 4 F' which is turned around C G so as to stand at right angles to the plan.

The other half of the outer edge of lining G' D' is similar and found by inversion making the angle I K L = I K H and the divisions on K L = those on K H.

Extend the lines  $l e' m f' n g' d'$  towards  $a' b' c'$ , and take  $e' a' =$  to  $e a$  on plan, also  $f' b' = f b$  and so on; then,

through the points A  $a' b' c' d' F'$  trace the line A F' and having obtained in like manner its prolongation F' B' the line A B' will be the outer edge of lining. Now the figure A B' D' C will be the entire development of the lining, which when bent over the plan will exactly fit the soffit of the window.

Proceed to find the intersections, curves, etc., as in the foregoing description. It will be noticed that Fig. 2 has a straight plan with slant sides or jambs, while Fig. 3 has a circular plan with slant jambs. A cardboard model can be laid out from these lines to prove their accuracy, or, the way the author generally follows, is to lay out these lines to a large scale on a piece of Bristol board, costing about 6 cents, and then cut out the lines to be bent round the soffit.

## WHAT WE WANT.

If I understand it, the laboring men of this country want:

- Opportunity, not preferment.
- Justice, not charity.
- Equality, not privilege.
- Freedom, not license.
- Prosperity, not affluence.
- Order, not anarchy.
- Reformation, not revolution.
- Homes, not tenements.

Less than this in a land of plenty will not satisfy.—*Ec.*

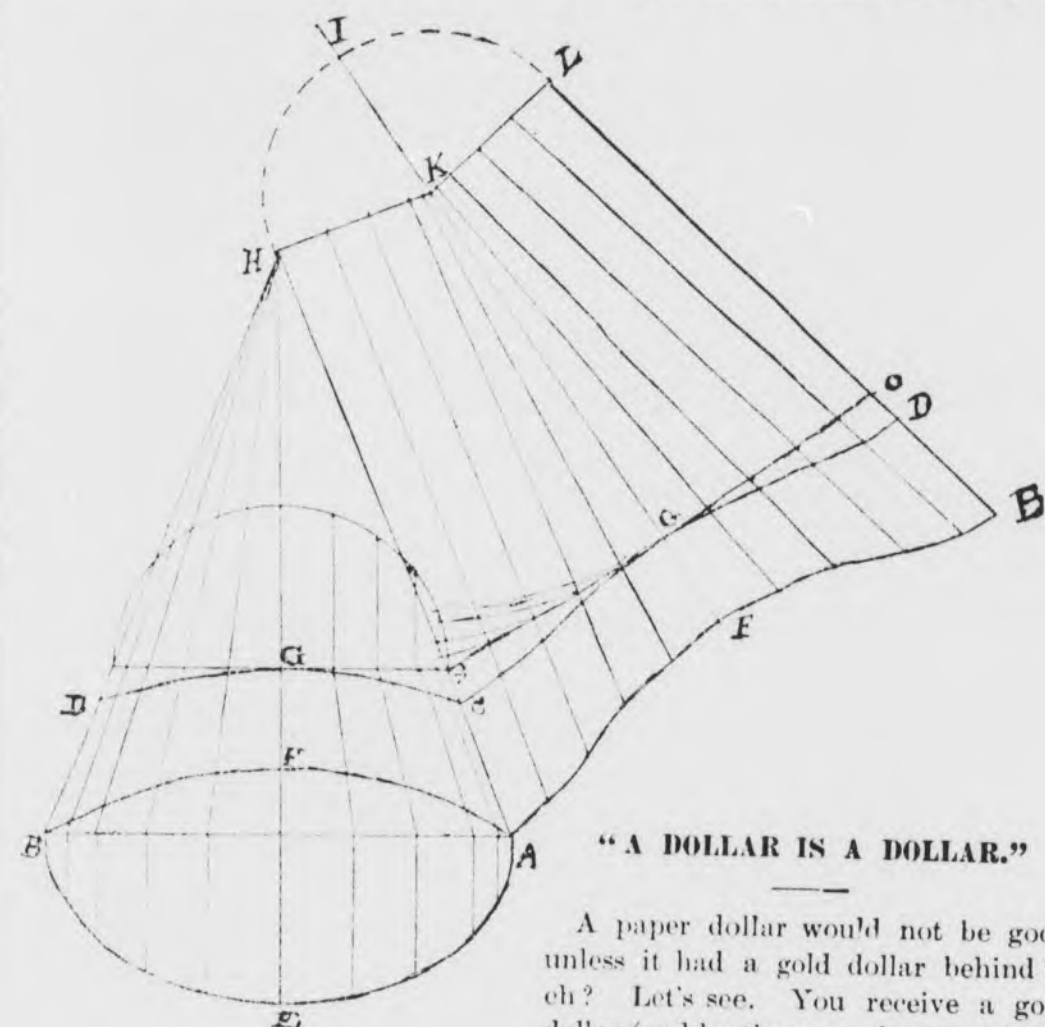


FIG. 3.

## ABOUT THE SIZE OF IT.

Hello, Mr. Workingman! What are you doing?

Digging potatoes.

Have you any to sell?

No.

What are you doing with them?

I sort them into four piles.

What do you do with them?

The big pile of fine potatoes you see over there I give to the landlord as land rent for the privilege of living on the earth; next to the biggest pile I give to the money lord as interest for the privilege of using the tools that some other workingman made; the third pile I give to the politicians as tax, and the little ones I give to the hogs, and what the hogs don't eat I eat myself. So you see, between the landlords, the money lords, the politicians and the hogs I get my living.

But what do you do with the hogs?

I give them to the railroad company for hauling the big potatoes to the land and money lords.—*Tacoma Sun.*

THE Philadelphia Typographical Union reported that the *Sporting Life* was a non-union sheet, having seceded from the ranks of the union employers.

## FROM THE INDUSTRIAL FIELD.

VICTORIAN government now recognizes eight hours as a legal day's work.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Union 377 gave an oyster supper Dec. 15, which was quite a social and financial success.

WORKINGMEN of the District of Columbia are watching with great interest the bill before the two Houses making Labor Day a legal holiday.

THE Pacific Coast Council Trades and Labor Federation meets in Third Annual Convention in Sacramento, Cal., Jan. 8. The Farmers' Alliance of the State of California will be represented, so there will be a more thorough affiliation of the farmers and trade unionists of the Pacific Coast.

Two New York Boards of Walking Delegates have been in open warfare, and strikes were ordered in various places by the board which has the majority representation on the work. This is seriously embarrassing the building business in New York city. But now a movement is on foot to adjust these differences.

JOHN N. HALKETT and Frank F. Schultz are the two walking delegates recently reelected by the carpenters' unions of the U. B. in New York city. Mr. Halkett, who was one of the five delegates recently arrested on charges of conspiracy, is president of the Board of Walking Delegates of the Building Trade.

## "A DOLLAR IS A DOLLAR."

A paper dollar would not be good unless it had a gold dollar behind it, eh? Let's see. You receive a gold dollar (and by the way, they're mighty scarce) what is it worth to you? You can't eat it or wear it. The only use you can make of it is to buy something with it. It was not the gold you wanted at all—it was something somebody had made. Now the law can give that same power to a piece of paper. Our paper money will buy anything we produce here, and it will be good all over the world at par, for foreigners buy things in this country and our paper money will buy what they want. It will be just as good to them as gold. Let them use gold if they want to. Do you think our fields will refuse to produce as much wheat if gold and silver were no longer money with us? And that nobody would buy wheat because gold and silver were discarded? Do you think the farmer would not trade his wheat for paper money and trade the money for tools and clothing? All the business to-day is done with paper money. Is the trade more or less trade because there is or is not some yellow worthless metal stored up somewhere? If you went to England would you want gold in preference to paper when the paper would by law pay any bill that gold would? A "gold basis" gives a few men absolute control of all the money in the world, and all the people will have to buy its use of these few.—*Coming Nation.*



# THE CARPENTER

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and  
Joiners of America.Published Monthly, on the 1st day of each Month  
AT

144 N. Ninth St., Phila., Pa.

P. J. McGUIRE, Editor and Publisher.

Entered at the Post Office at Philadelphia, Pa.  
as second-class matter.Subscription Price—Fifty cents a year, in  
advance, postpaid.

Address all letters and money to

P. J. McGUIRE,  
Box 584, Philadelphia, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, JANUARY, 1894.

HAPPY NEW YEAR to all! Let 1894 be a year of energetic work to build up the U. B. Let us strive to make it better for the suffering toilers everywhere.

No December CARPENTER has been issued, so as to start with the New Year and henceforth issue this journal the early part of each month.

THE technical or mechanical articles published in this journal each month are of especial value to young mechanics. Our readers should look out for the rising generation of carpenters and get the young fellows interested in advancing themselves in all the problems of the craft.

THERE are fully two and three-quarter millions of wage workers unemployed this month in 500 cities, according to all the best authorities. This means a loss of fully 110 millions of dollars in wages monthly or over 600 millions of dollars of wages the past six months.

## TO MEMBERS OUT OF WORK.

If you are out of work and can't pay your dues, have the Secretary of your local write the General Secretary and he will give your Union special instructions in such case.

Local Unions weak in membership and desiring special terms to initiate new members, or to pay dues for members out of work, can apply to the G. S. for a dispensation.

## IMPORTANT PRIZES OFFERED.

By order of the G. E. B. the following cash prizes are offered:

### COMPETITIVE ARTICLES.

For the best article to be published in THE CARPENTER, with designs or drawings, written by a member of the U. B. on the subject of building, construction or carpentry, a prize of \$20 is offered; for the second best article, a prize of \$10 will be given.

This offer is open for the space of six months, or until April 16, 1894. Send the articles to the G. S.

### PRIZES FOR NEW MEMBERS.

The Local Union which shows the greatest pro rata increase in membership by March 1, 1894, will be given a prize of \$20, to the second best union a prize of \$10 will be presented. These prizes will be paid from the General Office.

## THE UNITY OF LABOR'S FORCES.

Do I favor it? Yes, with all my heart and every power I possess. It has been the dream of years—it has been the impulse of ages. Each generation we come nearer its realization, and then, alas, comes reaction and partial disintegration.

The ten-hour agitation of 1840 to 1846, the National Labor Union from 1866 to 1872, the Knights of Labor from 1880 to 1886, exemplify that fact in America, as similar periodic movements have demonstrated it at various times in European countries. Still, after all, in these bills of reaction and apparent stagnation, comes the quiet of reflection and thought. Reflection over the mistakes and errors and "what might have been." Thought as to method and means, matters and men.

What has stood in the way of labor's unity? Rivalry and personal vainglory of leaders, conflicting interests of individuals, petty jealousies, insignificant grievances and trifling misunderstandings! Not that alone. Were these all, we would soon see labor's forces compactly and invincibly united. The labor movement existed long before its present "leaders" were born, and from present indications, unless better judgment and greater activity prevail, it is not likely to be victorious until long after their children are dead.

What else has stood in the way? Well, for want of unity of thought in all essentials and charity of mind in all details, we have had radical differences among even honest labor men as to principles and methods of organization. We have had intolerance of each others' experiences, views and differences of opinion, and this condition is encouraged, magnified and distorted by a servile daily press, fanned into flaming rancor and destructive hostility by the emissaries of Pinkerton and the tools of corporation bosses, and made wider still by the sneaks, crooks and harpies who hang on as a drag-weight on every popular movement.

But more than all we have been held back by the prejudices, fears and lack of nerve even among organized working people. We have been held back by sectarian side issues, fanaticism and intolerant bigotry, by the devilry of party politics, its temptations and its enticing allurements of place and power, by a score and a half of things which have again and again divided our forces.

Now in these days of industrial stringency, with the numbers of unemployed increased by newer and constantly changing processes of labor; with the possibility of manly independence for the worker being almost entirely lost in the struggle for bread; with politicians more deceptive, corporations more arrogant and capitalists more exacting, there can be no other course than to "Rally, labor, rally," and re-organize all the forces of the working-people into one compact body with a thorough understanding of each other's rights and mutual duties.

"For working people the world over,  
Have one glory and one shame,  
What hurts one of them to his part,  
Injures all of them the same."

Let the trade unions work along the economic or trade lines suited for each distinctive craft, exercising the right of self-government to manage their own affairs and work out their own destiny in their own way, without interference or hostility from other forms of organized labor, but with the assistance and encouragement of all.

Let the trade union men with their practical ways and broad sympathies enter into mixed assemblies of the Knights of Labor, or some similar body, and bring into line all unorganized workers in the smallest towns and villages, as well as the largest cities. There are hundreds of towns and villages where the population is so small, unions cannot be

organized, or cannot exist if organized. There are thousands of good, well-meaning men, in thorough accord with the best impulses of the labor movement, who are not mechanics or manual laborers. And for all of these, and for every good trade unionist the Knights of Labor mixed assembly should be the field of endeavor. The Knights of Labor should cease to hold assemblies of any craft or trade, where the same is organized under a trade union head. This would get rid of the cause of many bickerings and clashes of authority in trade affairs. Then bring the Knights of Labor and the trade unions into line with all other forms of *bona fide* industrial organization, blending all in one harmonious whole. Thus the organizations of labor could be "as many as the billows, yet one as the sea."

For these and many more reasons I am heartily in the movement to unite labor's scattered forces. P. J. McGUIRE.

## THE SAFETY OF THE FUTURE LIES IN ORGANIZED LABOR.

BY HENRY D. LEVY, THE SULLY-VERE, PHILANTHROPIST OF CHICAGO.

(A paper read before the Thirteenth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, Chicago, December 17, 1893, and published by authority of the Convention.)



ABORING MEN have the undoubted right of organization. The question of the day is: "What are they going to do with it?" This right, like all

other rights, can be kept healthy only by exercise. The liberty of union can be preserved only by using the union to get more liberty. The workmen have the vote, but there are signs in plenty that if they do not use it to free themselves in other ways, they will lose that right and all the other freedoms that are clustered with it. "Too many people vote in Ohio," the counsel of a great trust said lately in the United States Courts. A constitutional convention is about to be held in New York, and one of the reforms to be pressed is some qualification of the suffrage, to put an end to this evil of "too many people voting." Never have the people—the working people—had the right, the light, the might, they have now. There are many periods in the past which shine like golden ages in contrast with our own, but only at points and for single moments. There were no paupers and no unemployed in our fatherlands—Germany, or Ireland, or England—in the good old times when society was organized in village communities, and the land held in common. But, as well, there was no right to change your trade, your place, your religion. You were not what you are to-day—a person, a man, a citizen—but only one of a tribe, a guild, a parish. Thorold Rogers tells us of the golden age of labor in England in the fifteenth century, when eight hours was the working day in town and country, and when men were dear and living was cheap. But in that golden age a coal miner, a salt worker, was not a man. He was a creature of the pit. Once a miner, always a miner, even unto the third and fourth generation of his descendants, and a fixture of the property, sold with its sale to any new owner. If we can look backward to those days with longing, through the windows of our common schools and our voting booths, it is because we have lost the virtue to look forward, and it will come true again that those who avert their faces from the hopes and the duties that call them on will turn to stone—pillars of salt—and of salt that has lost its savor.

From him that hath not shall be taken even that which he hath. To the man who is free and would remain free, fate is a collection uttering the perpetual word "Move on."

The coal miners of England, in their recent contest with the mine owners, did more than resist a demand for a reduction of wages. They carried the standard of their rights to a new height. They demanded that hereafter the cost of a decent life for the man who mined should be a fixed charge on the product of the mines; that in the fluctuations of supply and demand there should be a line—a life-line, not a dead-line—below which the share of labor should not go. The demand for a living wage was a rebellion of the people against the maladministration of their lives and labor, their property and their liberty, by others. It was an insurrection against the decree of business that wages shall follow prices, and prices know no law but the competition between traders. "We and our wives and children," the miners said, "are not chips for gamblers. Take your choice—a living wage or no coal!" In taking this position the miners stood for no more than what Mill, Ricardo and all the great economists have declared to be the true law of wages. Members of Parliament; some of the nobility, more than one mine-owner, gave money and encouragement. A daily newspaper in London raised \$90,000 to feed the starving. Large numbers of the clergy of all denominations took part in the relief work, and more important, declared in public that the demand for a living wage was one no people could remain Christian and deny. The clergy of Bristol united in a formal public statement to this effect.

Men, women, and even children who could not spare money, sacrificed watches, rings, anything that could be sold. Ben. Tillett, the labor leader, gave up his bicycle. Miss Frances E. Willard, of Chicago, then in England, gave her watch. The women where collieries were at work sent to the mothers in idle districts to bring their starving children to their homes to share with their own children, though these had not enough. Mothers wept for joy at the chance thus to surrender to strangers little ones whom they could not feed, and whom they might never see again. It is in such blood-red letters as these that our theory that labor is a commodity imprints itself in the lives of the people. The defeat of the demand for a reduction of wages is much; but it is more that the miners have turned these new words of the living wage into the bill of rights. It was the union of the miners which made this resistance and this counter-balance possible. Had the business men broken down the principle of the living wage they would have moved on to strike down the union. The men on their side must not stop. They must take the next step. The next step to the principle of the living wage is the living wage itself. The living wage is that share in the products of the common toil which belongs to men; and men, the best authority tells us, are born equal, with inalienable rights to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. Alienate one right, the smallest right to life, liberty or happiness, and the wage is less than the living wage. "I have a right to be a man," said Francis Lieber, "because I am a man." That is the living wage, and to realize it is the sure destiny of organized labor. It was the work of our forefathers to establish the truth that no one shall govern a country without the consent of its people. It is our work to establish the equally self-evident truth that no one shall govern an industry without the consent of its people. "The right to work" was a phrase of fire which flew out of the mouth of a senator of the United States during the heat of the excitement at Homestead. But "the right to work" is a half truth. A great student of men says that it is half truths which lead them. But even so, there is another half truth beyond this which has also its power of leading. Besides the right to work stands as of equal majesty the right to share as a man in the produce of the work.

The organized workmen of London have compelled its government to adopt trades union principles as an employer. The London council now makes it a part of every contract for city work that contractors shall pay the trade-union rate of wages, and observe the trade-union conditions as to hours, etc. More than this, the government of London under the lead of John Burns and other labor members of the council, has taken the bold step of beginning the abolition of the contractor and his profit-hunting exploitation of the tax-payer and the workman and substituting for it

(Continued on page 9.)



## GENERAL OFFICERS

OF THE

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

Office of the General Secretary,

124 N. Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

General President—Henry H. Trenor, 870 Lafayette ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 General Secretary—P. J. McGuire, Box 884, Philadelphia, Pa.  
 General Treasurer—James Troy, 2442 Montrose st., Philadelphia, Pa.

## GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENTS.

First Vice-President—J. C. Lawwill, 1121 First ave., Cleveland, O.  
 Second Vice-President—Chas. Lane, P. O. Box, 911, Butte, Montana.

## GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD.

(All correspondence for the G. E. B. must be mailed to the General Secretary.)  
 Hugh McKay, 283 Lexington St., E. Boston, Mass.  
 S. J. Kent, 2046 S. St., Lincoln, Neb.  
 D. P. Rowland, 263 W. Court st., Cincinnati, O.  
 W. T. Dukehart, 243 Walnut st., Nashville, Tenn.  
 A. M. Swartz, 288 Sandusky st., Allegheny, Pa.

(Continued from page 8.)

direct dealing by the city with its men. The first experiment in this new policy has been a success. The estimate of the council's engineer for a new sewer in York road, Lambeth, was \$35,000. When bids were called for the lowest was \$58,000. The council rejected the bids and did the work themselves. It cost only \$26,000. The saving was \$32,000 on \$58,000, nearly 60 per cent. The work was better done than contract work. John Barns told the council that he had been on the job from start to finish because he was determined that it should be a good job. "With regard to the excellence and durability of workmanship, there was no comparison between the work done by the council and work done by the contractors, particularly in unseen work." A member of the council who was a builder and contractor confirmed this and said that a better piece of work had never been done in London, and this was ratified by others. This success has stimulated the council to order the adoption of the same plan in other improvements. In New Zealand, too, the government has abolished the contractor in building railroads and other public works. The work is given out by the public officials in sections to the workmen, who organize themselves in co-operative groups, selecting their own foreman, and share and share alike in the earnings. It is to the union, to the preaching of the principles of the trade union and the perfection of the discipline with which the workmen have fought for and upheld their union that this remarkable new departure is due. The elimination of the contractor means many things. It is the repudiation of indirect sweating, that meanest parasitism upon the poor, disclaiming responsibility because done through agents. It is the repudiation of sweating altogether. When the people are the employer and the people are the employee, there will be no sweating. It is the repudiation of profit hunting, and instead of the selfishness of the individual makes the welfare of all the star to steer by. It means a saving in the common toil and an increase of wealth, for we find the higher motive produces the better and cheaper work; and it means a step, and a long one, toward closing the gulf between the too rich and the too poor, for it stops the abstraction of profit. The London County Council is now discussing a plan for constructing a system of electric railroads, underground in the city, above ground beyond, in order to scatter its congested working people into homes in the green fields and pure air of the country. A man will be carried twenty miles for four cents, because the roads will be built by the city and operated by the city. The city can get money at three per cent. instead of six per cent. It has to pay no boodle for the franchise, no dividends on watered stock.

Since coming into power the Gladstone administration has done several notable things. Both the war office and the admiralty have increased the rate of pay to meet the aspirations of labor for a living wage, and the war department, like the city of London, has begun the abolition of the contract system. To remedy the grievance that the judges are all of one class, the government has appointed a number of representative workmen as magistrates in the larger cities. The eight-hour day has been introduced into the gun works at Woolwich arsenal. Hours have been shortened elsewhere to prevent wholesale dismissals during slack times. The government has interfered to protect trade unionists in non-union shops and has promised to pay trade-union

wages in the government dock yards. Lastly, to protect workmen from accidents and to secure them damages in cases of injury, the government is pressing through Parliament an employer's liability bill so thorough that John Barns declares it to be another Magna Charta of Labor. The manner of all this is even more important than the matter. When the government, the largest employer of labor, sets such an example of respect for the new aspirations of the people, it gives the program of the labor movement the prestige of patriotism.

All these are concessions; they have been forced out of the government—the largest employer of labor—by the unceasing agitation of organized labor. "England," says Gladstone, "never concedes anything to Ireland, except when moved to do so by fear." The working masses of Great Britain scared the classes into giving them the vote and surrendering the monopoly of government. With a vote they have gone to work to scare them out of all their other monopolies one after the other. In all the reforms, of suffrage, hours of labor, abolition of the contract system, organized labor has been the apex and the bulk and the force of the wedge splitting its way through class government in politics and in industry. What the workmen have got is but the beginning. They, too, want "more." At their trade-union congresses they have demanded that lands and mines be nationalized, and at Belfast the last congress pledged itself "to the principle of the collective ownership and control of all the means of production and distribution." Our English brothers could not have done this without their trade unions, but they could not have done it with their trade unions alone. They used their power of organized labor as a stepping stone to the greater power of organized citizenship. They have put labor members into the city councils, into parliament, on the magistrates' bench. "The political labor movement in England is booming," Keir Hardie writes me from the House of Commons. "At the municipal elections this fall the labor vote ranged from thirty to fifty per cent. of the total vote cast. In some cases the Liberals coalesced with the Tories, and *vice versa*, and in every case the Labor men stood on strictly independent lines. When the parliamentary election comes the labor vote will decide it in nearly every industrial constituency."

(To be continued.)

## THE RIGHT TO WORK.

The Swiss Republic was the first nation in the world to incorporate in its constitution the right of the national legislature to limit the day's labor of adults. It is now proposed through the initiative to impose upon the national legislature the duty of exercising this right so as to provide employment for every citizen willing to work but unable to obtain it. This proposition, for which the requisite 50,000 signatures have been obtained, is of a most sweeping character. Not only does it demand shorter hours of labor in order that more hands be employed, but it also requires the establishment of public workshops and the management of employment bureaus by the State. For the prevention of enforced idleness through strikes and lockouts it makes provisions for arbitration in labor disputes. Indeed, it is not a single law that is presented, but a scheme of laws establishing "the right to work," which is the modern and scientific form of the right to food which medieval philanthropy labored so hard to establish. The plan is well thought out, and nearly every part of it is already in successful operation in some quarter of the globe. Yet it is hardly likely that a series of measures so far reaching will be adopted by a nation at a single election. Direct legislation in Switzerland, though demanded by the Liberals and effective in preventing legislation in behalf of the corporations and the dominant classes, has yet proved a strong bulwark of conservatism. Once the nation has secured the legislation demanded by public sentiment, further changes cannot be made more rapidly than a majority of the whole people can be educated to believe in them. While legislative majorities may change violently, popular majorities change but slowly. —From *Review of Reviews*.

## THE COUNTRY STORE.

There was considerable excitement manifested, says the *Cleveland Citizen*, by the citizens of Happy Hollow and vicinity when Bud Dobbins informed a few of his neighbors last Saturday morning that his son Daniel had arrived home on a freight train the previous evening, and would remain the balance of the winter. The news spread through the village like wildfire, and in the evening there was a large crowd at "the store" to hear the report substantiated from the senior Dobbins' own lips and to discuss the matter in all its phases.

"Yas, sir; Dan'l got hum last night," declared the father, when he had lit his pipe and taken his customary seat near the sugar barrel; "an' I tell yew, neighbors, he wuz all fired glad to git back, tew. Afore he went to bed he purty well gorged himself with grub, he wuz that hungry. I wanted him to come 'long over ter the store this evenin', but he felt tew 'shamed."

"Wall, yew all 'member that Dan'l got a 'mighty good edication—that after he 'larned about everythin' worth 'larnin' in our deestric school, I sent him to the bizness collage in Clamtown. It's a-goin' on four years now since he left collage, whar he'd got a powerful good under standin' of keepin' books, an' got a good situation in the big wholesale house of Bingle & Bragg, up at Clamtown, at a salary of fifteen dollars a week, which wuz grajully increased to twenty, and then cut five ag'in at one clip when the hard times set in. After a while his wages wuz cut to twelve dollars, an' he pegged along at that till he was laid off altogether."

"Dan'l had a leedle money saved up when he wuz laid off, 'though he allus lived an' dressed well, an' so didn't mind it much, argyin' that he wuz takin' a sort of a vacation. Bymby, his treasury began to look kind o' empty-like an' he started out a-hustlin' for a job, as there wuzn't any show to git back to his old place ag'in. He hunted an' he hunted, but nary a job could he find anywhar. He even offered to work at eight an' ten dollars a week at his trade, but could git nuthin'; an', finally, gittin' desperate an' not wantin' to come hum to be laughed at, he offered to work at day laborin' or anything, an' at any price. But it wuz no use, an' so, to keep from starvin', he came ridin' home on a freight train, or the hog train, as he calls it."

"But the stories he tells of the way the people in the city live air hair-raisin'. He sez thar air really only two classes o' people—the criminal rich an' the ig'orant poor. I 'lowed he was mistaken an' p'inted out that rich people air not necessary criminals 'cause they're wealthy, an' I told him in plain words that I hoped he hadn't become an Anarchist ajitater—one of these dangerous, nuhning characters we read about in the *Clamtown Daily Follower*, who air allus stirrin' up a muss an' making people discontented."

"Sez he, 'Dad,' sez he, 'yew air power ful far behind the progressive spirit of the age. It air the fashun now,' sez he, 'to investigate everything—literature, art, science, religion, perlitical ickynomy, the social an' industrial questions, an' lots o' other things—an' to accept only the truth as it appears to the investigator, no matter what old-fogy ideas an' superstitions it may repudiate.' I tell yew, neighbors, that boy o' mine astonished me with his earnestness an' knowledge."

"'When I say criminal rich,' sez Dan'l, 'I don't mean that wealthy people air guilty of committin' crime in the legal sense, but they air guilty of crime morally. Common law is 'sposed to be based upon human reason an' justice an' morality, but old conditions, habits an' customs air bein' left in the rear an' we're evolv'in' into a new order of society. Consequently, we must readjust our laws to conform with ever-changin' conditions or sutain's a goin' to bust."

"'Dad,' sez he, 'if I told yew that kings an' queens were inspired by the Lord to rule, yew'd laugh, but when I tell yew that laws an' customs, permulgated

by the noble ancestors of crowned heads of to-day for the purpose of continuin' their descendants in power forever, should be wiped out, yew'd give your consent until yew found out that it'd raise hob with the privileged class an' then yew'd kick like a steer, although your interests as a perducer an' their interests as absorbers of your product without returnin' yew a fair equivalent allus have clashed an' allus will clash until a system of honest co-operation is substituted fer the present unjust system of despoilation an' robbery."

"'Yer, sir,' sez he, 'we're a-sailin' along to-day under laws formulated over four hundred years ago. These laws touch our land, our finance, our transportation—in fact, our whole industrial system. We've borrowed our common law from Europe, an' p'int the finger of scorn at the paupers it has made in the old countries while we keep the same laws on our statute books an' grind out paupers by the thousands each year. What's the use in braggin' about our freedom when men must pay landlords to keep a roof over their heads an' give up four-fifths or more of what they produce fer the privilege of workin' an' then be fished out o' what they do git by excessive prices made by monopolists in 'disposin' of labor's products?' sez he."

"Dan'l told me that he belonged to some crank's club of some name or another up at Clamtown—I jest fergit the name—an' had also commenced to read some works on perlitical ickynomy and reform matters. The stories of hunger an' enfeferin' he told were simply horrifyin'. Charitable soup-houses are in full blast an' beggars swarm the streets goin' from house to house pleadin' fer food, while the poor-houses are filled to the overflowin' p'int an' men boldly commit offences agin the law so that they'll be imprisoned and fed. Women an' children pine away an' die fer want o' sufficient food, clothin' an' the comforts of a home, an' the devil's dance goes merrily on. Millionaires an' paupers air rapidly multiplyin', the rich remainin' criminally negligent in makin' an effort to change the laws that bring wealth an' power, an' the poor remain ig'orant'. My boy sez one o' these days the storm'll bust."

So saying, Bud Dobbins pocketed his pipe and went home, while the others talked on.

The product of gold annually in the world is not one-half sufficient to pay the interest on the debts which the money power of Great Britain holds against the balance of the world.

GENERAL Secretary Ernest Kurzenknebe, 404 Market street, St. Louis, Mo., has sent out an appeal to all labor unions in this country, requesting them to financially aid the 500 locked out brewery workmen of St. Louis, who are fighting for the recognition of their union.

NEARLY all the carpenters' unions of the country are conducting weekly or semi-monthly meetings. Good speakers are always in attendance and much good has resulted therefrom. A gradual increase in membership is noticeable. The subjects discussed are of a political and economic nature.

## GENERAL LAWS.

WEEKLY PAY.—Weekly payments are the most convenient for members of this Brotherhood, and where practicable should be adopted.

CONVICT LABOR.—We will not use any mill or other work manufactured in a penal institution, or brought from any town or city where cheap labor prevails.

LABOR'S HOLIDAY.—We favor the adoption of the first Monday in September as Labor's Holiday, and we recommend that our L. U.'s shall endeavor to observe the same.

EIGHT HOURS.—Our L. U.'s shall do all in their power to make the Eight hour rule universal, and to sustain those unions that have now established the Eight hour system.

AMICABLE UNDERSTANDING.—The G. E. B. should do all in its power to discourage strikes, and adopt such means as will tend to bring about an amicable understanding between Local Unions and employers.

LIEN LAWS.—We desire uniform lien laws throughout the United States and Canada, making a mechanic's lien the first mortgage on real estate to secure the wages of labor first, and material second. Such liens should be granted without long stays of execution or other unnecessary delays.

BUILDING TRADES LEAGUES.—Each L. U. shall strive to form a League composed of delegates from the various unions of the building trades in its respective city, and by this means an employment bureau for these trades can be created.

GRADING WAGES.—We are opposed to any system of grading wages in the Local Unions, as we deem the same demoralizing to the trade, and a further incentive to reckless competition, having the ultimate tendency, when work is scarce, to allow first-class men to offer their labor at third-class prices. We hold that the plan of fixing a minimum price for a day's work to be the safest and best, and let the employers grade the wages above that minimum.



## THE SWARTHY HAND OF LABOR.

Let poets sing their martial lays,  
And chant of battles gory;  
Exultant raise their hymns of praise  
To vaunt the bloody story  
Of wasted cities, human affluence,  
Of broken hearts, the deeds of shame,  
The triumphs of the sabre;  
Tis ours to sound  
In glorious round  
The swartthy Hand of Labor!

No jeweled ring of precious gold  
Beside the single finger;  
Nor gaudes of wealth untold  
In snowy splendor linger  
Around one joint of that strong hand,  
Whose glory is the iron band,  
The fruit of its creation;  
Whose mighty sway  
Shall work some day  
The joy of every nation.

Yet pampered lords of high estate,  
Of wealth and power unbounded,  
Shall feel the weight of crushing fate  
When all their time is rounded;  
Aye, they shall all be hurled to earth,  
And stripped of all their wealth and worth  
If deaf to every warning.  
They disavow  
The poor man now  
With loathing and with scorning.

Then rouse your courage, men of toil!  
Be fearless, bold, undaunted;  
Men shall not toll to be the spoil  
Of Mammon, glutton, vaunted;  
The burden of your mighty song  
Shall right your centuries of wrong,  
Then clasp each honest neighbor  
To sound again  
The glad refrain,  
The swartthy Hand of Labor!

## THE MERIT OF TRADE UNIONS.

The growth of trade unionism all over the world has been closely followed by a constant increase of wages, not only for those who are organized, but for those who are not organized. If only a small per cent., of the men employed in a certain trade secure an increase in wages or a reduction in the hours of labor, those who work at the same trade, and who do not belong to a trade union, gradually have their wages increased as high as the union men who make the struggle and sacrifice. There is not one trade organization in this country which has maintained its autonomy for ten years and possesses a national or international union that has not increased the wages of its members and improved the conditions under which they labor. And the same conditions and benefits that organized labor secures by contributing money, time, and often suffering hunger and privation, are appropriated by non union men, who stand by like laggards, bearing none of the sacrifices or losses, and quietly receive all benefits.

There is a widespread belief existing in labor unions that supply and demand is an arbitrary rule that fixes wages. A little reflection will demonstrate that it is incorrect. Notwithstanding that thousands of men of a particular trade may be out of employment, or may not work full time, it would be impossible to induce many of them, whether union or non union men, to work for the prevailing rate of wages, for all workingmen have established a standard of living far up to the amount of their wages. It is the standard of living that is chiefly instrumental in fixing wages, and not supply and demand.

The most intelligent and skilful workers in every trade are found in the trades unions; and it is because they are the most intelligent and skilful that their aspirations are higher, their independence greater, and their general ideas of the rights and conditions of labor broader than those of non-union men. Yet when union men obtain better wages and shorter hours for themselves, they lift up the non-union men with them, and, by raising the standard of wages, really extend the benefits of unionism to all.

It has been estimated that only about ten per cent. of the labor of the United States is organized, and about four fifths of this in the cities, where the most intelligent workingmen are employed. This ten per cent. has, by raising its

own standard of living, raised the standard of the other ninety per cent., and thus established a permanent improvement in the community, for civilization advances only with improvement in the standard of living. Every one can see by looking at trade unionism in this light what great benefits it has showered on workers of all classes and the blessing it is to the country.

There is no more civilizing agency in existence than the trade union. It educates its members to be independent and manly; it teaches them their rights as workers and their duties as citizens; and it not only teaches but defends its members when their rights are invaded. It aims to lift up all workingmen to an equality with those whose nobility is based on wealth and blood; it proclaims the gospel of worth, not the gospel of wealth, its ideas are broad, fraternal; it honors all useful toil, for the wealth and beauty of the world have sprung from the labor of hand and brain.

The trade union is always in the van of every great reform. Long before the secret ballot system was known to the outside world, or had been adopted by any state, the trade unions had endorsed and practiced it in electing their officers. The trades unions succeeded in reducing the hours of labor from twelve to ten, and is now reducing them to eight. Sanitary inspection of mines, factories and workshops, compulsory education laws, prohibition of child labor, eight hours for employees of the national government, first lien for workmen's wages, fire escapes on buildings, prohibition of alien contract labor, and hundreds of other measures that have benefited the whole community have become laws through the ceaseless agitation of trades unions. All the reforms that are now the political issues of parties, such as the single tax government ownership of railroads and public works, government savings and loans banks, freedom of exchange with foreign nations, woman suffrage, and all reforms which propose to better the condition of the people found their earliest and most persistent advocates among the members of trades unions. This was even true of the Trades Guilds of England in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, when workingmen had no rights that an employer was bound to respect; but the guilds wrung certain rights and privileges from the masters, and thus improved the general condition of the workingmen of England in defiance of the law. The members of trades unions are always the pioneers of reform.

What wonderful changes could be effected in the industrial system of this country if fifty per cent. of the workers were organized. Think of the great work that has been accomplished for all workers by the ten per cent. of the workers that is organized! Every union man should work hard to induce non-union men to come into the fold. Our work will not be accomplished until all the workers know what we are fighting for and join hands with us to make the lot of the toiler happier and better, and full of the hope that man has written on the sky of the future—*The Union Brick-layer.*

## THINGS TO BE REMEMBERED.

THREE months in arrears subjects a member to loss of benefits.

STEADY attendance at the meetings gives life and interest to the Union.

MEMBERS going off to another city should be provided with a clearance card.

ALL local treasurers should be under bonds and the bonds filed with the President of the L. U.

TRUSTEES' reports should be prepared semi-annually and forwarded to the G. S. Blank forms are furnished free for that purpose.

ALL changes in Secretaries should be promptly reported to the G. S., and name and address of the new Secretary should be forwarded.

ORGANIZE the Carpenters in the unorganized towns in your vicinity, or wherever you may go! Hold public meetings or social festivals at stated occasions; they will add to the strength of your union.

LETTERS for the General Office should be written on official note paper and bear the seal of the Local union. Don't write letters to the G. S. on monthly report blanks, as such communications are not in proper shape.

ALL MONIES received by the G. S. one month are published in the next month's journal. Money received can not be published in this journal the same month they are received. It takes some time to make up the report and put it into type.

THE only safe way to send money is by Post Office Money Order or by Bank Check or Draft as required by the Constitution. The G. S. is not responsible for money sent in any other way. Don't send loose cash or postage stamps in payment of tax or for any bill due the G. S.

## CARPENTERS' TOOLS: HOW TO USE AND KEEP THEM IN ORDER.

## PART III.—PLANES.

BY A. H. WESTING.

(Copyright 1891.)

When drawing the plane back, the rear end should be lifted up slightly as shown in Fig. 12, the iron will keep sharp much longer than when it is allowed to touch the wood. Irons should be ground



Drawing the plane back.

quite slanting, say to an angle of 20° to 25°, then the edge may be whetted to a more obtuse angle, say from 30° to 40°, according to the quality of the iron, and the hardness of the wood on which it is to be used. On soft and knotless wood it will stand a more acute angle than on hard and knotty wood. Whetting and grinding an iron at two different angles will save much time and is just as good as



Taking off the feather edge.

to try to whet away the whole surface of the bevel. The face of the iron should never be applied to the grindstone, and seldom to the whetstone, but if at all, it should be laid down flat on a straight oilstone, and drawn over it but lightly. After whetting the feather edge should be taken off, by drawing it through the hand, both sides alternately, in the manner of honing a razor on a strip, as shown in Fig. 13. Fig. 14 illustrates the manner of adjusting the iron.

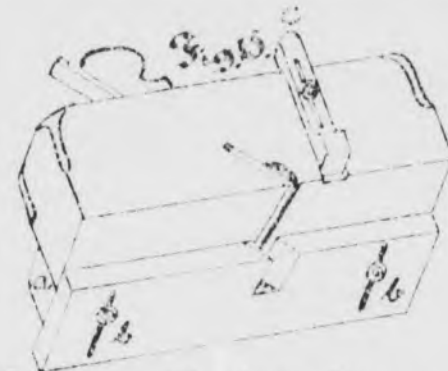


Adjusting the iron.

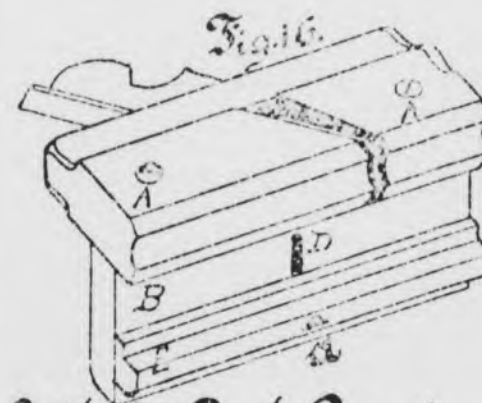
Fig. 14.

Fig. 15 illustrates the manner of attaching guide and depth gauge to rabbit plane, which may be easily done by screwing a strip to the left side of the plane as shown at a, to which the guide, consisting of a piece of hard wood, the length of the plane, about two and a half inches wide, and half an inch thick, having two slots, b b, for the screws to pass through is fastened. The depth gauge c, is fastened in a similar manner. The cutting iron of a rabbit plane should be ground with a sufficient side bevel to cut on the side, and then should project slightly on the side so as to take off a small shaving if necessary. This will enable it to make a clean square corner, and go down plumb, it makes a perfect rabbit, and is better than if it had a forecutter. Fig. 16 illustrates a handy guide for center head, fluting, moulding planes, etc. Let B, consist of a piece about four inches wide, by 1/4" thick, the length of the plane, having a slot D, in the center for the screw to pass through; this is fastened to the plane by the screws A A. The guide proper consists of a piece of hardwood about 1 1/4"x1 1/4", rabbeted as

shown at E, this is for the purpose to keep the plane steady and insure regularity. The screwhead a, is fastened by a couple nails driven through the ends of the slot into the wood, and then the heads broken off and bent into the slot.

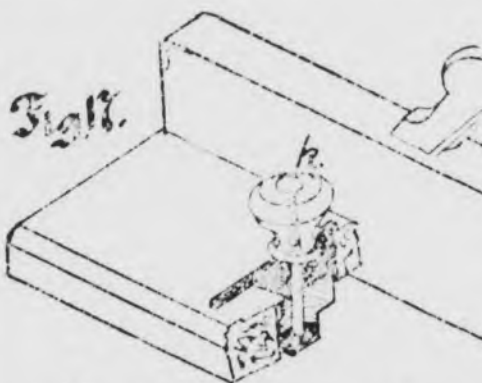


Guide for Rabbit Plane.



Guide for Dead Round Hollow Moulding Planes, etc.

On the other side a knob is screwed on as shown in Fig. 17, by which the guide is fastened. Only one screw is necessary to keep it steady, but the piece should be planed a little hollow, so that the ends touch first. In case it should slip, a little chalk applied to the face will remedy it.



Section at a, fig.

Experiments made to ascertain the relative force required to work the different planes, gave the following results as far as conducted:

Weight of plane.	Force required to move the plane at the rate of 4 feet for the first second.	Force required to move the plane and ballast at the same rate, when the iron is set back so as not to cut.
2 lbs. 14 oz.	27 lbs. 2 oz.	10 lbs. 10 oz.
3 lbs.	32 lbs. 12 oz.	11 lbs. 8 oz.
4 lbs. 12 oz.	38 lbs. 13 oz.	13 lbs. 4 oz.
5 lbs. 12 oz.	45 lbs. 13 oz.	15 lbs. 8 oz.
6 lbs. 12 oz.	52 lbs. 13 oz.	18 lbs. 8 oz.
7 lbs. 12 oz.	60 lbs. 13 oz.	21 lbs. 8 oz.
8 lbs. 12 oz.	68 lbs. 13 oz.	24 lbs. 8 oz.
9 lbs. 12 oz.	76 lbs. 13 oz.	27 lbs. 8 oz.
10 lbs. 12 oz.	84 lbs. 13 oz.	30 lbs. 8 oz.
11 lbs. 12 oz.	92 lbs. 13 oz.	33 lbs. 8 oz.
12 lbs. 12 oz.	100 lbs. 13 oz.	36 lbs. 8 oz.
13 lbs. 12 oz.	108 lbs. 13 oz.	39 lbs. 8 oz.
14 lbs. 12 oz.	116 lbs. 13 oz.	42 lbs. 8 oz.
15 lbs. 12 oz.	124 lbs. 13 oz.	45 lbs. 8 oz.
16 lbs. 12 oz.	132 lbs. 13 oz.	48 lbs. 8 oz.
17 lbs. 12 oz.	140 lbs. 13 oz.	51 lbs. 8 oz.
18 lbs. 12 oz.	148 lbs. 13 oz.	54 lbs. 8 oz.
19 lbs. 12 oz.	156 lbs. 13 oz.	57 lbs. 8 oz.
20 lbs. 12 oz.	164 lbs. 13 oz.	60 lbs. 8 oz.
21 lbs. 12 oz.	172 lbs. 13 oz.	63 lbs. 8 oz.
22 lbs. 12 oz.	180 lbs. 13 oz.	66 lbs. 8 oz.
23 lbs. 12 oz.	188 lbs. 13 oz.	69 lbs. 8 oz.
24 lbs. 12 oz.	196 lbs. 13 oz.	72 lbs. 8 oz.
25 lbs. 12 oz.	204 lbs. 13 oz.	75 lbs. 8 oz.
26 lbs. 12 oz.	212 lbs. 13 oz.	78 lbs. 8 oz.
27 lbs. 12 oz.	220 lbs. 13 oz.	81 lbs. 8 oz.
28 lbs. 12 oz.	228 lbs. 13 oz.	84 lbs. 8 oz.
29 lbs. 12 oz.	236 lbs. 13 oz.	87 lbs. 8 oz.
30 lbs. 12 oz.	244 lbs. 13 oz.	90 lbs. 8 oz.
31 lbs. 12 oz.	252 lbs. 13 oz.	93 lbs. 8 oz.
32 lbs. 12 oz.	260 lbs. 13 oz.	96 lbs. 8 oz.
33 lbs. 12 oz.	268 lbs. 13 oz.	99 lbs. 8 oz.
34 lbs. 12 oz.	276 lbs. 13 oz.	102 lbs. 8 oz.
35 lbs. 12 oz.	284 lbs. 13 oz.	105 lbs. 8 oz.
36 lbs. 12 oz.	292 lbs. 13 oz.	108 lbs. 8 oz.
37 lbs. 12 oz.	300 lbs. 13 oz.	111 lbs. 8 oz.
38 lbs. 12 oz.	308 lbs. 13 oz.	114 lbs. 8 oz.
39 lbs. 12 oz.	316 lbs. 13 oz.	117 lbs. 8 oz.
40 lbs. 12 oz.	324 lbs. 13 oz.	120 lbs. 8 oz.
41 lbs. 12 oz.	332 lbs. 13 oz.	123 lbs. 8 oz.
42 lbs. 12 oz.	340 lbs. 13 oz.	126 lbs. 8 oz.
43 lbs. 12 oz.	348 lbs. 13 oz.	129 lbs. 8 oz.
44 lbs. 12 oz.	356 lbs. 13 oz.	132 lbs. 8 oz.
45 lbs. 12 oz.	364 lbs. 13 oz.	135 lbs. 8 oz.
46 lbs. 12 oz.	372 lbs. 13 oz.	138 lbs. 8 oz.
47 lbs. 12 oz.	380 lbs. 13 oz.	141 lbs. 8 oz.
48 lbs. 12 oz.	388 lbs. 13 oz.	144 lbs. 8 oz.
49 lbs. 12 oz.	396 lbs. 13 oz.	147 lbs. 8 oz.
50 lbs. 12 oz.	404 lbs. 13 oz.	150 lbs. 8 oz.

All the above experiments were made on a piece of dry white pine, the wooden planes had been soaked in oil, but were perfectly dry, and were not oiled during the tests.

(To be continued next month.)



### A TRAMP NOT A CRIMINAL.

On December 4th, this year, Gov. Lewelling, the Populist Governor of Kansas, did one of the noblest acts of his life, in issuing a letter to the police commissioners of Kansas, giving the right of life and liberty to the unfortunate unemployed tramping through that great commonwealth. At last we may look for the dawn of a new era, when governors of states, mayors of cities and ministers of the gospel take up the cudgel in defense of the oppressed against the laws made for and at the dictation of the monopolists.

Gov. Lewelling's letter is, in part, as follows:

"The man out of work and penniless is, by this legislation, classed with 'confidence men.' Under this statute and city ordinances of similar import thousands of men, guilty of no crime but poverty, intent on no crime but that of seeking employment, have languished in the city prisons of Kansas or performed unrequited toil on 'rock piles' as municipal slaves, because ignorance of economic conditions had made us cruel. The victims have been the poor and humble for whom police courts are courts of last resort—they cannot give bond and appeal. They have been unheeded and uncared for by the busy world which wastes no time visiting prisoners in jails. They have been too poor to litigate with their oppressors, and thus no voice from this under-world of human woe has ever reached the ear of an appellate court, because it was nobody's business to be his brother's keeper.

"But those who sit in the seats of power are bound by the highest obligation to especially regard the cause of the oppressed and helpless poor. The first duty of the government is to the weak. Power becomes fiendish if it be not the protector and sure reliance of the friendless, to whose complaints all other ears are dull. It is my 'to see that the laws are faithfully executed,' and among those laws is the constitutional provision that no instrumentality of the State 'shall deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.' And who needs to be told that equal protection of the laws does not prevail where this inhuman vagrancy law is enforced? It separates men into two distinct classes differentiated as those who are penniless and those who are not, and declares the former criminals. Only the latter are entitled to the liberty guaranteed by the constitution. To be found in a city 'without visible means of support, or some legitimate business,' is the involuntary condition of some millions at this moment, and under the law we proceed to punish them for being victims to conditions which we as a people, have forced upon them.

"I have noticed in police court reports that 'sleeping in a box car' is among the varieties of this heinous crime of being poor. Some police judges have usurped a sovereign power not permitted the highest functionaries of the State or of the nation, and victims of industrial conditions have been peremptorily 'ordered to leave town.'

"The right to go freely from place to place in search of employment, or even obedience to a mere whim, is part of this personal liberty guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States to every human being on American soil. Even voluntary idleness is not forbidden. If a Diogenes prefer poverty; if a Columbus choose hunger and the discovery of a new race, rather than seek personal comfort by engaging in 'some legitimate business,' I am aware of no power in the Legislature or in City Councils to deny him the right to seek happiness in his own way, so long as he harms no other person.

"If men commit offences, let them be arrested and punished, whether rich or poor; but let simple poverty cease to be a crime.

"In some cities it is provided by ordinance that if police court fines are not paid or secured, the culprit shall be compelled to work out the amount as a municipal slave, and rock piles and bull pens are provided for the enforcement of these ordinances. And so it appears that this slavery is not imposed as a punish-

ment, but solely as a means of collecting a debt.

"Such city ordinances are in flagrant violation of constitutional prohibitions. The rock pile and bull pen would never have been used in defrauding the friendless and poor. Let these twin relics of the departed auction-block era cease to disgrace the cities of Kansas. And let the dawn of Christmas Day find the 'rock pile,' the 'bull pen' and the crime of being homeless and poor, obsolete in all the cities of Kansas governed by the metropolitan police act.

"It is confidently expected that their own regard for constitutional liberty and their human impulses will induce police commissioners to carry out the spirit as well as the letter of the foregoing suggestions."

L. D. LEWELLING, Governor.

HARRY TRACY touched the central thought in the reform movement in his speech before the Dallas Populist Club lately when he said: "What upholds this government? Not its wealth, not its culture, nothing but the patriotism of the people. What makes patriotism? Homes. A man is a patriot as long as he has a home. Boarding houses breed tramps and nothing else. Take a man's home away from him and you destroy his patriotism, you destroy his ambition, and the first thing you know he is an anarchist. Especially is this true if he is robbed of his home by legislation. That is precisely the road we are traveling in this country. We are fixing it so a man can't own a home for wife and babies.

### IS THIS ANARCHISM?

ST. PAUL, Dec. 4.—Speaking to a mass meeting of laborers last evening Rev. John W. Crooks, Pastor of the Burr Street Baptist Church, made what is regarded by some as a very incendiary speech. He said: "Everything runs to trusts. Just think of flour. Wheat has been selling all the fall at about 50 cents a bushel, one-half the usual price. But I ask in God's name who has been buying flour at one-half the usual price? The flour barons of the Republic are not satisfied with the whole hog, but they want hog, pen and swill pail thrown in. Sooner or later there will be an explosion. It came in France in the days of her communism and the blood of her tyrants flowed like water and fertilized the fields. It came in England under Cromwell and the heads of kings and noblemen fell like snow flakes. Whether the present inequality will be wiped out with ballots or bullets I cannot tell, but I pray by ballots."

### PROF. SPIERS LECTURES ON "THE LABOR PROBLEM."

Prof. F. W. Speirs, of the Drexel Institute, delivered the fourth of his series of lectures on "The Labor Problem" in the institute at Philadelphia, Dec. 6th, before an appreciative audience. His subject was "The Organization of Labor." Speaking of the cause and justification of the organization of labor, he said:

"The organization of labor is the natural and inevitable outcome of the conditions which surround us. The organization of capital has brought about as a direct sequence the organization of labor, and it is with us to stay, so far as we can see at the present time. The labor organizations of to-day are the product of the last 100 years."

Professor Speirs spoke at length upon the history of labor organizations, treating under this head the mediaeval crafts guild, the development of English trade-unions, and the rise of labor organizations in America.

In the opinion of the speaker the advantages of labor organizations are numerous. They raise the laborer to a plane of effective competition in the disposal of his commodity. They promote personal liberty by preventing undue control by the employer over the physical, mental and moral life of his workman.

They furnish insurance and benefit features which materially decrease the uncertainty of life among the working classes. They exercise a powerful moral influence and vigorously defend the industrial rights of woman. There is much to be said in favor of labor organizations, and but little against them.

### THE REWARD OF ORGANIZATION.

A mysterious, deplorable, inexplicable thing is human perversity. To know what is right, but to do what is wrong; to realize the importance of doing good and yet to be given over to the constant practice of evil; to have the power to see, and yet to choose to be blind—these and many other inconsistencies and stupidities in human thought and action would seem to indicate that man's better nature is still in the early stages of its development.

In the individual, contending forces struggle for the mastery—passion against reason, inclination against duty, pride and selfishness against justice. Some times the good elements conquer, in which case a distinct gain to society is accomplished; frequently the evil elements prevail and the progress of humanity is, to a greater or lesser extent, blocked and impeded.

In the organized mass of human beings a similar condition of affairs is presented. There is a lack of cohesion here, a want of enthusiasm there, a personal grudge or whim, or something equally childish or idiotic, somewhere else. General harmony in the pursuit of an object is but dimly apparent; only at long intervals are we conscious that languor and apathy do not reign. Now and again a fervid proclamation or manifesto, an unusually glaring outrage on the part of the enemy, or the recurrence of "hard times" like those under which we are now suffering, will awaken us to a sense of our rights and our duties; but the effect of these influences speedily wanes when the crisis has passed, and we fall once more into the old rut of grumbling inactivity and worse than useless despondency.

Thus the months, the years, the decades and generations pass on, with grim, relentless tread, and but little improvement is made in human conditions. Boys become men, infants are transformed into septagenarians, but the curse of the competitive capitalistic system remains. Still the toiler toils for his pittance; still the undeveloped child is stunted in physical growth and deprived of the power to expand mentally and morally; still are we bereft of our grand inheritance, "the land which the Lord thy God giveth thee."

It is true that the world moves, and that mankind progresses. Nevertheless, the progress made is so small in comparison with what might have been made; so infinitesimal when considered in connection with what has yet to be made; and has left with us such a frightful mass of reeking, festering misery, poverty and crime that the thoughtful observer raises his voice in astonishment and alarm, crying "How can these things be?"

What is it that remains to be accomplished for the laborer by means of organization? More than any prophet of old could predict; far more than any statesman or philanthropist of modern times has been permitted to describe. From the organization of the army of the proletariat at the entrance to the polling-booth, and the depositing of their ballots conscientiously, without fear, favor or affection, could spring up a hope throughout the land such as has never yet shed radiance within the hearts of men. To-morrow we would come into possession of our birthright—the earth, its uses and its fruits; corn, wine, oil, railroads, telegraphs, mines, ships and the rest of the vast product of land and labor. Wall Street would disappear; the usurer's occupation, and its resulting curse, would be gone; the professional politician would be no more; the tiller of the soil, and the toiler in mine and mill would lift up their hands and shout, "We are free men!" The worker would be secure in his homestead; his wife and children would be clothed and fed; no rent-collector would suspend a Damoclean sword above the happy family group. Mothers would feel secure—and oh, did you ever pause for a moment to think what that means? Do the sons and husbands who read THE CARPENTER sometimes ponder upon the unknown depths of anxiety and grief, the sublimities of

devotion and self-sacrifice, the inexpressible suffering and the illimitable blessedness of joy of which the mother's heart is capable? And if the doleful weight of care can be lifted from the mother's breast by the very efforts that will emancipate men themselves, is there not ten thousand-fold more reason why such efforts should be prolonged and increased?

But we need not stop here. The benefits derivable from true organization, and from true organization alone, are too numerous to be recorded. They embrace within their splendid scope a much shorter working day; the use of leisure hours for the study, the development and the preservation of the physical man; for the expansion of the intellect and the readier acquirement of knowledge; for the refining and elevating of the emotions, and for the interchange of thought and the universal dissemination of happiness.

How easy it is to talk of the blessings that might long ago have been ours but for that little perversity of human nature which has been referred to! The acquisition of many of these ameliorations and reforms is not, however, an impossible task. If we are true to ourselves; if we remember that

"He is the freeman whom the truth makes free  
And all the slaves beside,"

if we will scotch and kill, as it arises, the temptation to sacrifice our brother's interests to our own—then, and not till then, shall we make any appreciable approximation to the ideal existence, for only then shall we have been imbued with the true spirit of effective organization for the upraising of humanity. It is consoling and encouraging to reflect that, as every yielding to evil renders retracement more difficult, so each victory over self and for the right hastens the day of full blossomed freedom.

Workingmen in other countries are realizing the necessity of combining, heart and hand; and of pushing forward, ignoring even the possibility of internal strife, to the goal of the dreams of sorrow-laden centuries—the recovery of the vast and glorious inheritance so long controlled by the usurper. Some of the sweetest songs ever sung in praise of the "Kingdom of Heaven," would just as appropriately describe this mundane planet, if we were only to pull together for a little while, like men of sense and intelligence, and actuated and impelled by the thought that individual sacrifices in the present mean happiness for all in the not distant future.

CAREY TAYLOR.

### A SURE TEST.

One of the surest tests of the power and effectiveness of a labor organization is the attitude of employers toward it. If they look upon a labor Union with hostility and distrust, then in nine cases out of ten the real cause of the warfare can be traced to the fact that the organization in question is working upon the right lines. If, on the other hand, they seem indifferent or enthusiastic in its favor, you can conclude that it is a Union whose principles are superficial in character and result in waste of energy. There are exceptions to this rule, as where employers take the broad view that the workmen have a perfect right to organize, and therefore they let them select the one best suited to their needs. But the opposition assumes various forms. Sometimes it is open warfare, as when men must sink their manhood in order to sell their labor; at other times a system of petty persecution is carried on, a kind of guerilla warfare in which stragglers are picked off. And so on. The remedy for all these disturbing influences is for the workmen to resist every hostile movement by a more determined adherence to union principles. If a picket guard is picked off by the enemy the whole camp is in motion, knowing that an attack is on the programme. No general ever thinks of disbanding his men and going home in such an emergency. "An injury to one is the concern of all." This is the watchword. Pass it along the line. If a man or a few men, or a branch Union, are isolated, it is the duty of the individuals and the larger bodies to take up their cause. Where there is a large body, the action should be prompt, and it is always effective.—*American Pottery Journal.*



## Open Forum.

(This Department is open to all readers and members to discuss all phases of the labor problem.)

### LABOR POLITICS NOT PARTY POLITICS ARE NEEDED.

BY JAMES H. ARDEN.

KNOWLEDGE of the being present and the opportunities which it might afford for procuring the means for subsistence and enjoyment of life is a matter of no small concern to thoughtful working people. There are periods in the lives of individuals, at which it is salutary to look back upon the past, and endeavor to lay down some general principles of conduct for the future. And so it may be with reference to the lower classes of society, the producing classes, taking the term in its broadest sense, it may be desirable to take a retrospective view, at times, to see what has been accomplished. If we compare the present condition of this order in society with what it was a century ago, or if you wish a broader contrast, with what it was in the dark ages of history, we will find a marvellous progress has been made in improvement of morals and intellectual forces pertaining to their higher development. As working men, we not only see that our physical life is passed on a higher level, but we are in an age of inventive miracle, and the intellectual and spiritual aspirations are beyond anything heretofore conceived in the minds of these people. What our present position is, it has not been attained without its seasons of depressions and elevations, that have brought their sorrows as well as rejoicings. But while the world has been growing we have been climbing higher and a better horizon meets our eye. The problem that is presented for solution now, is: How shall we proceed in pushing forward the line of general advancement?

In a humanitarian view, we must regard with deep interest and favor all agencies which appear in any way calculated to raise us as a class, in physical comfort, in moral excellence, and in social estimation. Here we have presented for serious consideration: how it is possible for us to go on from year to year, setting to work mechanical contrivances increasing the productive powers of labor, without abridging the hours of daily labor, in an era, too, when female service is brought into competition with men's in almost every branch of industry; and still more vexatious is the tremendous importation and immigration coming into the country, that lowers wages, taking the places of native citizens and driving them out, to become tramps and vagabonds in the country. We ask will this order of affairs bring about a better condition? Will the happy time arrive when a shorter day's work will suffice to supply our physical wants, and the remaining hours be free for the cultivation of our human nature, our mental and moral powers—when the life of a working man will not be without intellectual interest?

The evils consequent upon our present economic system, it seems might be mitigated, if not removed, through the influence of the various unions and labor confederations by the inauguration of an extensive co-operative system of labor. The real merit of such an undertaking can be fully tested only when the membership of these organizations are increased largely above the present numbers. It may be that the wage system will be discarded, by substitution of the co-operative system.

Whatever amelioration the condition of working men may need to-day, is more readily accomplished by political action.

The wrongs from which many of our people suffer, is a matter of adulation between the parties concerned through trade organizations and arbitration boards—such as insufficient wages, or unequal payment for equal work—but the greatest violation of their rights is inflicted by government policy. How many of the ills of which laboring men complain that have their source in our political system, that might be removed with their own effort, by a proper exercise of their ballot? But without the judicious use of this privilege they must continue to suffer restrictions of their rights; for who better understands the needs and discomforts of the worker class than some one of their number? Who can help believing that there are many of us excluded from the honors of office, who are better able to judge of the material welfare and prosperity of the country than many of the favored class who are admitted to a share of the influence under our popular system of election. If there is not an entire exclusion through deals and jugglery in caucuses, from official positions ours is only a capricious admission. This is not intended as a mild intimation that there is a necessity for at once forming a political party based on the demands of labor. Although there are already several parties, two ought to be enough to answer all practical purposes. So far as principles and policy are concerned this day, it matters little which or what party rules, money is the power that controls their actions. We have seen these side discussions or factions come into being, and were broken up or used for sinister purposes through treachery and perfidy of their leaders, who were more ambitious to secure their own aggrandizement than they had zeal to serve the labor cause. The unexpected frequently takes place in human events, and it may become the province of the labor element in politics to purify and remodel existing parties through their intrepidity and influence in elections. Experience is beginning to open their eyes to the folly of blind partisanship, and the conditions seem favorable to more intelligent political action among the working classes. What is needed is a deeper interest by them, and a wider dissemination amongst them of political and general information. Politics is an important theme for discussion anywhere, not party politics, for such is frequent enough as the case is, but public politics. Working men may acquaint themselves with the subject, that they would no longer be made the dupes of wire-pulling politicians.

For the great body of working men the newspaper is the only accessible channel of information, constituting the main source for that all-embracing culture, for which the American people are proverbial. The discussion in them of the "live" questions of the day, in politics, sociology and economics are what concerns them the most. Those who earn their daily bread, when they return home from their toil, seek relaxation in perusing the local news of their family paper, by this manner they gradually acquire a taste for more solid intellectual food for the digestion of their minds, that they find in condensed form of articles on science, and in other miscellaneous matter contained in the columns of the newspaper. Such habit begets a desire to store their minds with facts in regard to public topics, which are obtained with but little expense and research, though he would not think of acquiring such information, if it was to be had only by purchasing books. Thus he has been given the habit of thinking, and has been aroused to greater independence of thought and ultimately will act independent of all party politics and vote for labor men and labor measures exclusively.

### AMERICAN POLITICS.

John Swinton, that well-known writer on the labor question, and who is as well posted on economic subjects that affect labor in this country as any man living, was asked whether it was advisable for workmen to go into politics, said: "Yes, most assuredly. In the United States there are two classes of citizens—second-class and politicians. An American who takes no part in politics is a second-class. Honest, independent politics for labor. That's what we want; there lies our salvation." Speaking of the labor movement in Europe he said: "It is brilliant; it is magnificent; it is beyond the dream of poetry." In France, in Germany, in England, in Italy, there reigns an enthusiasm, a unity of purpose, a conception of rights among working people in comparison to which the American labor movement is as nothing."

### BUY UNION MADE GOODS

It is an old, well-established principle of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters for members to buy Union Label Goods in preference to other articles. And why not? If we ask fair wages for our labor, why should we buy goods made at unfair wages by others?

The Union Label in every industry is a guarantee of fair wages, decent working conditions and union labor employed.

We here give a free-stroke of the Union Label so our members may know Union Label goods and make it a point to ask for them.

#### AMERICAN FEDERATION LABEL.



This Label is used on all goods made by Union men connected with Unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor where such unions have no distinctive trade label of their own. This label is printed on white paper.

#### UNION BREAD



This is the label of the Journeymen Bakers and Confectioners, under their international Union. It is printed on white paper in black ink and is pasted on each loaf of bread. It means death to long hours and low wages in bakers' slave pens underground.

#### UNION BOOTS AND SHOES.



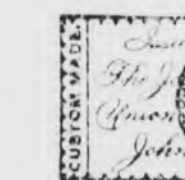
This is the joint Label of the Boot and Shoe Workers' International Union and of the Lasters' Protective Union and all other union men in the Boot and Shoe trade. It is printed in blue ink and pasted on every boot and shoe made by Union men. It guarantees the boots and shoes are not convict or prison made.

#### UNION PRINTERS' LABEL.



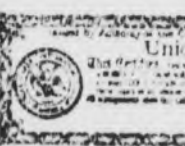
This Label is issued under the authority of the International Typographical Union and of the German Typographical. The label is used on all newspaper and book work. It always bears the name and location of where the printing work is done.

#### CUSTOM TAILORS' LABEL.



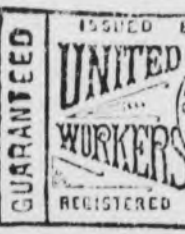
All Trades Unionists are requested to ask for the label of the Journeymen Tailors' Union, and insist on having it when they order any clothing from a merchant tailor. It is to be found in the inside breast pocket of the coat, on the under side of the buckle strap of the vest, and on the waistband lining of the pants. It is printed in black ink on white linen, with the words "Journeymen Tailors' Union of America" in red ink in the center. It means a fair price for good work.

#### BLUE LABEL CIGARS.



This label is printed in black ink on light blue paper, and is pasted on the cigar box. Don't mix it up with the U. S. Revenue label on the box as the latter is nearly of a similar color. See that the Cigar Makers' Blue Label appears on the box from which you are served. It insures you against Chinese made cigars and tenement made goods.

#### UNION MADE CLOTHES.



This Label is the only positive guarantee that Ready-made Clothing, including overalls and jackets, is not made under the dread, disease infested tenement house and sweating system. You will find the linen label attached by an elastic stitching to the inside breast pocket of the coat, on the inside of the buckle strap of the vest and on the waistband lining of the pants.

### UNION MADE HATS.



This Label is about an inch and a half square and is printed on buff colored paper. It is placed on every union made hat before it leaves the workman's hands. If a dealer takes a label from one hat and places it in another, or has any detached labels in his store, do not buy from him as his labels may be counterfeit, and his hats may be the product of scab or non-union labor.

#### RETAIL CLERKS' LABEL.



This is a free-stroke of the badge worn by all members of the Retail Clerks' National Protective Association of the United States. See that all salesmen and clerks wear this badge and you may be sure they are union men.

#### IRON MADE STOVES.



The above Label is issued by the Iron Molders' Union of North America and can be found on all union made stoves, ranges and iron castings. It is printed in black ink on white paper and pasted on all union made stoves, ranges and castings.

#### TACK MAKERS' LABEL.



The Tack Makers' Union is the oldest labor organization in America. It was founded in 1824. Above is the label placed by the Society on every package of Union made tacks.

### PETER COOPER'S ILLUSTRATION OF USURY.

Mr. Cooper was always a careful and prudent business man. He was always opposed to the methods of many merchants, who launched out in extravagant enterprises on borrowed money, for which they paid exorbitant rates of interest. Once, while talking about a project with an acquaintance, the latter said he would have to borrow the money for six months, paying interest at the rate of three per cent. "Why do you borrow for so short a time?" Mr. Cooper asked. "Because the brokers will not negotiate bills for longer." "Well, if you wish," said Mr. Cooper, "I will discount your note at that rate for three years." "Are you in earnest?" asked the would-be borrower. "Certainly I am. I will discount your note for \$10,000 for three years at that rate. Will you do it?" "Of course I will," said the merchant. "Very well," said Mr. Cooper, "just sign this note for \$10,000, payable in three years, and give me your check for \$800, and the transaction is complete." "But where is the money for me?" asked the astonished merchant. "You don't get any money," was the reply. "Your interest for 36 months, at 3 per centum per month, amounts to 108 per centum, or \$10,800; therefore your check for \$800 just makes us even." The force of this practical illustration of the folly of paying such an exorbitant price for the use of money was such that the merchant determined never to borrow at such ruinous rates, and he frequently used to say that nothing could have so fully convinced him as this rather humorous proposal by Mr. Cooper.—*New York Evening Post.*





## ALABAMA

99. MOBILE—C. Hutchinson, S. E. Cor. Spring Hill ave. and Gilbert st.  
92. " W. G. Lewis, 751 St. Louis st.  
504. MONTGOMERY—J. M. Owens.  
806. SELMA—H. F. Gettler, 919 Maxey st.

## ARKANSAS

469. HOT SPRINGS—Alfred Moore, gen. delivery  
292. LITTLE ROCK—A. J. Snodgrass, 615 W. 14 st.  
541. " C. L. Lucas, Box 291  
432. PINE BLUFF—John Matz, 1911 E. Barnaque st.

## CALIFORNIA

47. ALAMEDA—Jacob Hoeck, 1512 R. R. ave.  
217. EUREKA—M. E. Wolford, 1135 8th st.  
352. LOS ANGELES—S. Gray, 523 Buena Vista st.  
645. PASADENA—F. C. Wheeler.  
235. RIVERSIDE—F. Phoenix, Box 623.  
31. SACRAMENTO—E. S. Nelson, 1017 J st.  
86. SAN BERNARDINO—H. Wegard, Box 797.  
SAN FRANCISCO—  
22. C. R. Russell, 1074 Polson ave.  
304. (Ger.) H. Steiner, 908 Mission st.  
483. W. H. Haggis, 436 Greenwich st.  
316. SAN JOSE—W. Reinhold, S. E. cor. 10th & Taylor sts.  
35. SAN RAFAEL—R. Scott, Box 673.  
226. SANTA BARBARA—E. A. Smith, 1425 Costello.  
133. SANTA CRUZ—Geo. M. Thompson, 117 Chestnut ave.  
337. STOCKTON—F. Reeve, 210 Sonora st.

## CANADA

791. BRANDON, MAN.—A. Campbell.  
83. HALIFAX, N. S.—A. Northrup, 169 Morris st.  
18. HAMILTON—W. J. Erid, 26 Nelson st.  
321. HULL—(Fr.) S. Chaitillon, Kings road.  
194. LONDON—E. J. Aust, 706 Dundas st.  
MONTREAL—Secretary of District Council,  
L. N. Thivierge, 268 Drolet st.  
134. (Fr.) S. Leveille, 240 Logan st., 3d Flat.  
311. (Fr.) S. Dupras, 456 Centre st.  
376. Allen Ramsey, 71 Avimer st.  
666. (Fr.) A. Dagenais, 131 Mont Royal ave., Mile End.  
801. (Fr.) P. Thibert, 176 St. Germain st.  
755. NANAIMO, B. C.—John Dale, Box 75.  
38. ST. CATHARINES—Henry Bald, Loudon st.  
397. ST. JOHN, N. B.—W. F. Cronk, Adelaide st.  
27. TORONTO—D. D. McNeill, 288 Hamburg ave.  
Dovercourt Branch Office.  
617. VANCOUVER, B. C.—L. D. Doherty, Box 200.  
354. VICTORIA, B. C.—Chas. Chislett, 181 Chatham st.  
343. WINNIPEG, MAN.—John Radford, 132 Selkirk.

## COLORADO

630. ASPEN—J. P. Walker, 620 W. Main st.  
590. COLORADO CITY—G. F. Hamill.  
515. COLORADO SPRING—M. Klemmedson, Box 442.  
55. DENVER—C. J. Henderson, Box 427, Highlands P.O.  
289. FREDONT—O. C. Wilder, Cripple Creek.  
590. LA JENTA—S. E. Roberts, Box 174.  
410. PUEBLO—W. L. Smith, 306 Central Block.  
46. TRINIDAD—E. C. Pierce, 631 N. Commercial.

## CONNECTICUT

115. BRIDGEPORT—Charles Watkins, 50 Allee st.  
364. GREENWICH—E. F. Chit, Box 117.  
43. HARTFORD—P. C. Walz, 32 Ashley st.  
49. MERIDEN—Geo. J. Stanley, 115 Grove.  
97. NEW BRITAIN—A. A. Fuller, Cor. Chestnut and Sheffield sts.  
799. NEW HAVEN—G. W. Brennan, 108 Porters st.  
137. NORWICH—A. D. Lewis, 91 Asylum st.  
716. NORWALK—E. L. Griswold, 9 Elm st.  
810. ROCKVILLE—H. D. West, P. O. Box 1071.  
620. STAMFORD—E. G. Smith, Pond ave.  
260. WATERBURY—Joseph Sandford, Box 680.

## DELAWARE

40. WILMINGTON—D. E. Bell, 227 Monroe st.

## DIST. OF COLUMBIA

190. WASHINGTON—L. F. Burner, 1413 S st., N. W.  
531. " M. D. Bailey, 736 Sheridan av., N. W.

## FLORIDA

234. JACKSONVILLE—M. E. Dunlap, cor. Hawk and Union sts.  
605. " W. P. Johnson, 104 W. Adams st.  
74. PENNSACOLA—W. B. Hillard, Box 71.  
127. " (Col.) A. B. Pettway, 313 E. Chase st.  
600. TAMPA—(Col.) P. T. Sisson, P. O. Box 2  
196. " T. W. Ramsey, Lock Box 271.

## GEORGIA

13. ATLANTA—F. W. Hitchcock, 136 Venable st.  
186. AUGUSTA—(Col.) T. P. Lewis, 23 Marbury st.  
653. " J. L. Storey, 1109 Channing st.  
322. DUBLIN—A. A. Cowart.  
144. MARIETTA—W. Waterhouse, 1411 Third st.  
52. ROME—T. J. Moody, 418 1/2 Broad st.  
671. SAVANNAH—R. P. Jones, 115 Barnard st.  
684. (Col.)—Edw. D. Browne, 100 Price st.

## ILLINOIS

79. ALTON—A. P. Herron, 1031 Tremont st.  
648. " C. Hellrung, 1015 E. 5th st.  
697. AUBURN—F. Richardson, 366 S. Broadway.  
438. BLOOMINGVILLE—Chas. Dittmer, 211 E. 6th st.  
582. BLOOMINGTON—W. G. Oliver, 1308 N. Livingston.  
70. BRIGHTON PARK—A. Lachance, 2158 E. 39th st.  
621. CAIRO—J. O. Baldwin, 214 17th st.  
663. CANTON—C. C. Stanley, 551 S. 1st ave.  
777. CENTRALIA—Ed. Hodges.  
724. CHARLESTON—V. S. Brown.  
813. CHICAGO HEIGHTS—J. C. Mote, Box 51.  
CHICAGO—Secretary of District Council,  
Fred. Carr, 167 Washington st., top floor.  
1. G. Wichmann, 155 Armitage ave.  
21. (French) S. Sauvageau, 57 Norton.  
23. G. J. Merryloes, 626 Baker ave.  
28. D. J. Ryan, 440 Duncan Park.  
64. (Bohem.) Jacob Gajka, 830 Ashland ave.  
78. (Ger.) Math. Jungen, 363 23d st.  
181. (Scand.) E. Engborg, 121 Barclay st.  
262. (Ger.) Alex. Fries, 5210 S. Hubbard St.  
249. J. E. Brooks, 1527 Milwaukee ave.  
357. (Ger.)—Jewish T. Zimon, 223 Maxwell st.  
416. Jns. Bell, 1310 Van Horn st.  
419. (Ger.) J. Suckran, 916 W. 18th st.  
446. (Holl.) C. E. Adkins, Gano.

521. (Stairs) Gust. Hansen, 83 W. Huron st.  
555. (Polish) Joh. Lazarski, 736 W. 17th st.  
679.  
580. (Ger.) (Mill Bench Hands) H. F. Wilkening, 778 Herndon st.  
236. COLLINGSVILLE—Jos. Vujtech, Box 471.  
282. DANVILLE—F. Robinson, Box 997.  
788. DECATUR—G. W. Trimmer, 243 N. Water st.  
189. EAST ST. LOUIS—A. Bailey, 1817 Grand ave.  
347. EL DORADO—W. J. Martin.  
244. ELMHURST—(Ger.) Henry Steing.  
52. ENGLEWOOD—C. E. Nugent, 631 Rosenmaur kle ave.  
117. EVANSTON—N. F. Hollanbeck, 1616 Maple ave.  
668. " John F. McFenan, 1122 Emerson  
553. FERNWOOD—Frank Paine.  
360. GALESBURG—Jas. R. Rogers, 417 Mulberry st.  
141. GRAND CROSSING—John Rastel, P. O. Box 592.  
279. HARVEY—D. G. Morse.  
298. HIGHLAND PARK—J. H. Zimmer.  
162. HYDE PARK—S. S. Baker, 7015 Oglesby ave.  
449. JACKSONVILLE—S. P. Carter, 742 E. Chambers.  
489. KANKAKEE—F. A. Shekey, 223 Chicago ave.  
434. KENOSHA—(Fr.)—E. Laporte, Box 206 Gano Cook Co.  
250. LAKE FOREST—P. H. Shiel, Box 195.  
294. LA SALLE—F. B. Elliott.  
568. LINCOLN—B. F. Lee, 525 Sixth st.  
75. MAHON—Thos. Lodge, Madison Co.  
762. MOBILE—J. Swim, 2497 6th ave.  
80. MORELAND—J. T. Hume, Box 302.  
586. OAK PARK—Aug. Micholsky, 27 Marengost.  
731. OLNEY—S. Russell, Box 451.  
561. OTTAWA—R. P. Spohn, 1224 Phelps st.  
740. PERIN—Chas. Lyce, 421 7th st.  
245. PEORIA—R. W. Shuch, 206 1/2 Hancock st.  
195. PERU—David George.  
189. QUINCY—Wm. Benner, 116 N. 10th st.  
160. ROCK ISLAND—Jos. Neundt, 327 7th st.  
529. ROGERS PARK—J. S. North, Lock Box 21.  
199. SOUTH CHICAGO—J. C. Grantham, Box 149, Cheltenham, Cook Co.  
758. S. ENGLEWOOD—L. Thompson, Cabinet P.O. Springfield—Albert Jones, Box 781.  
495. STREATOR—F. Wilson, 395 W. Staunton st.  
120. VENICE—Wm. Lockman.  
418. WAUKEGAN—L. M. Hughes, 131 Jefferson av.

## INDIANA

378. ALEXANDRIA—C. E. Wharton.  
352. ANDERSON—P. L. Eads, 318 Ohio ave.  
441. BRAZIL—H. E. Hayes, Box 733.  
261. CONERSVILLE—A. C. Moffett, 916 Sycamore st.  
494. CRAWFORDSVILLE—S. Long, 204 Whitlock av.  
808. DUNKIRK—Jas. A. Pogue.  
652. ELWOOD—J. C. Kincaid.  
EVANSVILLE—  
90. J. E. Wirth, 902 E. Columbia st.  
470. P. F. Nau, 1515 Fulton ave.  
742. (Pl. Mill, Mach. and B. H.) Chas. W. Johann, 1015 Oregon st.  
153. FORT WAYNE—A. S. Haag, 201 Taylor st.  
728. FRANKFORT—J. R. Davidson, N. Clay st.  
312. GAS CITY—W. Tompkins.  
616. GREENFIELD—Columbus Davis, Box 176.  
157. HACHVILLE—H. C. Tomlinson.  
95. HARTFORD CITY—S. D. Parker.  
INDIANAPOLIS—Secretary of District Council,  
H. Roberts, 27 1/2 S. Meridian st.  
57. (Stairs) C. M. Backoven, 50 1/2 Clifford ave.  
60. Nick Ketz, 126 Patterson st.  
259. F. S. Rice, 262 Blake st.  
446. J. M. Pruitt, 12 S. West st.  
699. (Mill) G. Cunningham, care H. Rockwood, 184 E. Vermont st.  
706. Chas. E. Perham, 287 Dillon st.  
770. JEFFERSONVILLE—L. Fogelman, 237 Melgav Lafayette.  
215. H. G. Cole, 387 South st.  
783. (Ger.) Jacob Eberle, 133 Union st.  
656. LAWRENCEBURG—D. C. Huffman.  
744. LOGANSPORT—L. G. Kilborn, 18th & North.  
613. MADISON—W. A. Donat, 511 Walnut st.  
365. MAHON—J. S. Myers, 329 E. Walnut st.  
798. MT. VERNON—Chas. Dietz, Box 322.  
592. MUNCIE—J. D. Clark, 612 W. Delaware st.  
19. NEW ALBANY—A. T. Smith, 100 W. 8th st.  
695. NORTH INDIANAPOLIS—A. Phillips, Box 120.  
579. PERU—C. Nelson, 209 E. 3rd st.  
756. RICHMOND—C. R. Kennedy, 37 S. 7th st.  
626. SHELBYVILLE—E. J. Bowen, 71 W. Taylor st.  
299. SOUTH BEND—Geo. Leshor, Box 658.  
48. TERRE HAUTE—J. R. Warner, 1411 S. 11 1/2 st.  
255. TIPTON—F. E. Neal.  
658. VINCESNES—Allen Greenwood, 416 Locust st.  
631. WABASH—L. M. Benner.

## IOWA

534. BURLINGTON—Wm. Tiemler, 1016 Garden st.  
554. DAVENPORT—W. C. Meyers, 924 Harrison st.  
68. DES MOINES—D. Reinking, 1308 E. Grand av.  
178. " (Mill) John Kratch, 10th and Shaw sts.  
678. DUBUQUE—M. R. Hogan, 299 7th st.  
81. FT. MADISON—C. E. Peoples, 614 Park st.  
700. KEOKUK—E. Lindstrand, 1327 Orleans st.  
767. OTTUMWA—R. E. Anawalt, Box 1672, S. Ottumwa.  
721. SIOUX CITY—Fred. Kemp, 1412 Myrtle st.

## KANSAS

499. LEAVENWORTH—Geo. McCrully, 5th and Sencer sts.  
646. PITTSBURGH—H. C. Woodard.  
158. TOPEKA—C. R. Gardner, Box 346.

## KENTUCKY

77. ASHLAND—M. P. Stewart.  
712. COVINGTON—H. M. Levi, 28 E. Robins ave.  
776. " J. L. Kirt, 24 W. 7th st.  
785. (German) Ben. Kampsen, 262 W. 13th st.  
641. DAYTON—J. Dolman, 24 Renford st. Bellevue, Newport P. O.  
532. GEORGETOWN—L. E. Mattingly, Box 231.  
259. HENDERSON—E. C. Smith.  
442. HOPKINSVILLE—W. H. Cox, Box 245.  
71. LEXINGTON—(Col.) W. T. Dinwiddie, 202 W. 2d st.  
626. " B. Broadus, 161 E. Main st.  
LOUISVILLE—Secretary of District Council,  
I. G. Bright, 1314 W. Main st.  
7. J. G. Martin, 417 E. Gray st.  
135. H. S. Huffman, 1403 Twenty-second st.  
214. (Ger.) Ed. Haas, 431 22nd st.  
729. (Car) Butler Leebolt, 1715 Hancock st.  
496. LUDLOW—A. D. McMillan, Box 135.  
597. MILLDALE—H. Ruby.  
329. NEWPORT—(Mill) S. Schell, 1031 Columbia.  
698. " V. Wigginton.  
344. OWENSBORO—E. R. Ford, 109 E. Clay st.  
201. PADUCAH—W. B. Williams, 906 Jackson st.  
576. PAINE—W. B. Nickles.  
701. WINCHESTER—J. W. Crone, Box 46.

## LOUISIANA

809. LAKE CHARLES—Geo. D. Price.  
NEW ORLEANS—Secretary of District Council,  
J. J. Sullivan, 708 St. Thomas st.  
76. J. J. Becker, 436 Second st.  
249. F. D. Ross, 673 Constance st.

634. A. Plessy, 598 N. Robertson st.  
704. Hy. Hafner, 132 Toledo st.  
732. (Mill) C. A. Bertrand, Sr., 227 N. Derbigny st.  
739. John Selzer, 612 Villere st.  
46. SHREVEPORT—Peter Garson, Box 339.

## MAINE

148. BAR HARBOR—J. C. Pettigill, Box 311.  
568. GARDNER—J. S. Moore, Box 467.  
407. LEWISTON—A. M. Flagg, 94 Spring st. Auburn  
344. PORTLAND—L. W. Wolcomb, 62 Anderson.  
339. ROCKLAND—Robt. Sylvester, 4 Willow st.  
595. WATERVILLE—E. S. Hutchins, 13 Percival et

## MARYLAND

29. BALTIMORE—W. H. Albaugh, 1714 W. Lombard st.  
44. (Ger.) A. Faulhaber, 929 Hopkins ave.

## MASSACHUSETTS

- State District Council—Secretary, D. Maloney, 6 Parker st., Cambridge, Mass.  
627. ALBISTON—Henry Appleby, 24 Riverdale st.  
BOSTON—Secretary of District Council,  
J. E. Potts, 225 London st., E. Boston.  
33. H. P. Slevins, 1570 Tremont st., Roxbury.  
56. (Jewish) H. Levin, 18 Crescent pl., off Green st.  
549. (Shop Hands) W. S. Jardine, Hotel Richmond, Somerville.  
558. E. J. Sullivan, 3 Madison av., Charlestown.  
561. Geo. Clark, 15 Everett st., Boston.  
682. (Framers) Harry Crisp, 41 Commonwealth av.  
66. BROOKLINE—J. A. Walsh, 16 Washington st.  
138. CAMBRIDGE—D. Maloney, 6 Parker st.  
204. " A. S. McLeod, 58 Mt. Auburn st.  
118. EAST BOSTON—J. E. Potts, 225 London st.  
139. FALL RIVER—(Fr.) H. Richard, 61 Jockes st.  
403. " Jas. Walton, 30 1/2 st.  
391. FITCHBURG—V. Weatherbee, 99 Green st.  
571. FRANKLIN—J. Hussey, Box 367.  
389. GLOUCESTER—M. W. Kelly, 57 Warner st.  
62. HAYVERHILL—P. D. Cass, 222 Winter st.  
424. HINGHAM—Colin Campbell, Box 113.  
455. HOLYOKE—M. D. Sullivan, 109 Sargent st.  
508. " (Fr.) George Savoy, 292 Chestnut  
602. " (Ger.) Henry Fisher, 265 Park st.  
400. HUDSON—Geo. E. Bryant, Box 125.  
196. HYDE PARK—B. Day, 65 Loring st.  
111. LAWRENCE—James McLaren, 149 Water st.  
535. LEONISTON—Chas. E. Record, 36 Green st.  
596. LOWELL—Frank Kappeler, 203 Lincoln st.  
108. LYNN—M. L. Delano, 103 Lewis st.  
221. MARLBOROUGH—R. H. Roach, Box 61.  
154. MARLBOROUGH—Myer, 37 Huntington ave.  
492. NATICK—S. P. Apple, 18 Oakland st.  
409. NEW BEDFORD—C. G. Francis, 179 Mill st.  
275. NEWTON—Wm. Boucher, 15 Rockland st.  
124. NEWTON CENTRE—Andrew Davis, Box 215.  
193. NORTH ADAMS—Jos. Boulanger, 37 Will st.  
308. NORTH EASTON—John Wells, Box 328.  
727. NORTHAMPTON—John Greider, 42 Walnut st.  
475. NORWOOD—Jas. Hadden, Box 424.  
417. QUINCY—A. C. Brown, Box 136, Wallaston.  
526. ROSINDALE—O. W. Conner, 76 Birch st.  
67. ROXBURY—Wm. Buchanan, 69 Bowers st.  
140. SALEM—F. A. Evans, 17 Cross st.  
702. SAXONVILLE—John Thompson, Box 105.  
24. SOMERVILLE—Ira Doughty, 6 Carlton st.  
120. S. FRAMINGHAM—Irvine Mank.  
36. SPRINGFIELD—(French) I. Bassette, Box 766.  
654. " G. C. Elmer, 414 Central st.  
571. SPOCINGTON—F. O. Fowler, Box 568.  
574. TAUNTON—A. Stewart, 186 School st.  
216. WALTHAM—Jas. Millen, 121 Pine st.  
426. WEST NEWTON—W. A. Lang, Box 241.  
93. WEYMOUTH—E. J. Pratt, Weymouth Heights  
420. WORCESTER—C. D. Pisk, 720 Main st.

## MEXICO

293. C. P. Diaz—J. H. Morgan, Box 109, Eagle Pass, Texas.

## MICHIGAN

345. BATTLE CREEK—Bert Robinson, 63 North.  
286. BOSTON HARBOR—C. E. Jenkins, Box 731.  
418. CHARLOTTE—Stephen Wolrath.  
DETROIT—Secretary of District Council,  
Austin Stowell, 131 Franklin st.  
421. T. S. Jordan, 427 Beaufort ave.  
629. Jos. Martin, 70 Charlevoix st.  
26. JACKSON—Henry Bolan, 208 Deyo st.  
184. LAKE LINDEN—Geo. W. Guilford, Box 678.  
213. LANSING—A. Morse, 745 Kalamazoo st., W.  
502. LEXINGTON—E. Van Speeken, Box 253.  
450. MARISTEE—Wm. Blodget, 808 Maple st.  
100. MUSKOGEE—Henry Katz, 167 Muskegon ave.  
123. Owosso—J. B. Collins, 205 S. Oak st.  
SAGINAW—Sec. of D. C. J. Anderson, 127 N. Park st.  
163. J. T. Bayley, 2401 S. Jefferson ave., E. S.  
248. (Mill) L. Mader, 131 Barnard st., W. S.  
334. H. Kober, 121 S. Third st., E. S.  
466. (Ger.) John Leldich, 912 Walnut st., E. S.  
538. WYANDOTTE—Francis Smith.

## MINNESOTA

361. DULUTH—J. Gibson, Box 624.  
366. " (Scand.) P. Helgemo, 2309 W. Fifth st.  
569. GRAND RAPIDS—W. Fortier, Box 41.  
411. MINNEAPOLIS—Carl Enger, 3214 9th st. So.  
87. ST. PAUL—Aug. J. Metzger, 423 Rondo st.  
562. WINONA—Chas. Volz, 464 E. Broadway.

## MISSISSIPPI

749. MERIDIAN—J. H. Calhaway.  
496. VICKSBURG—Frank Curtis, 509 Jackson st.

## MISSOURI

519. BENTON STATION—O. E. Nicholson, 6976 Arthur av., St. Louis.  
673. HANBIBAL—J. F. Vandament, 1200 Union st., S. S.  
160. KANSAS CITY—A. McDonald, 1717 E. 11th.  
548. LOUISIANA—T. B. Gatewood, 1201 Ohio st.  
98. SEDALIA—G. D. Taylor, 108 N. Vermont st.  
377. SPRINGFIELD—J. H. Hoselton, 1515 N. Grant Station A.  
430. ST. JOSEPH—A. L. Curtis, 2007 James st.  
St. Louis—Secretary of District Council,  
V. S. Lamb, 4218 Sully ave.  
4. Geo. J. Swank, 1819 E. Benton ave.  
5. (Ger.) J. Burkhard, 2222 S. 18th st.  
12. (Ger.) Edw. Kressling, 2218 N. Market st.  
113. V. S. Lamb, 4218 Sully ave.  
210. (Ger.) D. Fingel, 2619 N. 20th st.  
267. T. Parrish, 653 Wells av.  
270. Otto Schulz, 3222 Easton av.  
395. (Mill) Paul Gardner, 6043 Shaw ave.  
423. (Ger.) F. P. Boldem, 4561 North Market st.  
518. (Ger.) Henry Thiele, 2112 De Kalb st.  
578. (Scand.) Eldrid H. G. Hartman, 2921 N. 9th st.  
604. (Millwrights)—C. A. Hicks, 3318 N. 9th st.  
699. F. W. Pierce, 2662 Lucas ave.  
734. (Ger. Mill) P. A. Laux, 2207 Grayvols ave.

## MONTANA

92. ANACONDA—C. W. Starr.  
112. BUTTE CITY—H. F. Lupton, Box 623.  
236. GREAT FALLS—A. J. Knickerston.  
289. HELENA—J. H. Schwalen, 563 Third st.

## NEBRASKA

373. LINCOLN—C. E. Woodard, P. O. Box 1231.  
OMAHA—Secretary District Council, O. Reinhart, 918 N. Twenty-seventh st.  
651. (Ger.) R. Ruppert, 2016 Martha st.  
585. (Danish) R. Jacobsen, Atlantic Hotel, S. Omaha.  
427. Thos. McKay, 2623 Franklin st.

## NEW HAMPSHIRE

283. CONCORD—D. B. Dow, Box 630.  
118. MANCHESTER—S. Thomas, 55 Douglas st.  
585. PORTSMOUTH—E. C. Frya, 14 Bennett st.

## NEW JERSEY

750. ASBURY PARK—J. F. Seger, Box 897.  
517. ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS—W. B. Leonard, Box 136.  
486. BAYONNE—A. H. Yeomans, 677 Ave. D.  
121. BRIDGETON—J. H. Reeves, 76 Vine st.  
29. CAMDEN—T. E. Peterson, 337 Mechanic st.  
388. DOVER—L. G. Pott.  
167. ELIZABETH—H. Zimmerman, 347 Fay av., So. Eliz.  
687. " (Ger.) F. Kessler, 637 Fulton st.  
647. ENGLEWOOD—Garret Springer.  
391. HOBOKEN—F. Stelgelter, 109 Garden st.  
355. HACKENSACK—T. Heath, Box 38.  
HUDSON COUNTY—D. C. Secretary, Robt. Rath, 95 Park av., Hoboken.  
482. JERSEY CITY—A. L. Brown, 192 Duncan ave., Jersey City Heights.  
564. (J. C. Helghe) D. K. Hadzall, 494 Central av.  
151. LONG BRANCH—Wm. Pinson, Box 183.  
232. MILBURN—J. H. White, Short Hills.  
305. MILLVILLE—E. C. Ingersoll, 207 E. Broad st.  
638. MORRISTOWNS—W. F. Barkman, Lock Box 163.  
119. NEWARK—S. L. Cole, 111 Second st., Harrison.  
172. (Ger.) A. Brenner, 594 S. 12th st.  
415. (Ger.) Andrew Rager, 68 Ann st.  
502. OCEANO—Zach. T. Alas, Box 70.  
477. ORANGE—L. Fider, 390 Central av.  
325. PATERSON—P. E. Van Houten, 712 E. 27th st.  
490. PASSAIC—Frank Wentink, Box 122.  
399. PHILIPSBURG—Wm. Hodge, Easton Heights, Easton, Pa.  
155. PLAINFIELD—Wm. H. Langer, 94 Westervelt ave.  
665. SOMERVILLE—Fred. Powelson, P. O. Box 551.  
456. SUMMIT—E. D. Latham, Box 463.  
31. TRENTON—O. B. Gaston, 1 Hudson st.  
543. TOWNS OF UNION—Geo. Khurman, 509 Spring st., W. Hoboken.  
542. WEST HOBOKEN—Michael Beahm, 417 High Point ave.

## NEW YORK

- ALBANY—Secretary of District Council, D. P. Kirwin, 43 Myrtle av.  
274. Thos. McNeill, 16 Partiton st., E.  
659. (Ger.) Alex. Rickert, 416 E'k st.  
6. AMSTERDAM—Herbert Clark, Perkins st.  
453. AUBURN—W. W. Gillespie, 119 E. Genesee.  
131. BINGHAMTON—C. H. Torrey, Box 563.  
210. " E. V. Reynolds, 40 Howard av.  
BROOKLYN—Secretary of District Council,  
W. Chertlon, 348 Livingston st.  
109. M. A. Maher, 61 Irving Pl.  
147. Jno. J. Powderly, 100 Albany ave.  
175. Geo. H. Young, 493 S. 5th st.  
247. Chas. Monroe, 16 St. Mark's ave.  
258. H. P. Oliver, 17 Cornelia st.  
291. (Ger.) John Lang, Metropolitan P. O., Queens Co.  
381. Herbert Kent, 204 McDougall st.  
367. Chas. H. Richardson, Box 14, Flatbush, N. Y.  
451. Wm. Carroll, 792 Bergen st.  
471. Fred. Brandt, 465 5th ave.  
657. (Millwrights) W. E. Kelk, 12 Butler st.  
639. A. B. Wiles, 249 48th st.  
BUFFALO—Secretary of District Council,  
R. Harry, 203 Front av.  
9. W. H. Wreggitt, 56 Trinity st.  
355. (Ger.) C. Roessler, 242 Strauss st.  
374. E. O. Yokom, 19 Ferguson ave.  
440. W. C. Smith, 47 Alexander place.  
802. E. M. Hathburn, 1894 Niagara st.  
99. COHOES—A. Van Arman, 22 George st.  
640. COLLEGE POINT—Chas. Krampe, Jr.  
581. CORNWALL-ON-HUDSON—E. Decker, Box 282.  
805. CORTLAND—J. M. Harrison, 5 Crandall st.  
315. ELMIRA—E. M. Snyder, 761 E. Market  
223. FISHKILL-ON-HUDSON—Jas. Hayes, Mat-teawan, N. Y.  
714. FLUSHING—Fred S. Field, 154 New Locust st.  
500. GLEN COVE, L. I., Thos. A. Coles, Box 181.  
229. GLENS FALLS—Ira Van Dusen, 30 Sanford st.  
670. HERKIMER—Geo. Getman.  
149. IRVINGTON—Alex. H. Smith, Box 187.  
603. ITHACA—J. W. Skinner, 120 W. Buffalo st.  
607. JAMAICA, L. I.—M. Selbert.  
251. KINGSTON—Jos. J. Tubby, Rondout.  
591. LITTLE FALLS—J. E. Douce, 89 Barwell st.  
150. MIDDLETOWN—W. R. Rogers, Watkins ave.  
493. MT. VERNON—S. Budd, 48 N. 8th ave.  
105. NEW BRIGHTON, S. I.—F. E. Salfelder, 106 Jersey st.  
301. NEWTOWN—S. M. Wilcox, 144 Renwick st.  
271. NEW YORK, S. I.—Louis Delmar, Jr.  
42. NEW ROCHELLE—P. McGeough, 7 Division st.  
507. NEWTOWNS, L. I.—J. R. Way, Corona P. O., L. I.  
NEW YORK—Secretary of District Council,  
Benj. B. Hart, 931 Columbus ave.  
51. Chas. A. Judge, 224 Alexander ave.  
63. Patrick Kennedy, 604 Columbus ave.  
64. J. U. Lounsbury, Hudson Bldg., 301 W. 37th  
290. (Jewish) J. Levinson, 628 E. 9th st.  
340. A. Watt, Jr., 929 Columbus ave.  
382. H. Seymour, 1390 2d ave., care Sta. K, 160 E. 86th st.  
457. (Scand.) C. Kranig, 611 E. 75th st.  
464. (Ger.) Carl Muller, 1123 Intervale ave.  
468. John Andrews, 1647 1st ave.  
473. J. Hepburn, 116 Bank st.<



## SYRACUSE—

15. (Ger.) M. G. Rapp, 221 Grumback ave.  
565. John R. Ryan, 1215 Mulberry st.  
814. TARRYTOWN—D. Page, North Tarrytown.  
78. TROY—Robt. Laurie, Box 145.  
125. UTICA—G. W. Griffiths, 240 Dudley ave.  
580. WATERTOWN—David Schantz, 10 William st.  
233. WATKINS—Frank Beardslee, Box 175.  
252. WEST TROY—Charles Angus, 121 3d st.  
747. WHITE PLAINS—Elbert Banks.  
593. WILLIAMS BRIDGE—John Edgley, Box S.  
273. YONKERS—F. E. Maxwell, 60 School st.

## NORTH DAKOTA.

174. GRAND FORKS—R. S. Tyler, 1201 N. Third st.

## OHIO

84. AKRON—J. Glass, 111 E. Thornton st.  
183. BARBERTON—J. H. Smith, New Portage.  
17. BELLAIRE—Geo. W. Curtis, Box 20.  
170. BRIDGEPORT—John A. Fawcett.  
501. BUCYRUS—J. A. Pink.  
143. CANTON—J. Brennenman, Russell ave.  
386. CHILLICOTHE—W. D. Taylor, 196 Hirt st.  
CINCINNATI—Secretary of District Council,  
M. A. Clements, 134 Clark st.  
2. D. Fisher, 145 E. Clifton ave.  
209. (Ger.) August Weiss, 359 Freeman ave.  
324. (Ship Carp.) J. A. Hamilton, 520 E. Front.  
327. (Mill) Geo. Marshall, 457 Main st.  
481. (Stairs) J. M. Cronin, 923 Washington ave.,  
Newport, Ky.  
628. A. Berger, 227 Fergus st., Station A.  
664. (East End.)—E. E. Finch, Ferris ave., Sta. C.  
567. Theo. Goodwin, 52 Symmes st., Station D.  
676. John N. Fergus, 919 Vine st.  
681. F. W. Daganer, 498 W. Liberty st.  
683. C. Quick, Glenway ave., Price Hill.  
692. John Spellbrink, Salem ave., Fairmount.  
713. (Mill & Elevator Bldgs.) W. L. McGrew, 28  
Mickin ave.

## CLEVELAND—Secretary of District Council,

- Vincent Hlavin, 158 Superior st., Room 11  
11. A. M. Blair, 26 Sayles st.  
39. (Bohem.) Fr. Divoky, 85 Petrie st.  
161. H. L. Elliott, 161 Seelye ave.  
234. (Ger.) Charles Duckwitz, 1946 St. Clair st.  
241. A. O. Nickerson, 370 Pearl st.  
393. (Ger.) Theo. Welch, 16 Parker ave.  
449. (Ger.) C. Lubahn, 90 Newark st.  
461. H. J. Riggs, 84 Sayles st.  
632. (Boh.) Wm. Mares, 1372 Central ave.  
231. COLLEGE HILL—H. Cummings.  
COLUMBUS—Secretary of District Council,  
M. R. Matthews, 275 Harrison ave.  
61. A. C. Welch, 762 W. Broad st.  
326. H. A. Goddard, 269 N. 17th.  
350. (Northside) G. A. Ward, 24 Hunt ave.  
589. CONNEAUT—C. E. Sanders.  
DAYTON—Secretary of District Council, S.  
G. Mathers, 23 Catherine st.  
104. W. C. Smith, 1020 Wayne ave.  
302. (Mill.) A. Fisher, N. Milburn st., N. D.  
346. (Ger.) Jos. Wirth, 311 Clover st.  
396. (Car Bldgs.) J. H. Elorp, 1526 E. 2d st.  
187. DEFIANCE—Walter Lambert, 315 Seneca st.  
677. DELAWARE—C. A. Kuebricht, 17 University av.  
775. DELHI—James Slattery, Home City.  
528. EAST LIVERPOOL—J. D. Wylie, Box 634.  
188. FINDLAY—A. D. Neumeyer, Box 491.  
202. FORTORIA—J. H. Faler, 722 W. Center st.  
644. GREENVILLE—G. W. Hamilton, Box 519.  
637. HAMILTON—Wm. Hammerle, 212 Ross st.  
636. IRONTON—W. A. Argo, 332 S. 5th st.  
267. LIMA—J. Vanewerlingen, 712 S. Main st.  
485. LOCKLAND—(Mill) F. S. Mosteller, Sharon-  
ville, Hamilton Co.  
703. " Chas. E. Hertel, Box 182.  
369. MADISONVILLE—A. Zoll, Box 203.  
356. MARIETTA—F. F. Forester, 406 Mulberry st.  
14. MARTIN'S FERRY—L. I. Shipman.  
338. MASSILLON—John Smith, 249 E. North st.  
725. MIDDLETOWN—W. T. Hill, 128 Clark st.  
303. MILFORD—W. A. Elston, Box 177.  
736. NELSONVILLE—John Sidwell.  
705. NORWOOD—A. E. Best, Ivanhoe av., Norwood,  
Cincinnati.

443. PIQUA—Theo. Ayers, P. O. Box 207.  
680. POMEROY—J. M. Fowler, Mason City, W. Va.  
437. PORTSMOUTH—Chas. Thoman, 110 Campbell  
708. SALEM—Wm. Bonnal, 371 W. Main st.  
107. SANDUSKY—H. Harmon, 1223 Col. ave.  
284. SPRINGFIELD—W. B. Knisley, 215 Linden ave.  
186. STEUBENVILLE—D. H. Peterson, 706 Adam.  
243. TIFFIN—A. Weigle, 151 Sycamore st.  
TOLEDO—Sec. District Council, E. G. Mc-  
Fillen, 233 Webster st.  
25. A. Smith, Room 6 Law Building.  
168. (Ger.) F. Frudiger, 432 Wabash st.  
475. (E. Side.) F. Zentgraf, 683 Oswald st.  
412. WARREN—Jos. W. Mease, 136 Belmont st.  
792. WASHINGTON COURT HOUSE—E. Messmore,  
659 N. North st.  
171. YOUNGSTOWN—J. F. Anderson, 818 Ford ave.  
716. ZANESVILLE—Fred. Kappes, Central ave.,  
10th Ward.

## OKLAHOMA TERRITORY

303. OKLAHOMA CITY, O. T.—W. A. Hudless,  
331 Noble ave.  
694. PERRY—W. S. Vanderpool.

## OREGON

520. ASTORIA—Jacob Frey, Box 443.  
50. PORTLAND—C. P. Mercer, Box 548.

## PENNSYLVANIA

- ALLEGHENY CITY—  
311. C. L. Mohnen, 70 Wilson ave.  
287. (Ger.) Robert Gramberg, 206 Spring Garden.  
487. ALTOONA—H. A. Dodson, 1524 3d ave.  
551. BANGOR—Whitfield Swayze.  
246. BEAVER FALLS—A. Butty, Box 611, New  
Brighton.  
655. BELLE VERNON—G. W. Engle, Box 55.  
492. BELLEVUE—M. J. Loftus, Stokes ave., Brad-  
dock.  
180. BRADDOCK—J. F. Theurer, 612 Washington st.  
550. BRADFORD—C. F. Cummings, 1 Main st.,  
Rooms 11 and 12.  
222. BUTLER—H. G. Keil, 170 Oak st.  
738. CARBONDALE—Fred Shuman, 21 Thorn st.  
307. CHESTER—Eber S. Rigby, 240 E. Fifth st.  
408. CORAOPOLIS—J. M. Moore, Box 4.  
500. DUQUESNE—Chas. Stauffer, Box 6.  
239. EASTON—Frank P. Horn, 914 Butler st.  
116. ERIE—John Moore, 228 E. 12th st.  
422. FRANKFORD—J. R. Nace, 6810 Edmund st.  
Tacony.  
401. FRANKLIN—C. D. Nicklin.  
122. GERMANTOWN—J. E. Martin, 53 W. Duval st.  
462. GREENSBURG—Adam Stonecker, 226 Concord  
996. GREENVILLE—M. M. Schout.  
287. HARRISBURG—G. W. Diehl, 1223 Herr st.  
285. HOMETEAD—J. A. Wolf, Box 473.  
263. JEANETTE—Tom Kirschner, Box 254.  
794. JERMYN—Thos. McDermott, Box 166.  
690. JOHNSTOWN—Samuel Blackford, 32½ Somers-  
et st.  
110. KITTANNING—C. F. Boney, Box 431.  
298. LANCASTER—C. Hensell, 304 New Holland av.  
498. LOCK HAVEN—W. D. Tidlow, Flemington,  
Clinton Co.  
177. MCKEESPORT—S. G. Gilbert, 1011 Brick alley.  
481. MANSFIELD—E. E. McKinley, Mansfield  
Valley.  
552. MEADVILLE—P. P. Kelling, 687 State st.  
378. MERCER—J. D. Boyd.

## OKLAHOMA TERRITORY

303. OKLAHOMA CITY, O. T.—W. A. Hudless,  
331 Noble ave.  
694. PERRY—W. S. Vanderpool.

## OREGON

520. ASTORIA—Jacob Frey, Box 443.  
50. PORTLAND—C. P. Mercer, Box 548.

## PENNSYLVANIA

- ALLEGHENY CITY—  
311. C. L. Mohnen, 70 Wilson ave.  
287. (Ger.) Robert Gramberg, 206 Spring Garden.  
487. ALTOONA—H. A. Dodson, 1524 3d ave.  
551. BANGOR—Whitfield Swayze.  
246. BEAVER FALLS—A. Butty, Box 611, New  
Brighton.  
655. BELLE VERNON—G. W. Engle, Box 55.  
492. BELLEVUE—M. J. Loftus, Stokes ave., Brad-  
dock.  
180. BRADDOCK—J. F. Theurer, 612 Washington st.  
550. BRADFORD—C. F. Cummings, 1 Main st.,  
Rooms 11 and 12.  
222. BUTLER—H. G. Keil, 170 Oak st.  
738. CARBONDALE—Fred Shuman, 21 Thorn st.  
307. CHESTER—Eber S. Rigby, 240 E. Fifth st.  
408. CORAOPOLIS—J. M. Moore, Box 4.  
500. DUQUESNE—Chas. Stauffer, Box 6.  
239. EASTON—Frank P. Horn, 914 Butler st.  
116. ERIE—John Moore, 228 E. 12th st.  
422. FRANKFORD—J. R. Nace, 6810 Edmund st.  
Tacony.  
401. FRANKLIN—C. D. Nicklin.  
122. GERMANTOWN—J. E. Martin, 53 W. Duval st.  
462. GREENSBURG—Adam Stonecker, 226 Concord  
996. GREENVILLE—M. M. Schout.  
287. HARRISBURG—G. W. Diehl, 1223 Herr st.  
285. HOMETEAD—J. A. Wolf, Box 473.  
263. JEANETTE—Tom Kirschner, Box 254.  
794. JERMYN—Thos. McDermott, Box 166.  
690. JOHNSTOWN—Samuel Blackford, 32½ Somers-  
et st.  
110. KITTANNING—C. F. Boney, Box 431.  
298. LANCASTER—C. Hensell, 304 New Holland av.  
498. LOCK HAVEN—W. D. Tidlow, Flemington,  
Clinton Co.  
177. MCKEESPORT—S. G. Gilbert, 1011 Brick alley.  
481. MANSFIELD—E. E. McKinley, Mansfield  
Valley.  
552. MEADVILLE—P. P. Kelling, 687 State st.  
378. MERCER—J. D. Boyd.

303. OKLAHOMA CITY, O. T.—W. A. Hudless,  
331 Noble ave.  
694. PERRY—W. S. Vanderpool.

## OREGON

520. ASTORIA—Jacob Frey, Box 443.  
50. PORTLAND—C. P. Mercer, Box 548.

## PENNSYLVANIA

- ALLEGHENY CITY—  
311. C. L. Mohnen, 70 Wilson ave.  
287. (Ger.) Robert Gramberg, 206 Spring Garden.  
487. ALTOONA—H. A. Dodson, 1524 3d ave.  
551. BANGOR—Whitfield Swayze.  
246. BEAVER FALLS—A. Butty, Box 611, New  
Brighton.  
655. BELLE VERNON—G. W. Engle, Box 55.  
492. BELLEVUE—M. J. Loftus, Stokes ave., Brad-  
dock.  
180. BRADDOCK—J. F. Theurer, 612 Washington st.  
550. BRADFORD—C. F. Cummings, 1 Main st.,  
Rooms 11 and 12.  
222. BUTLER—H. G. Keil, 170 Oak st.  
738. CARBONDALE—Fred Shuman, 21 Thorn st.  
307. CHESTER—Eber S. Rigby, 240 E. Fifth st.  
408. CORAOPOLIS—J. M. Moore, Box 4.  
500. DUQUESNE—Chas. Stauffer, Box 6.  
239. EASTON—Frank P. Horn, 914 Butler st.  
116. ERIE—John Moore, 228 E. 12th st.  
422. FRANKFORD—J. R. Nace, 6810 Edmund st.  
Tacony.  
401. FRANKLIN—C. D. Nicklin.  
122. GERMANTOWN—J. E. Martin, 53 W. Duval st.  
462. GREENSBURG—Adam Stonecker, 226 Concord  
996. GREENVILLE—M. M. Schout.  
287. HARRISBURG—G. W. Diehl, 1223 Herr st.  
285. HOMETEAD—J. A. Wolf, Box 473.  
263. JEANETTE—Tom Kirschner, Box 254.  
794. JERMYN—Thos. McDermott, Box 166.  
690. JOHNSTOWN—Samuel Blackford, 32½ Somers-  
et st.  
110. KITTANNING—C. F. Boney, Box 431.  
298. LANCASTER—C. Hensell, 304 New Holland av.  
498. LOCK HAVEN—W. D. Tidlow, Flemington,  
Clinton Co.  
177. MCKEESPORT—S. G. Gilbert, 1011 Brick alley.  
481. MANSFIELD—E. E. McKinley, Mansfield  
Valley.  
552. MEADVILLE—P. P. Kelling, 687 State st.  
378. MERCER—J. D. Boyd.

333. NEW KENSINGTON—W. J. Laughlin, Box 272.  
206. NEW CASTLE—W. W. McCleary, 238 Harbo.  
PHILADELPHIA—  
8. Chas. Hardican, 1222 Columbia ave.  
227. (Kensington) Chas. L. Spangler, 2164 Seargeant  
238. (Ger.) H. C. Schneider, 115 Pomona Terrace,  
Germantown, Pa.  
359. (Mill) J. Duerlinger, Jr., 2432 N. Fourth st.  
PITTSBURGH—Secretary of District Council  
W. P. Patton, 61 Mahan ave.  
142. H. G. Schomaker, 126 Webster st., Alleg.  
164. (Ger.) Adolph Batz, 131 12th st., S. S.  
165. (E. End) F. B. Denman, 47 Inwood st., E. E.  
230. W. F. Willock, 119 Bausman st., Knoxville  
385. (W. End) E. F. Beck, Box 42 W. E. Station.  
402. (Ger.) Ludwig Pauker, 1310 Breed st., S. S.  
737. Wm. R. Kirk, 11 Southern ave.  
415. PITTSBURGH—A. M. Haggerty, 320 Franklin s  
145. PITTSBURGH—Wm. Evans.  
336. READING—T. Klesinger, 1107 Greenwich st  
368. ROCHESTER—A. N. Gutermuth, Box 152.  
SCRANTON—Secretary District Council,  
A. T. Maloney, 311 Putnam st.  
563. S. B. Price, 101 No. Filmore ave.  
718. Geo. Steenback, 908 Oxford st.  
751. Fred. Dewitt, 1219 Short ave.  
484. S. SCRANTON—(Ger.) T. Straub, Rear 109 S.  
Main ave., Scranton.  
37. SHAMOKIN—H. A. L. Smlnk, 510 E. Camero  
268. SHARON—M. Watson, Box 765.  
185. SHARPSBURG—W. C. Pfusch.  
514. SHARPSVILLE—W. Reichard, Box 170.  
TARENTUM—T. C. Miller, Box 267.  
459. UNIONTOWN—W. S. Kootz, 18 Morgantown  
481. WASHINGTON—E. B. Young, Call Box 343.  
102. WILKES-BARRE—A. H. Ayers, 51 Penn st.  
266. WILLIAMSPORT—L. F. Irwin, 441 Hepburn st.  
191. YORK—Ed. Mickle, 19 N. Penn st.

## RHODE ISLAND

176. NEWPORT—P. B. Dawley, Jr., 693 Thames st.  
342. PAWTUCKET—D. Guillemette, 128 Magill st.  
94. PROVIDENCE—Geo. Nuttall, 27 Geneva st.  
759. WESTERLY—Wm. Thomas, 55 Grove st.

## SOUTH CAROLINA

62. CHARLESTON—(Col.) R. H. Bellinger, 62 Bo-  
gard st.  
69. COLUMBIA—(Col.) C. A. Thompson, 106 East  
Tailor st.

## TENNESSEE

253. KNOXVILLE—F. E. Vaughn, 2518 Wash. ave.  
394. MEMPHIS—C. F. Callahan, Station B.  
463. NASHVILLE—H. G. Winfree, 420 S. Market st.  
766. " W. T. Kerr, 219½ N. Summer st.

## TEXAS

300. AUSTIN—J. C. Miller, P. O. Box 636.  
731. CORPUSCANA—B. W. Robinson, 1216 E. 8th ave  
198. DALLAS—O. L. Wiley, Box 299.  
371. DENISON—H. B. Chase, 698 W. Day st.  
444. EL PASO—J. M. Campbell, 617 S. Vrain st.  
277. FT. WORTH—A. Krause, 908 Stella st.  
811. GAINESVILLE—J. M. Waits, 512 N. Clement st  
526. GALVESTON—Chas. Sherwood, care Y. M. C.  
A.  
611. (Ger.) John Bock, 1604 O½ st.  
114. HOUSTON—Carl. Sorensen, P. O. Box 109.  
414. HOUSTON HEIGHTS—J. McCrory.  
539. PARIS—S. W. Sutherland, Lock Box 183.  
367. SAN ANTONIO—J. S. McDonald, 117 Ogden av  
460. " (Ger.) T. Jauernig, 1111 E. Commerce  
733. SHERMAN—W. J. Cherry, 471 N. Branch st.  
622. WACO—L. S. Chaffee, Lock Box 528.  
559. WAXAHATCHIE—J. R. Rogers.  
623. WICHITA FALLS—G. H. Martin.

## UTAH

263. SALT LAKE CITY—R. Hoodless, 37 S. 4th, W.

## VERMONT

512. BELLEFALLS—Sidney Howard.  
329. RUTLAND—Jas. Childs, 176 N. Willard st.  
59. RUTLAND—A. Persaw, 1 East st.  
610. ST. JOHNSBURY—A. J. Dutil, 4 North ave.

## VIRGINIA

285. NORFOLK—W. E. Holladay, 108 Fenchurch s  
781. PORTSMOUTH—L. W. G. Scorey, 309 4th st  
132. RICHMOND—Wm. H. Gaul, 605 Albemarle st  
262. " (Col.) J. B. Mason, 704 Clark st.

## WASHINGTON

743. ABERDEEN—A. C. Little.  
542. OLYMPIA—H. Hall.  
561. SEATTLE—Geo. W. Boyce, Box 1450.

## WEST VIRGINIA

511. CHARLESTON—J. L. Jones, Box 599.  
608. CHARLESTON—Chas. H. Grim, Box 289.  
236. CLARKSBURG—J. H. Ridenour, Box 28  
619. ELKINS—D. R. Martin.  
428. FAIRMONT—I. N. Robinson, Pa'atine.  
516. GRAFTON—C. F. Burk, Box 304.  
719. HUNTINGTON—T. R. Gilkinson, 1829 4th ave  
577. MARTINSBURG—Geo. L. Schoppert.  
526. MOUNDVILLE—L. S. Jackman.  
583. PARKERSBURG—A. N. Plinn.  
425. WHEELING—Saml. Patterson, Box 243.  
3. WHEELING—A. L. Bauer, 1619 Jacob st.

## WISCONSIN

379. ASHLAND—B. Zehren, 520 E. 7th ave.  
128. EAU CLAIRE—Aug. Schreiber, 632 Putnam st.  
583. GREEN BAY—J. C. King.  
182. JANESVILLE—J. P. Cullen, Box 784.  
335. LA CROSSE—A. Gutzky, 624 S. 6th st.  
130. MADISON—W. E. Moll, 208 Murray st.  
MILWAUKEE—Secretary of District Council  
John Bettendorf, 766 7th ave.  
30. (Ger.) Wm. Bublitz, 746 18th st.  
282. (Ger.) Wm. Arenz, 609 Nat. ave.  
290. (Ger.) John Bruening, 1024 Holton st.  
307. A. Noelsken, 627 5th ave.  
318. (Ger.) F. Schuerer, 698 24th st.  
622. Herm. Bahr, care of B. Zautcke, 1131 Teu-  
tonia ave.  
572. T. J. Finn, 379 Jefferson st.  
598. Theo. Dembinski, 825 Eleventh ave.  
472. NO. LA CROSSE—P. Pederson, 2042 Kalne st.  
634. OSHKOSH—John Euler, 378 Bowen st.  
804. RACINE—(Ger.) J. A. Botsford, 1112 N. Wis. s  
687. SHEBOYGAN—(Ger.) Carl Huebner, 720  
Georgia st.  
162. WASHBURN—John Windall.

THE GREATEST and most successful re-  
former the world ever saw was of humble  
parentage and born in a stable. He never  
attained riches or social eminence. His  
associates were the lowly and humble. He  
never wore a plug hat, patent leather  
shoes, a biled shirt, a pompous mien and  
an air of insolent superiority. His finan-  
cial rating did not appear in the financial  
reports of his time, and he never attended a  
banquet of bondholders or goldbugs in  
his life. And yet, as we said before, he  
was the greatest and most successful  
reformer the world has ever known.—  
*The Cyclone.*

## (FOR OUR GERMAN MEMBERS.)

## Monats-Rundschau.

## Von Josephus.

Das Interesse der organisierten Arbeiter  
Amerika's konzentrierte sich während der letz-  
ten paar Wochen auf den hartnäckigen Kampf  
der Arbeiter der Lehigh Valley Bahn gegen  
eine wortbrüchige Verwaltung, welche den  
Leuten unerträgliche Bedingungen aufzwin-  
gen wollte. Dieser Strike an der Lehigh  
Valley ist lehrreich für uns Alle, um so mehr,  
als hier zum ersten Mal in der Geschichte der  
Eisenbahnstrikes sämtliche Zweige des  
Dienstpersonals Hand in Hand gegangen  
sind. Zum ersten Mal waren die Lokomo-  
tivführer die Siftrigen und Entschloffenen  
und die Heizer, Konduktoren, Trainmen,  
Bremsen, Switshmen und Carmen hielten  
zusammen, um den Sieg zu erringen. Nur  
die Telegraphisten haben nicht ihre volle  
Schuldigkeit gethan. Ihre Organisation ist  
weder so vollständig, noch so stramm dis-  
zipliniert, wie diejenige der übrigen Ange-  
stellten. Aber, abgesehen von diesem Um-  
stande, war der Strike der bestgeleitete und  
wohlüberlegteste Eisenbahnstrike, den wir  
bisher erlebt haben. Der Verkehr wurde  
wochenlang, mit Ausnahme der Postzüge,  
vollständig brach gelegt und es gelang der  
Verwaltung nicht, Scabs genug aufzutrei-  
ben, um den Dienst auch nur einigermaßen  
den an die Bahn gestellten Ansprüchen ge-  
mäß wiederherzustellen. Dazu kam, daß die  
wenigsten der angeworbenen Scabs ihr  
Handwerk verstanden, und so kam es denn,  
daß nicht nur eine Menge Lokomotiven rui-  
niert sondern auch zahlreiche Unfälle und  
Zusammenstöße von Zügen verursacht wur-  
den, nebst einer beträchtlichen Anzahl von  
Todesfällen. Die Kompanie mußte daher  
nachgeben. Sie war von den vereinten  
Kräften der organisierten Bahnarbeiter be-  
zwungen worden; aber trotzdem sind die  
Bedingungen, unter welchen die Arbeit wie-  
der aufgenommen wurde, nicht derart, daß  
man sich über den Sieg recht freuen könnte.  
Meiner Ansicht nach hätten die Leute nicht  
so schnell zur Arbeit zurückkehren sollen. Ich  
fürchte, sie haben sich wieder einmal von  
überängstlichen Führern, übereifrigen offi-  
ziellen Schiedsrichtern und glatzjüngigen  
Bahnbeamten über den Löffel barbiert  
lassen!

Dieser Strike hat aber auch die dringende  
Nothwendigkeit der Uebernahme der Eisen-  
bahnen durch das Volk wieder einmal recht  
deutlich und nachdrücklich illustriert. Solche  
Strikes mit all' ihrem Elend für die Arbeiter,  
die Verkehrsstörungen für das Publikum und  
dem Verlust an Menschenleben, wären un-  
möglich, wenn die Eisenbahnen dem Volke  
gehörten und der gesammte Betrieb den ver-  
einigten Bahnarbeiter-Organisationen im  
Kontrakt gegeben würde zu einem Preise, der  
es ihnen ermöglichte, ihre Löhne zu verbop-  
peln und ihre Arbeitszeit auf die Hälfte her-  
abzusetzen. Es würde dann im Eisenbahn-  
Dienst keine Arbeitslosen und Scabs mehr  
geben, das Publikum würde um weniger wie  
die Hälfte der jetzigen Preise fahren und seine  
Waaren transportieren können und es würde  
keine Goulbs, Banderbills und sonstige  
Großgauner und Räuber mehr geben, welche  
das amerikanische Volk nach Belieben besteu-  
ern und jährlich wenigstens 2000 Millionen  
Dollars einladen, ohne dafür ein Äquiva-  
lent zu leisten. Die Eisenbahnen müssen  
uns gehören — dies sollte bei jedem Eis-  
bahnstrike von jetzt an betont werden, ebenso  
wie bei allen Strikes; denn wir brauchen  
nicht bloß die Eisenbahnen, sondern auch alle  
anderen Arbeits- und Verkehrsmittel, denn  
wir wollen, daß das jetzige Lohnslaverei-  
System abgeschafft werde.

Ein weiteres, wichtiges Ereigniß der letz-  
ten Wochen war der Umschwung in der Organi-  
sation der Knights of Labor. Diese Orga-  
nisation war durch die allgemeinen Verhält-  
nisse, besonders aber durch eine zaghafte und  
unfähige Leitung fast vollständig auf den  
Grund gekommen und in Mißkredit gerathen.  
Bonderly, das hauptsächlichste Bleigewicht  
am Orden, ist nunmehr beseitigt. Man  
zwang ihn, zu resignieren, weil er gestattet  
batte, daß Gelber, die zur Unterstützung der  
Striker in Homestead und Coeur d'Alene  
gesammelt waren, in die allgemeine Rasse

gingen und dann zur Auszahlung von Be-  
amten-Gehältern verwendet wurden. Dies  
war der Strohalm, der dem überlasteten  
Ordens-Kameel das Rückgrat brach und  
Powderly, der schon vor zwölf Jahren hätte  
abgedankt werden sollen, wurde auf den  
Sand gesetzt. Die Knights haben also jetzt  
einen neuen General-Werkmeister, den Ar-  
beits-Statistiker James R. Sovereign von  
Iowa. Ich habe diesen Mann dieser Tage  
persönlich kennen gelernt und er gefaßt mir.  
Er hat ein ehrliches Gesicht, tritt bescheiden  
auf und spricht nicht in öflichen, selbstgefälli-  
gen Phrasen. Er benimmt sich wie ein Ar-  
beiter und trägt keine goldgeränderte Brille.  
Ich will damit nicht sagen, daß Leute mit  
goldgeränderten Brillen nicht ebenso anstän-  
dige Menschen sein können, wie solche ohne  
Brillen — aber, wenn ein Maschinist oder  
ein Steinhauer, nachdem er zum Führer einer  
Arbeiter-Organisation gewählt worden ist,  
anfängt, den Kopf hoch zu tragen, durch die  
Nase zu sprechen, sich zu parfümieren, weiße  
Kravatten zu tragen, hohe Hüte schief auf's  
Ohr zu setzen und in Kutschen umherzufahren,  
dann denke ich mir mein Theil und fange an,  
dem Manne zu mißtrauen. Ein Arbeiter  
soll seine Lebensweise nicht ändern, so lange  
er andere Arbeiter vertritt; er soll einfach  
und anspruchslos sein. Wer das nicht ist,  
kann mir nicht imponieren und ich will mit  
ihm nichts zu thun haben. — Hoffentlich wird  
Sovereign den Knights ein besserer Führer  
sein. Er hat wenigstens versprochen, eine  
Politik der Versöhnung und Verbrüderung  
allen anderen Organisationen gegenüber zu  
betreiben und so wenig wie möglich in Ge-  
werkschaftsfragen einzugreifen. Die Knights  
of Labor sollen eine Propaganda-Organisa-  
tion und politische Vorschule für den Eman-  
cipation's Kampf sein; dazu sind sie berufen  
und befähigt und dazu sollten wir ihnen von  
Herzen Glück wünschen und es steht zu er-  
warten, daß die neuwählten Beamten der  
American Federation of Labor den Knights  
auf halbem Wege entgegenkommen werden.  
Die Periode der inneren Kämpfe ist hoffent-  
lich für immer für die amerikanischen Arbei-  
ter vorüber und der Zeitpunkt ist gekommen,  
daß sie sich vorbereiten, vereint dem gemein-  
samen Feinde die Stirn zu bieten und das  
kapitalistische Raubsystem über den Haufen  
zu werfen. Reichen wir einander die Hände  
und dann drauflos! Wir sind unserer Tau-  
sende, wo der Feind nur eine Handvoll zählt  
— wenn wir nur ernstlich wollen, liegt er am  
Boden, ehe er sich dessen versteht!

Die Politiker der kapitalistischen Parteien  
sind augenblicklich wieder einmal mit der  
Frage beschäftigt, wie sie den Volksmassen  
am meisten Sand in die Augen streuen kön-  
nen. Die Demokraten sind am letzten Wahl-  
tage schmächtig verhaufen worden, weil die  
Masse des gedankenlosen Volkes sie verant-  
wortlich macht für die herrschende Arbeits-  
losigkeit, die allgemeine Geschäftsstodung  
und das fortwährende Sinken der Löhne.  
Sie glauben daher, durch Venderung der Be-  
steuerungsweise das Geschäft wieder heben  
und somit die Wähler auf's Neue gewinnen  
zu können. „Billige Waaren!“ so schreien  
die demokratischen Demagogen im Renard,  
„freie Rohstoffe und eine mäßige Einkom-  
mensteuer werden die Industrien befördern  
und die Regierungskasse füllen; deshalb, her  
mit Euren Stimmen!“ Die republikanischen  
Gauller auf der anderen Seite sagen das  
Gegentheil und prophezeien den allgemeinen  
ökonomischen Zusammenbruch, wenn man es  
sich wirklich einfallen lassen sollte, die Taktil  
der Vertreter des Wall Str. Spekulantens-  
thums zu befolgen. Thatfache ist's nämlich,  
daß Cleveland und Consorten die Werkzeuge  
der Aktien- und Gold-Spekulanten sind,  
während die republikanischen Drahtzieher  
mehr die großen Trusts und Produktions-  
könige repräsentieren. Es ist also ganz einer-  
lei, wer von dieser Bande oben auf bleibt,  
wir, die Arbeiter, das Volk, sind und bleiben  
die Gerupften, die Geschorenen, die Ausge-  
beuteten und sie werden ihre pöblistischen  
Finger nicht aus unseren Taschen nehmen,  
bis wir ihnen Weiden das Handwerk legen  
und nur noch Lohnarbeiter in die Gefes-  
gebungen und Exekutivämter wählen, mit  
dem Auftrage, Gesetze zu erlassen und auszu-  
führen, die uns den vollen Ertrag unserer  
Arbeit sichern und irgend Jemanden verhin-  
dern, auf unsere Kosten, ohne Arbeit zum  
Millionär zu werden.

Im vorigen Monat haben wir auch wieder  
einmal den sogenannten Dankagungstag  
„gefeiert“ — sehr Viele von uns allerdings  
nicht in der Kirche, oder bei reichbeladenen  
Tafel mit Stuten, Wein, Kuchen und Paste-  
ten, sondern hinter dem kalten Ofen, mit leer-  
en Taschen und in nicht besonders guter  
Laune. Aber, die Pfaffen haben doch von  
ihren Kanzeln herab verkündet, der liebe  
Herrgott habe uns vor allen Bölkern der Erde  
am Besten bedacht und dafür sollten wir nach  
Kräften dankbar sein. Jamohl, es ist wahr,  
„wir“ — d. h. die reichen Leute hierzulande,  
sind „besser ab“ als diejenigen anderer  
Länder. Es giebt hier mehr und größere



Millionäre, als in Europa, Asien, Afrika und Australien; aber, was nützt uns das Alles? Wir Arbeiter spüren den Druck des kapitalistischen Systems in Amerika ebenso sehr, wie in irgend einem anderen Lande. Die Bosse sind hier so ausbeuterisch, wie in London, Berlin, Paris, Bombay oder Melbourne und die Landlords und Krämmer nehmen auch so viel sie nur irgend graben können. Es ist also eitel Unfuss, wenn man uns von dem Reichtum Amerika's faselt, den wir allerdings produciren, von dem wir aber nur gerade so viel abkriegen, als nothwendig ist, um uns vor dem Verhungern zu schützen. Man könnte auch noch allenfalls die heuchlerischen Litaneien der Bosse damit entschuldigen, daß sie eben auch nur ein Handwerk betreiben und nach der Pfeife ihrer Herren und Meister tanzen müssen. Wenn aber so ein Schwarzrock behauptet, die schlechten Zeiten seien sehr gut für die Armen, damit sie belen und demüthigt werden lernen, wie dies kürzlich ein Bosse in Indianapolis gethan hat, dann sollte man meinen, daß den Arbeitern, die so etwas zu hören bekommen, der Geduldsfaden reißt und daß sie mit der geballten Faust dreinschlagen. Derartige Klunkerereien konnte man vor ein paar hundert Jahren vielleicht hingehen lassen; aber heututage wirken sie wie ein Funken im Pulverfaß und die Reichen sollten so klug sein, ihren „Selbstorgern“ derartige Tiraden zu verbieten, denn sonst könnte das Pulverfaß ein wenig früher in die Luft fliegen, als das unter gewöhnlichen Umständen geschehen dürfte.

Den ausgeschlossenen Hutmachern von Danbury, Conn., möchte ich gratuliren. Als die Bosse sie auf die Straße setzten, gingen sie hin und stimmten dafür, daß die Stadt ihnen \$50,000 aus der öffentlichen Kasse bezahle, denn in Danbury giebt's fast nur Union-Leute und bei der Town-Versammlung, welche die Hutmacher einberiefen, waren nur vier Stimmen gegen die Bewilligung der Unterstützungssumme. Und so könnten es die Arbeiter in allen andern Städten machen, wenn sie es nur einmal versuchen wollten.

#### Begeisterte Gewerkschafter.

Ueber die gegenwärtigen Zustände schreibt Herr Perkins, Präsident der Cigar Makers' International Union, in seinem letzten halbjährlichen Bericht wie folgt:

„Die industrielle Lage, die bis zum Jahre 1891 noch erträglich war, verschlechterte sich zusehends. Schon im Anfange des Jahres 1892 konnten erfahrene Beobachter die Krisis voraussehen, die sich jetzt einem gefährlichen Ungeheuer in der Industrie und Handelswelt eingenistet hat und die Arbeiter aller Gewerbe in den Abgrund einer wirtschaftlichen Auflösung gestürzt hat, wo sie fast vertheidigungslos gegen die Elemente der Noth und des Elends anzukämpfen haben, die sie zu übermächtigen drohen.“

Diese Krise zeigt jedoch mit größter Klarheit die Nothwendigkeit und Nützlichkeit der Gewerkschaften mit bedeutenden Reserve-Unterstützungsfonds.

Während die mangelhaft und nicht organisirten Arbeiter in den Sumpf der Verzweiflung gestürzt sind, gezwungen jedwede Lohnreduktion der schon äußerst mageren Löhne anzunehmen, oder in Arbeitslosigkeit zu verharren und von der Gnade der Suppenhäuser oder sonstiger Wohlthätigkeitsanstalten abhängig zu sein und sich so ihrer Selbstständigkeit und Männlichkeit zu entäußern gezwungen sind, schaut der Gewerkschafter mit Zuversicht auf seine Organisation, von der er den Schutz und die Unterstützung, die er braucht, als seinen rechtmäßigen Antheil fordern kann.

Es ist die Pflicht, der in Arbeit stehenden Mitglieder, den arbeitslosen Genossen zu helfen.

Hungrige Arbeiter sind eine stehende Gefahr für die Arbeitsstellen und die Löhne der Arbeitenden.

Es ist unumstößlich und die Höhe der Thorheit, diese Lage der Dinge zu übersehen. Wenn nothwendig, sollten Local-Union's Spezial-Unterstützungs-Ausschüsse bilden, freiwillige Steuern erheben, und auf anderem Wege die Mittel beschaffen, die Noth der Arbeitslosen zu lindern.

Wie die Dinge liegen, ist eine Besserung in der nächsten Zukunft nicht zu erwarten. Unser Gewerbe fühlt schnell die Wirkungen wirtschaftlicher Krisen und erholt sich nur langsam von den Reaktionen des Geschäftslebens.

Hier, was Herr Perkins über die Verwal-

tung und Anwendung der Unterstützungsfonds in Zeiten der Krise sagt:

„Unter den obwaltenden Umständen kann das Bedürfnis nicht genug hervorgehoben werden, die Gelder der Organisation zu schützen und vor Mißbrauch zu wahren. In Zeiten, wie diese, thun starke Herzen und kühle Köpfe noth, um die Gesetze der Organisation strikt durchzuführen. Alle die strengen Schutz- und Beschränkungs-Maßregeln, mit welchen wir unsere Unterstützungsfonds umgeben haben, waren gerade für Zeiten, wie die jetzigen, bestimmt.“

Jede Vorsichtsmaßregel sollte bis auf den Buchstaben durchgeführt werden, und keine Entschuldigung darf gelten, um die Uebertretung oder Nichtbeachtung eines Gesetzes zu bemängeln.

Wohl mag diese Taktik manche Schwierigkeit mit sich führen, sie wird jedoch das Vertrauen der Mitglieder wach halten und uns allein helfen, den jetzigen Sturm zu überwinden, und wenn die Zeit der Blüthe, der Hochfluth wiederkommt, werden wir stärker und mächtiger sein, als wir jemals waren.“

In Punkt Taktik trifft Herr Perkins den Nagel nicht minder scharf in die Mitte.

„Unter dem gegenwärtigen System wird es zwischen Arbeitgeber und Arbeitnehmer Differenzen, Strikes und Lockouts über Lohn- und sonstigen Fragen geben, so lange dasselbe besteht. Es muß Jedem einleuchten, daß nur vermittelt der Organisation, mit den besten und kräftigsten Hilfsmitteln, der strengsten Disciplin und den unbegrenztesten Reservefonds die Arbeit ihre Erfolge erringen kann.“

Die Warnung gegen vorzeitige und impulsiven Strikes während wirtschaftlicher Krisen ertönte schon so oft, daß es fast überflüssig erscheint, auch nur Ihre Aufmerksamkeit auf diese Phase der Bewegung zu lenken, die Zustände sind jedoch so außerordentlich, daß eine abermalige Anregung dieses Themas nicht außer Ordnung ist.

Sorgfältig sollte jedes Zermürren mit den Arbeitgebern vermieden werden. Alle Strikes für höhere Lohnforderungen oder andere Zwecke, deren momentane Aufgabe keine besonders großen Opfer oder Verluste mit sich führen würde, sollte unterbleiben.

In Anbetracht unserer bedeutenden Reservefonds und unserer früheren Erfahrungen wagen wir die Voraussetzungen, daß wir unter einer sorgfältigen Verwaltung seitens unserer Beamten und Mitglieder aus dieser Krise weder schwächer an Zahl noch an Muth hervorgehen werden. Das kann nur geschehen vermittelt der strengsten Durchführung aller Gesetze des Strike-System betreffend.

Gefühle oder Sympathie-Regungen sollten keinerlei Einfluß auf unsere Handlungen ausüben. Die strengen Gesetze wurden für Zustände, wie die jetzigen, geschaffen. In gewöhnlichen Zeiten giebt sich die Ordnung von selbst, es erfordert jedoch Festigkeit und Konsequenz, Disciplin und eine strenge Durchführung der Gesetze, wenn die Krisen alles zu untergraben und erschüttern drohen.

Eine Organisation, die ihre Kräfte und Mitglieder in unnützen, systemlosen Kämpfen verausgabt, bedarf Jahre ausdauernder Opferwilligkeit, um ihre einstmalige Stellung wieder zu erobern, während eine Organisation, die ihre Pläne mit fester Hand leitet, kühl, rücksichtslos und stets die Zukunft im Auge haltend, eine Organisation, die den Scharfblick besitzt, ihre wahre Kraft oder Schwäche zu erkennen, die stets aufmerksam das Feld ihrer Thätigkeit beobachtet und vorsichtig die Erfolgchancen eines jeden Schrittes zu berechnen weiß und die auch jeder Zeit den Muth besitzt, ihren Ueberzeugungen und Bedürfnissen gemäß zu handeln, eine solche Organisation wird kräftig und intakt bleiben und wird bei dem ersten Zeichen eines künftigen Umschlages der Dinge schnell den Boden wieder zurückerobern, dessen sie verlustig ging.

#### Ein ununterbrochener Kampf.

Der ununterbrochene Kampf um die Erhaltung der Existenz oder um Verbesserung der Lebenshaltung ist mehr als alles Andere geeignet, dem Arbeiter die Erkenntniß beizubringen, daß alle die schönen Worte, welche die Angehörigen der besitzenden Klasse für ihn haben, nichts als Worte sind. Von keiner Seite aber wird zur That geschritten, um dem offenkundigen Elend der arbeitenden Bevölkerung zu steuern. Im Gegentheil, und das weist gerade eine Statistik über die Strikes aus, die Kapitalisten sind bestrebt, die Lebenshaltung des Arbeiters durch Lohnreduzierungen, Verlängerung der Arbeitszeit und durch Beschränkung seiner Freiheit herabzudrücken. Je mehr es dem Kapitalisten gelingt, die Arbeiter zu willenlosen Werkzeugen in seinen Händen zu machen, desto höher steigt sein Einkommen, desto mehr vermag er für sich aufzuwenden. Jeder Vortheil, den

die Arbeiter für sich durch die Gesetzgebung oder durch ihre Organisation erringen, bedeutet eine Schmälerung des Kapitalprofits. Deswegen werden die Kapitalisten, werden die Angehörigen der besitzenden Klasse sich wohl hüten, irgend etwas zum Wohle der Arbeiter zu thun, irgendwie ihre wirtschaftliche Stellung, ihre Lebenshaltung zu heben.

Bei vielen Strikes wird den Zentralvorständen kaum Mittheilung von dem Fortschritte gemacht und am Schluß des Ausstandes nicht berichtet, wie die Sache verlaufen und welche Unkosten entstanden sind. Immerhin werden in der Statistik für 1892 die Angaben der Centralorganisationen genauer sein, als in der Statistik für 1890 u. 91. Aber auch in der Statistik für das Vorjahr fehlen, ebenso wie in der für 1890 und 91, die Angaben von den Lokalorganisationen. Durch entsprechende Einrichtungen wird es möglich werden, in Zukunft auch hierüber Genaueres bringen zu können. Einerseits werden die Centralvorstände sich bemühen müssen, die Zweigvereine anzuhalten, daß sie genauer und gleichzeitig auch direkt an die Generalkommission über alle Strikes berichten; andererseits werden es die örtlichen Gewerkschaftsleiter sich angelegen lassen sein müssen, über Ausstände am Orte an die Generalkommission Bericht zu erstatten. Wir hoffen, so auch zu einer brauchbaren Strikestatistik mit der Zeit zu kommen. Vorläufig müssen wir uns damit begnügen, die Angaben, welche uns von den Centralvorständen über die Strikes im Jahre 1892 gemacht worden sind, zu veröffentlichen.

Die hierüber aufgestellte Tabelle weist aus, daß im Jahre 1891 in 21 Centralorganisationen 73 Strikes vorkamen, an welchen 3022 Arbeiter theilhaft waren. Die Strikes dauerten zusammen 507 Wochen und erforderten eine Ausgabe von 84,638 M.

In den Kämpfen der wirtschaftlichen Schwachen gegen die wirtschaftlich Stärkeren gewinnt der Arbeiter die Festigkeit des Charakters, die erforderlich sein wird, um die endgültige Befreiung der Arbeiterklasse von der Lohnsklaverei herbeiführen zu können.

#### EIGHT-HOUR CITIES.

Below is a list of the cities and towns where carpenters make it a rule to work only eight hours a day:

Alameda, Cal.	Murphysboro, Ill.
Ashland, Wis.	New York, N. Y.
Austin, Ill.	Oakland, Cal.
Berkeley, Cal.	Oak Park, Ill.
Bessemer, Cal.	Pasadena, Cal.
Brighton Park, Ill.	Pueblo, Colo.
Brooklyn, N. Y.	Rogers Park, Ill.
Carondelet, Mo.	St. Louis, Mo.
Chicago, Ill.	Sacramento, Cal.
Chicago Heights, Ill.	Santa Barbara, Cal.
Denver, Col.	San Francisco, Cal.
East St. Louis, Ill.	San Jose, Cal.
Englewood, Ill.	San Rafael, Cal.
Evanston, Ill.	Sheboygan, Wis.
Fremont, Cal.	South Chicago, Ill.
Grand Crossing, Ill.	South Denver, Col.
Highland Park, Ill.	South Evanston, Ill.
Hyde Park, Ill.	Stockton, Cal.
Indianapolis, Ind.	Town of Lake, Ill.
Kensington, Ill.	Verona, Pa.
Los Angeles, Cal.	Venice, Ill.
Maar Station, Pa.	Washington, D. C.
Maywood, Ill.	Whitcomb, Wash.
Milwaukee, Wis.	West Troy, N. Y.
Mt. Vernon, Ind.	

Total, 49 cities.

#### FIRST CLASS BOOKS, CHEAP, PRACTICAL AND USEFUL.

BELL'S CARPENTRY MADE EASY . . . . .	\$5 00
THE BUILDER'S GUIDE AND ESTIMATOR'S PRICE BOOK. Hodgson . . . . .	2 00
THE STEEL SQUARE, AND HOW TO USE IT. . . . .	1 00
PRACTICAL CARPENTRY. Hodgson . . . . .	1 00
STAIR-BUILDING MADE EASY. Hodgson . . . . .	1 00
HAND RAILING MADE EASY . . . . .	1 00
ILLUSTRATED ARCHITECTURAL AND MECHANICAL DRAWING-BOOK. A Self-Instructor, with 300 Illustrations. . . . .	1 00
THE CARPENTER'S AND BUILDER'S COMPLETE COMPANION . . . . .	2 50

Address P. J. McGuire.

Box 884, Philadelphia, Pa.

**WEBSTER'S INTERNATIONAL DICTIONARY**

Successor of the "Unabridged."

Ten years spent in revising, 100 editors employed, more than \$300,000 expended.

A Grand Educator  
Abreast of the Times  
A Library in Itself

Invaluable in the household, and to the teacher, professional man, self-educator.

Ask your Bookseller to show it to you.

Published by  
G. & C. MERRIAM CO., SPRINGFIELD, MASS., U.S.A.  
Send for free prospectus containing specimen pages, illustrations, testimonials, etc.  
Do not buy reprints of ancient editions.

Deutsches Buchdrucker-Label.



Dieses Label wird auf allen Zeitungs- und anderen Druckarbeiten verwendet, welche in deutschen Union-Druckereien hergestellt werden.

#### OUR PRINCIPLES.

##### UNION-MADE GOODS.

Resolved, That we as a body thoroughly approve of the objects of the American Federation of Labor and pledge ourselves to give it our earnest and hearty support.

Resolved, That members of this organization should make it a rule, when purchasing goods, to call for those which bear the trade-marks of organized labor, and when any individual, firm or corporation shall strike a blow at labor organization, they are earnestly requested to give that individual, firm or corporation their careful consideration. No good union man can kiss the rod that whips him.

##### KNIGHTS OF LABOR.

Resolved, That we most emphatically discourage carpenters and joiners from organizing as carpenters under the Knights of Labor, as we believe each trade should be organized under its own trade head in a trade union. This does not debar our members from joining mixed assemblies.

##### LABOR LEGISLATION.

Resolved, That it is of the greatest importance that members should vote intelligently; hence, the members of this Brotherhood shall strive to secure legislation in favor of those who produce the wealth of the country, and all discussions and resolutions in that direction shall be in order at any regular meeting, but party politics must be excluded.

##### IMMIGRATION.

Resolved, That while we welcome to our shores all who come with the honest intention of becoming lawful citizens, we at the same time condemn the present system which allows the importation of destitute laborers, and we urge organized labor everywhere to endeavor to secure the enactment of more stringent immigration laws.

##### FAITHFUL WORK.

Resolved, That we hold it as a sacred principle that Trade Union men, above all others, should set a good example as good and faithful workmen, performing their duties to their employers with honor to themselves and their organization.

##### SHORTER HOURS OF LABOR.

We hold a reduction of hours for a day's work increases the intelligence and happiness of the laborer, and also increases the demand for labor and the price of a day's work.

##### MISCELLANEOUS.

We recognize that the interests of all classes of labor are identical, regardless of occupation, nationality, religion or color, for a wrong done to one is a wrong done to all.

We object to prison contract labor, because it puts the criminal in competition with honorable labor for the purpose of cutting down wages, and also because it helps to overstock the labor market.

Resolved, That we most earnestly condemn the practice in vogue in many cities, but more especially in the West, that of advertising fictitious building booms, as it has a tendency to demoralize the trade in such localities.

#### RULES REGARDING APPRENTICES.

At the Detroit Convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, held Aug. 6-11, 1888, the following rules in relation to apprentices were approved, and the Local Unions are urged to secure their enforcement:

Whereas, The rapid influx of unskilled and incompetent men in the carpenter trade has had, of late years, a very depressing and injurious effect upon the mechanics in the business, and has a tendency to degrade the standard of skill and to give no encouragement to young men to become apprentices and to master the trade thoroughly; therefore, in the best interests of the craft, we declare ourselves in favor of the following rules:

SECTION 1. The indenturing of apprentices is the best means calculated to give that efficiency which it is desirable a carpenter should possess, and also to give the necessary guarantee to the employers that some return will be made to them for a proper effort to turn out competent workmen; therefore, we direct that all Local Unions under our jurisdiction shall use every possible means, wherever practical, to introduce the system of indenturing apprentices.

SEC. 2. Any boy or person hereafter engaging himself to learn the trade of carpentry, shall be required to serve a regular apprenticeship of four consecutive years, and shall not be considered a journeyman unless he has complied with this rule, and is twenty-one years of age at the completion of his apprenticeship.

SEC. 3. All boys entering the carpenter trade with the intention of learning the business shall be held by agreement, indenture or written contract for a term of four years.

SEC. 4. When a boy shall have contracted with an employer to serve a certain term of years, he shall, on no pretence whatever, leave said employer and contract with another, without the full and free consent of said first employer, unless there is just cause or that such change is made in consequence of the death or relinquishment of business by the first employer; any apprentice so leaving shall not be permitted to work under the jurisdiction of any Local Union in our Brotherhood, but shall be required to return to his employer and serve out his apprenticeship.

SEC. 5. It is enjoined upon each Local Union to make regulations limiting the number of apprentices to be employed in each shop or mill to one for such number of journeymen as may seem to them just; and all Unions are recommended to admit to membership apprentices in the last year of their apprenticeship, to the end that, upon the expiration of their terms of apprenticeship, they may become acquainted with the workings of the Unions, and be better fitted to appreciate its privileges and obligations upon assuming full membership.







# THE CARPENTER

A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, and Kindred Interests.

VOL. XIV.—No. 1.  
Established 1881.

PHILADELPHIA, FEBRUARY, 1894.

{ Fifty Cents per Year.  
Single Copies, 5 Cts.

## POMEROY'S WELCOME.

At the opening of the Chicago Convention of the American Federation of Labor, last December, the speech of welcome in behalf of the Organized Labor of Chicago was delivered by Wm. M. Pomeroy of the National Waiters' Alliance. The address is unique in style and weird in its picturesque force. It was fairly descriptive of the pent-up feelings and harrowing thoughts of Chicago's workers, unemployed and employed. It was a radical departure from the formal stereotyped style of welcome on such occasions. We here give the best parts of Mr. Pomeroy's address:

In the name of a hundred thousand idle men I bid you welcome.

In the name of toil I welcome you within the gates of the mistress of the inland seas, where the palace shines bright in the ante Christmas tide and the hovel holds not a fagot to warm its freezing tenants.

In the name of those edifices erected to the glory of God; but whose doors at night are tightly closed to the freezing poor.

In the name of those ministers who fatten from the vineyards of God, meanwhile forgetting that God's children are hungry and have no place to lay their heads.

In the name of the fashionable congregation of the fashionable church in the fashionable suburb, where the palace, filled with warmth within, drops from the eaves the melting snows upon the frozen hovel where poverty hides its haggard soul on the very threshold of hypocrisy.

In the name of these things I bid you welcome.

In the name of the child slave whose young life is sacrificed on the altar of greed I bid you welcome.

In the name of the seamstress in the sweater's den who perils honor to toil for bread, I bid you welcome.

In the name of the haggard sweater, himself a victim to greed, I bid you welcome.

In the name of the pillars of the sweating systems, millionaires and deacons, whose souls are endangered by avarice for gold, I bid you welcome.

In the name of the wage slave whose sweat of blood is coined into golden ducats in the mint of Mammon, I welcome you here.

In the name of our hospitals filled with homeless maimed.

In the name of our insane asylums filled with paupers crazed by care and crime.

In the name of our poor-houses filled to overflowing in a land of plenty.

In the name of our morgue and its out-cast, unknown dead.

In the name of that populous suburb, the potter's field, and its countless paupers' graves. In the name of all these I bid you welcome.

In the name of that homeless wanderer in this desert of stone and steel; that wayfarer whose wolfish hunger hounds him ever onwards, whose sleepless eyes wildly seek shelter and slumber, whose hopeless heart lies leaden in his bosom, whose blank despair grows darker and darker every hour, whose brain grows faint for want of food, whose shivering, shrinking form grows sick at the sight of his own shrunken shadow, whose ambition is dead, whose hope is dead, whose heart is dead, whose soul is dead, whose dismal past is a background to a future whose horizon looms darkly above the grave; in short, that necessary product of American freedom and prosperity—the American tramp. In his name and in the name of his million brothers of sorrow, I welcome you to the city whose motto is, "I Will."



WE have received a handsome attractive catalogue for 1894, of L. S. Starrett, Athol, Mass. He has a number of cheap first-class tools.

WRITE brief letters to this office, if you want a prompt answer. Most letters sent us the past six months are burdened with details which preclude us from attending to other business of more value to the U. B.

THE dispensations granted our Locals have had a wonderful effect in holding our membership together in these distressing times. Every indication points to a revival in trade this spring. Some of the Locals are now picking up in membership.

A CIRCULAR instructing all Local Unions under jurisdiction of the U. B., to withhold the Protective Fund until June 1st 1894, has been sent out to all our Locals. They are allowed to use the P. F. in any way they deem best from January 1st 1894, to June 1st next.

U. B. carpenters from Connecticut, New Jersey and towns outside of New York City, should ask the union rate of wages, and live up to union rules, when they work in New York City. A union member of the U. B. under our rules, see Sec. 84, must do so wherever he goes.

THE CARPENTERS' Unions of the U. B. in the State of New Jersey, ought to affiliate with the New Jersey State Federation of Labor. That body has worked wonders with the laws of New Jersey to help the workers. Write J. P. McDonnell, Office "Labor Standard," Paterson, N. J.

CARPENTERS' Unions notified, should not forget to send delegates to the U. B. Carpenters' Eight-hour Conventions on Washington's Birthday, February 22, in New York City, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago and San Francisco. Each union furnishes credentials under seal of the union to its own delegate or delegates, and sends the delegate or delegates to that one of the above-named cities to which it is invited.

## DISCUSS SOCIAL PROBLEMS.

The working man of to-day, it seems, is not educated up to the standpoint of Organized Labor as he should be. I suggested at our last meeting but one that we should push our business through and close our Union, and then devote an hour or more each meeting night to discussing the social and political problems of the present time. We should also discuss the duty of organized labor, in seeing that labor is represented in formulating the laws that shall govern the country.

Let us try if we cannot find men in our own ranks to advocate our cause and look to our needs and interests in Congress, and even in the Senate of our nation. Instead of depending on the autocrat and millionaire to do this work, as he thinks best, ignoring every law of human nature to further his own ends. If we can only get the members of our Unions educated as to their true duty to themselves and their offspring, then we shall not have labored in vain. Then can we stand with head erect and say, "We are proud to be free working men."

G. H. NUTTALL.  
Union #4, Providence R. I.

## AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

As promised in last month's issue of THE CARPENTER, we now give a summary of the resolutions adopted at the Thirtieth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, held in Chicago, December 11-19, 1893.

Among those favorably acted upon by the convention, the following are the most important:

For early closing of retail stores and to assist the Retail Clerks' National Protective Association for bringing about the same.

Endorsing Gov. Atgeld for his action in pardoning the so-called anarchists.

For the passage of a bill in the State of Pennsylvania prohibiting the discharge of workmen for being members of unions.

For the better sanitary regulations of bake shops, the New Jersey Factory Act being commended for its efficiency.

Condemning the evident desire of certain Government officials to subvert the purposes of the Geary exclusion law.

In favor of Government ownership and control of the telegraph.

For free and compulsory education and the opening of evening schools in all great industrial centres.

For the establishment of postal savings banks.

Endorsing the line of political action pursued by the English trades unions, the same to be submitted to local unions.

Inviting John Burns, member of British Parliament, to deliver a course of lectures in America.

Asking an increase of pay for United States Seamen to \$30 per month, and for better food in the deep water merchant marine.

Looking to co-operation between labor unions and farmers' organizations.

For publishing a monthly magazine.

For the better organization of broom makers, electrical workers, carriage wagon workers, and laundry workers.

For State regulation of sweat shops, and to abolish or diminish convict labor.

Asking for the passage of a law creating the General County Road Fund system, with a view to securing better roads.

Instructing unions to employ members of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees National Alliance when in need of help of that nature.

To put into effect laws relating to counterfeit labels.

To meet representatives of the Knights of Labor in conference that a closer unity may be effected between central labor organizations.

That the Executive Council of the Federation be empowered to settle all disputes between affiliated bodies, if requested to do so by both parties; that three local unions can form a central local body; that local unions be urged to form central bodies to ally themselves with their national or international organizations, form state federations, and generally close up the ranks by a closer federation of subordinate bodies; condemning Studebaker Bros. Manufacturing Company, C. P. Kimball & Co., C. J. Stone & Co., Wyman & Murphy, and C. J. Smith, all carriage and wagon makers of Chicago, for having denied the shorter hour workday and the submitting of disputes to arbitration; that because of the multiplicity of boycotts, and by this convention, the fight be shifted first directly against a few of the larger firms in each section of the country and that the union trade journals be so notified.

On the subject of political action, the following programme was adopted by an almost unanimous vote:

"Whereas, The trade unionists of Great Britain have, by the light of experience and the logic of progress, adopted the principle of independent labor politics as an auxiliary to their economic action, and

Whereas, Such action has resulted in the most gratifying success, and Whereas, Such independent labor politics are based upon the following programme, to wit:

1. Compulsory education.
2. Direct legislation.
3. A legal eight-hour workday.
4. Sanitary inspection of workshop, mine and home.
5. Liability of employers for injury to health, body or life.
6. The abolition of contract system in all public work.
7. The abolition of the sweating system.
8. The municipal ownership of street cars and gas and electric plants for public distribution of light, heat and power.
9. The nationalization of telegraphs, telephones, railroads and mines.
10. The collective ownership by the people of all means of production and distribution.
11. The principle of referendum in all legislation. Therefore, resolved, that this convention hereby endorse this political action of our British comrades; and

Resolved, that this programme and basis of a political labor movement be and is hereby submitted for favorable consideration of the labor organizations of America, with the request that their delegates to the next annual convention of the American Federation of Labor be instructed on this important question.

Among the minor actions of the convention, resolutions were passed as follows: That the election of U. S. Senators should be by a popular vote of the citizens of the various States; condemning convict labor in competition with free labor; compelling all local unions to affiliate with their National and International Union, under penalty of revocation of charter; deploring the introduction of any sectarian or captious side issues among the working people; declaring as a cardinal principle of the labor movement that the working people must unite and organize, irrespective of creed, color, sex, nationality or politics; urging the United States officials to take immediate control of the Central and Union Pacific Railroads; that they henceforth be conducted by and for the people of this Nation; and the appointment of two general organizers for the purpose of the union labels of the different trades.

The reports of President Gompers, Secretary Evans and Treasurer Lennon, all of an encouraging character, were read and referred.

The balance in the general fund, Nov. 1, 1893, was \$3,668.74; balance in Homestead fund, \$3,478.70. The latter, on motion, was transferred to the general fund, making a final balance of \$7,147.44.

Samuel Gompers, P. J. McGuire and Frank K. Foster were elected a committee to meet representatives of the Knights of Labor in conference.

Quite an animated contest took place over the election of officers. Many delegates opposed President Gompers on the ground that a change would be beneficial to the organization. The opposition finally settled upon John McBride, of Columbus, Ohio, representing the United Mine Workers' Union, as a suitable candidate for the presidency. The contest between Messrs. Gompers and McBride was an astonishingly close one, 44 delegates voting for Gompers and 43 for McBride, the former delegates representing 1,314 votes, and the latter 1,222 votes.

The election of officers resulted: President, Samuel Gompers; First Vice-President, P. J. McGuire; Second Vice-President, C. L. Drummond; Third Vice-President, James Bullett; Fourth Vice-President, W. H. Warden; Secretary, Chris. Evans; Treasurer, J. B. Lennon.

The convention continued in session until the 19th ult., and adjourned after selecting Denver, Col., as the next place of meeting.



## THE SCAB'S FATE.

Jack O'Flynn, one of the car drivers who one time went on strike in New York, dropped into poetry, and the following is the production of his muse:

Who is far worse than knave or fool—  
Who never read the golden rule—  
Who is the tyrant's willing tool?  
The scab.

When labor's won or lost the day,  
And peace resumes her gentle sway,  
Who gets the grand bounce right away—  
The scab.

Who, when men stand up for the right,  
And for their wives and children fight—  
Who all their efforts tries to blight?  
The scab.

Who is the man with cavard face—  
Who steals his fellow toiler's place—  
Who is despised by all his race?  
The scab.

— Brooklyn Liberalist.

## LEECHES THAT FATTEN ON LABOR.

J. M. L. Babcock, in December *Dona-hoe's* says:

The cruel fact must be faced without falsehood or cowardice, that certain classes, insignificant in number, but omnipotent in economics till now, absorb, without consuming, vast portions of production which they never earned. For if all the wealth annually produced were consumed by the producers; or, if the surplus, whatever it was, remained in the hands of those whose labor created it, there could be no panics and no bankruptcy.

Who are the leeches that fatten on the labor of the great army of production? Let not fear or prejudice restrain the question, nor ignorance falsify, or malice defile the answer.

1. The banks. They add nothing to the productive wealth of the country. What do they filch from it? The 3,700 national banks do business on a capital stock (in round numbers) of \$700,000,000. They have an average of individual deposits amounting to \$1,800,000,000. They loan this sum of \$2,500,000,000 (deducting reserves), which gives them an increase that may fairly be estimated at \$120,000,000. The interest they receive on their deposited funds may be estimated (deducting tax) at \$25,000,000 more. And for all this increase they perform no productive labor.

2. The railroad magnates. By their own showing, their annual increase is \$350,000,000. This sum is what they call their "net earnings," after they have taken pay for all the labor involved in transportation.

3. The money lenders. There are no exact statistics of the amount absorbed by these gentlemen. But from the vast amount of property revealed by the list census as under mortgage, as well as from the study of other data, it may be considered as an understatement to put the sum that interest exacts of the actual producers at \$500,000,000. To sum up:—

1. Banks . . . . . \$145,000,000
2. Railroads . . . . . 350,000,000
3. Money lenders . . . . . 500,000,000

Total . . . . . \$995,000,000

So much taken from productive industry without an equivalent.

Besides the parasites whose gains are already enumerated, there are the landlords, the coal barons, the telegraph and telephone monopolies, the numerous trusts and combines—in a word, all the organizations and agencies that fill their coffers with unearned increase—whose annual extortions cannot fairly be estimated at less than another sum of \$1,000,000,000.

Who pays this yearly tribute of \$2,000,000,000? There can be but one answer—the productive labor of the country!

WHAT do you think of a City Council voting money to aid strikers? That's exactly what the Socialist Municipal Council of Paris did. The Council voted \$4,500 to the miners on strike in the Pas-de-Calais district, a majority of whom have won their points and returned to work. Imagine the Boston Aldermanic Board wrestling with such a question.—*Labor Leader*.

## DEMAND IS LABOR'S NATURAL EMPLOYER.



THINK of it, Associated Charities an actual necessity in time of peace, in a land full

of natural resources. Why does labor stand all the day idle? The common answer is, because no man employs it. Labor is idle, simply because it has been robbed of its natural employer. Now has labor got any natural employer, and if so, what is it? The God of nature, who made it necessary that man should labor, in order to obtain the wealth that sustains the world, would have left His work only half done if He had not given to labor a natural employer, and nature never does any half-way business.

All the wealth that the world uses, for any and all purposes, must be drawn from the labor that produces it, consequently when labor ceases to produce wealth from any cause, the well of wealth runs dry, and everybody goes naked and hungry. And just in proportion as the labor of the world is idle for want of an employer the wealth of the world diminishes, and somebody goes naked and hungry. How, what employs labor, —is it money? No. Is it capital? No. Capital never employs labor only for a profit, and that profit is drawn from labor; and as capital employs labor for a profit, it wants all the profit it can get; hence the necessity of labor organizations in order to give to labor some power to prevent capital from taking more profit than labor can afford to give. Then what employs labor?

Demand is labor's natural employer. Man's environment regulates man's wants, and his means regulates his demands, as man's environment increases his wants, as it will by natural law, if his means are such that he can satisfy his wants, there will be no limit to his demands. Under such conditions there will be no such thing as surplus labor, for the demand would then always be in excess of the supply, and labor would always have the means of satisfying its wants if it were not robbed by some artificial power. Now the two principal artificial agencies that have been robbing labor from time immemorial are, capitalism and government. By the power of these two agencies the interest-bearing indebtedness of the people of these United States has been doubled every ten years for the last thirty years, and by the power of these same agencies bids fair to double every ten years, for the next thirty years. In that case there will be some period within these sixty years, that the labor of the United States will not be able to produce wealth enough to pay the interest and support the Government. Then the conflict will be between capitalism and the Government, which has an ominous look for capitalism, because there is yet a superstition attached to government, which will hold the people on the side of the Government, then capital will have to be satisfied with less profit. All legitimate business and smaller capitalists are beginning to feel this whether they understand it or not. Already the college-bred sons of many of our wealthier farmers are filling positions behind the bar in some saloon, for want of better situations, while their fathers who are gathering wealth by their capital, at the expense of their labor, are holding on with pertinacious pertinacity, to the cause that is ruining them. The increasing moral degradation, which our social system is producing, is truly appalling.

Fowler predicted as far back as 1825, reasoning from a phrenological point of view, that our monetary system would destroy our civilization, together with our free institutions, he said. "No, no nation can long live and prosper, and have its people pay six per cent. interest on money; this must necessarily impoverish the people, and as poverty and misery increases by the domestic fireside, so will crime and immorality increase in the land." Now what are the facts. The only remedy left the people is to restore to labor its natural employer, and this can only be done by destroying the systems that are impoverishing the people.

Canton, O.

A. J. KINTZ.

## THE SOCIAL REVOLUTION OF TO-DAY.

At the Sunset Club, Cleveland, O., not long ago, Mr. H. S. Kirk, of that city, delivered a very scholarly address, in which we note these thoughts:

"Coming down to our own times, where we find industrialism instead of militarism, there is nearly as much oppression and injustice as there ever was. The chief incentive of the people to-day is the accumulation of money, and money is therefore the nearest way to social distinction. From an aristocracy of blood we now have an aristocracy of money and wealth. Through the industrial system that gives the few absolute control of land, money, machinery and transportation, the working classes are robbed and exploited just as much as they were in feudal days—they are slaves, and their lives are at the disposal of capitalists; for their necessities place them in the power of those who claim the ownership of natural opportunities.

"It is not by the right of blood that the workers are wronged by the few, but through the use of machinery to enrich individuals. The production of wealth has been increased a hundred-fold by machinery, so that one man can now produce as much wealth as ten men formerly did. This results in throwing millions of workmen out of employment, and by cutting off their purchasing power consumption is reduced and industrial depression sets in, bringing such widespread suffering as the country is now going through. There are at this moment two men out of employment for every one at work, and this ratio is growing wider every day. In every industry, even to type-setting, machinery is displacing hand work. Steel rails are now turned out in a continuous mill, the billet passing automatically from the billet mill to the rolls, and from one roll to another until the rail is finished, without a hand touching it. By this process, five men can do the work of thirty. The type-setting machine can do the work of three or four printers. In railroading, electrical working, and in every other industry labor-saving machinery is throwing out men so fast that inside of fifteen years there will be five men out of employment for every man in work.

"Just think for a moment what such a condition would mean! It would result in nothing less than violent revolution. Those who believe that two-thirds of the population will voluntarily submit to starvation without murmuring, believe what never has happened and never will. Human beings do not starve in a well-filled pantry. They will take by force what they are not allowed to earn by honest toil. There can be nothing gained by ignoring these facts; the social revolution is coming, and it would be well for the workmen to prepare for it.

"It is often stated that a Socialistic system cannot be put into operation in less than a century. That assertion I believe to be untrue. Every citizen was given the right to vote long before the majority were fit to use it properly; and so I believe that machinery will force this country to adopt a Socialistic system long before the people are intelligent enough to appreciate it."

The argument generally used for a gold basis is that we must do business with foreign countries. But this is groundless when we learn that the "foreign countries" are more than two to one on either a mixed basis or use silver alone as money.

LABOR should take courage in the fact that the leading dailies of the country are more and more giving special departments to the subject. These columns are in charge of the most experienced reformers themselves. Several of the more influential monthlies are also filling their pages with weighty articles written by labor leaders.

The struggle for existence robs the intellect of all balance, intensifies the thirst for revenge of wrongs, real or imaginary. We hang the criminals for revenge and increase the police protection another ten or twenty per cent. The cost is added to the burdens already too grievous to be borne, and we call it civilization.—*Chicago Express*.

## PROTECTIVE FUND.

Below is a report of all the Protective Fund received by the G. S. during the month of Dec., 1908.

All moneys received since December 31, will be published in next month's CARPENTER.

Whenever any error appears notify the G. S.

Local Union.	Protective Fund.	Local Union.	Protective Fund.	Local Union.	Protective Fund.	Local Union.	Protective Fund.
1—\$118 55	170—	\$1 20	354—	\$ 40	563—	\$3 55	
2—21 55	171—	4 60	355—	4 95	564—	3 05	
3—4 15	172—	1 10	357—	1 15	565—	1 05	
4—28 05	173—	9 40	359—	4 10	567—	4 85	
5—9 05	176—	4 90	360—	12 15	568—	1 90	
6—80 177	177—	6 65	362—	45	572—	2 10	
7—2 70	178—	70 367	2 00	573—	75		
8—10 45	180—	2 05	368—	1 75	574—	4 30	
9—4 75	181—	24 40	369—	2 65	577—	65	
11—12 00	182—	1 40	371—	65	578—	2 15	
12—5 10	183—	1 20	374—	7 00	579—	60	
14—1 05	184—	45 376—	1 95	580—	1 80		
16—9 70	185—	3 15	377—	1 80	581—	2 20	
17—3 80	186—	2 10	380—	2 80	585—	85	
18—1 25	189—	2 20	381—	6 50	586—	8 35	
19—1 25	190—	1 50	382—	16 00	590—	85	
20—2 95	191—	1 25	384—	75	591—	1 85	
21—9 80	192—	2 60	385—	2 20	592—	1 55	
22—24 55	193—	2 60	386—	8 05	593—	3 45	
24—80 194—	1 90	388—	2 60	595—	1 50		
26—9 55	195—	4 80	391—	2 85	596—	84	
27—2 75	196—	60 393—	1 30	602—	1 30		
28—39 95	198—	2 20	394—	1 35	603—	4 30	
29—26 50	199—	4 15	396—	5 25	604—	3 50	
30—3 50	201—	1 90	397—	1 20	606—	2 95	
31—3 70	202—	95 398—	90	606—	1 25		
35—1 85	203—	4 45	399—	55	611—	2 75	
37—90 204—	1 80	400—	1 15	617—	2 85		
38—1 90	206—	4 20	401—	1 20	619—	80	
39—10 00	207—	5 35	402—	2 85	622—	1 60	
40—4 35	208—	2 90	403—	1 05	624—	5 90	
42—2 70	209—	8 80	404—	2 00	626—	5 65	
43—18 85	214—	1 25	407—	19 60	628—	8 60	
44—2 90	215—	4 90	409—	1 05	629—	2 20	
45—55 216—	1 00	410—	3 65	631—	1 29		
46—55 218—	4 00	416—	7 75	634—	1 65		
47—1 10	220—	85 417—	90	636—	1 50		
48—2 85	221—	2 50	419—	1 85	637—	2 95	
49—4 85	224—	2 75	420—	95	638—	4 90	
50—1 95	225—	7 10	421—	2 20	639—	3 60	
51—9 15	226—	1 10	422—	1 00	640—	2 10	
52—4 45	227—	2 65	423—	3 85	641—	1 70	
53—35 228—	4 95	424—	2 05	645—	1 50		
54—12 50	229—	2 05	425—	60	646—	45	
55—10 95	230—	5 65	426—	75	647—	3 30	
59—1 00	231—	80 427—	3 05	649—	1 45		
60—6 90	232—	50 428—	1 65	651—	89		
61—9 50	233—	58 430—	90	652—	40		
62—13 05	234—	4 95	431—	2 95	653—	1 15	
64—8 05	235—	2 55	432—	2 05	654—	1 35	
66—3 00	236—	90 433—	12 90	655—	1 60		
69—80 237—	5 70	434—	2 55	656—	2 20		
70—1 75	238—	3 20	435—	1 40	659—	1 95	
72—6 70	239—	4 85	437—	2 05	662—	1 15	
73—6 70	240—	4 45	440—	3 90	663—	1 00	
74—1 65	242—	4 50	441—	1 85	665—	2 60	
76—1 80	243—	1 95	442—	1 60	666—	2 25	
80—1 75	246—	4 45	443—	75	667—	7 05	
83—7 25	247—	11 35	446—	3 35	668—	4 60	
84—1 60	248—	1 90	448—	90	670—	65	
86—1 85	249—	2 70	449—	4 50	676—	2 50	
87—75 250—	1 40	450—	1 80	677—	1 15		
88—6 35	251—	3 60	451—	7 25	678—	31 90	
89—1 75	252—	1 75	453—	6 85	680—	1 80	
90—7 85	257—	15 65	456—	8 85	681—	7 20	
92—1 80	258—	4 80	457—	5 35	683—	4 85	
93—6 85	259—	2 20	458—	2 30	686—	2 45	
94—5 10	260—	6 90	460—	1 85	687—	2 25	
95—90 261—	1 30	461—	1 80	689—	1 65		
96—2 95	263—	2 15	462—	2 90	690—	1 40	
97—2 70	265—	65 463—	1 45	692—	3 55		
99—1 50	266—	85 464—	6 75	695—	80		
100—1 30	267—	95 465—	8 75	696—	1 15		
101—1 05	268—	5 15	466—	7 60	698—	7 05	
102—2 65	269—	20 85	469—	1 10	699—	5 65	
104—5 20	270—	5 65	470—	1 40	700—	1 65	
107—2 70	271—	60 471—	12 85	701—	1 15		
108—8 80	273—	1 75	473—	5 10	702—	1 80	
109—20 00	274—	5 60	474—	4 25	708—	4 75	
112—6 95	275—	1 50	475—	50	704—	4 40	
113—1 25	276—	1 60	477—	4 00	706—	8 60	
114—2 55	277—	1 80	478—	3 15	708—	3 45	
116—2 80	280—	2 05	479—	1 40	709—	1 30	
117—3 15	284—	4 75	480—	1 50	712—	4 50	
118—14 40	285—	2 70	481—	4 95	714—	3 25	
119—4 20	286—	5 61	482—	4 70	715—	6 95	
120—60 287—	2 00	484—	2 85	716—	4 30		
121—4 90	290—	9 05	485—	2 20	718—	8 90	
122—5 70	291—	4 30	486—	3 65	719—	2 00	
124—2 50	294—	2 15	487—	2 85	725—	1 85	
125—6 90	295—	1 35	490—	1 45	728—	40	
127—55 296—	1 00	492—	11 80	729—	5 60		
131—1 00	299—	12 40	495—	9 30	731—	1 05	
132—7 60	300—	9 498—	1 65	732—	1 95		
133—1 30	301—	10 20	497—	9 70	733—	1 75	
134—5 90	302—	2 30	500—	85	734—	1 60	
136—1 65	303—	2 45	502—	1 85	736—	1 15	
137—1 50	304—	2 60	507—	1 55	738—	1 40	
138—2 55	311—	8 95	509—	11 80	740—	3 85	
139—70 312—	1 85	510—	1 35	742—	1 10		
140—2 45	315—	1 70	511—	2 75	744—	1 80	
141—4 25	320—	1 75	512—	3 15	747—	80	
142—15 00	322—	55 513—	17 90	750—	8 35		
143—2 40	324—	3 10	516—	5 10	751—	95	
144—2 55	325—	1 95	518—	9 75	752—	60	
146—90 326—	4 05	519—	1 15	756—	3 10		
147—1 40	327—	13 80	521—	8 80	758—	2 00	
147—6 55	328—	3 00	522—	3 60	759—	2 65	
149—2 80	329—	1 35	525—	17 40	767—	1 85	
150—1 55	332—	13 85	531—	1 20	768—	75	
151—8 85	334—	2 15	534—	1 75	776—	95	
152—95 335—	2 65	535—	1 20	776—	1 90		
153—2 05	337—	1 25	542—	2 25	781—	1 50	
154—4 80	339—	2 65	543—	1 35	782—	1 60	
155—3 60	340—	24 15	549—	1 65	785—	2 60	
157—9 20	341—	80 550—	55	786—	2 45		
158—8 50	342—	6 40	551—	1 85	788—	1 25	
163—4 10	343—	4 85	553—	85	794—	1 30	
164—3 40	344—	2 00	554—	5 85	799—	1 80	
165—8 75	345—	1 80	555—	1 80	801—	2 10	
166—4 05	346—	1 60	557—	1 15	802—	1 05	
167—6 40	351—	1 20	558—	3 85	803—	50	
168—3 85	352—	1 05	559—	85	805—	1 20	
169—6 40	353—	1 05	560—	85	806—	1 20	



## PRACTICAL ESTIMATING.

PART II.—BY I. P. HICKS.



**B**EFORE a carpenter or contractor makes an estimate in a thorough and satisfactory manner, it is necessary to have at least the most important parts of the material and labor properly described and specified.

Without this, no two contractors would arrive at anything like uniform estimates. Even with the best specifications that architects can devise, many carpenters and contractors come wide of the mark when it comes to putting in a bid at the proper figure to carry out a design in accordance with the plans and specifications. Some will overestimate, but the tendency of the majority of those who estimate material and labor is the opposite, and underestimating is the prevailing fault. This may be due to a certain extent, to the close competition that often prevails, but in any event the contractor should have a method of estimating quantities correctly and the average time required in working up the same. This would show conclusively just what the contractor could afford to do and the liability of taking work at too low a figure by jumping at conclusions would be entirely avoided, if the system was adhered to. Again, if cutting of prices was resorted to, the contractor could form a better idea of the amount the job would stand, and thus would not be led into cutting rates indiscriminately, with the usual result of getting unprofitable work on his hands and thereby working against his own interests.

The estimating of carpenter work can be the most readily and accurately calculated under three general divisions, namely, by the square, by the lineal foot, and by the piece. Every part of the mechanical labor may be readily calculated by the above methods and from the examples which will follow their practical application will be apparent.

As before stated, no one can estimate accurately and understandingly without specifications. It is safe to say that the largest proportion of mechanics are employed in the erection of medium and low cost dwellings, costing from \$800 to \$2,000. As a rule in many localities architects are not employed on this class of work, and the writing of the necessary specifications is often left to the local contractor. Every carpenter and contractor should acquire a knowledge of this work as it always proves more or less beneficial to them in the usual practice of their calling.

How to write specifications for work of the above class is a question over which many a carpenter has often pondered. A practical form, brief and right to the point, suitable for the class of work mentioned above is, in my estimation, much needed, and as an assistant in carrying out a series of articles on practical estimating, I will give a form of specification susceptible of changing to meet the general requirements of medium and low cost dwellings, and one which will also give a general idea of the general construction of the plans I shall present, to further illustrate the subject of estimating as in actual business.

## SPECIFICATIONS

of materials to be furnished and labor to be performed in the erection of a dwelling in accordance with plans prepared by I. P. Hicks for THE CARPENTER.

## MASON WORK.

**Excavations:**—Excavate for the cellar under portion of dwelling as indicated on the foundation plan and to the required depth.

**Dig trenches** for the footings of all walls and piers.

**Walls:**—The cellar walls and foundation walls to be an eight-inch brick wall, composed of good hard-burned brick, well laid in good lime and sand mortar. Cellar wall to start from bottom of cellar with proper footings as shown in section. Other walls and piers to start from surface of ground with proper footings.

**Chimneys:**—Build chimneys of good, hard burned brick, well laid in good lime and sand mortar, and as shown on the plans.

**Lathing and Plastering:**—Lath all walls and ceilings with good pine lath, four nails to each and joints broken at every sixth lath.

Plaster all walls and ceilings with two coats of good brown mortar, composed of lime, sand and hair of the proper proportions and finish, with a third coat of plaster of Paris hard finish.

## CARPENTER WORK.

**Timber:**—The frame to be made from sound sawed pine timber of the following dimensions:

Girders and sills, 6x8 inches.

First floor joists, 2x10 in. placed 16 in. from centers				
Second " " 2x10 " " 16 " " "				
Ceiling joists, 2x4 " " 16 " " "				
Rafters, 2x6 " " 16 " " "				
Studding, 2x4 " " 16 " " "				

Plates, 2x4, doubled and lapped at all corners and well nailed.

**Bridging:**—All joists having from 10 to 14 ft. bearings must have one row of cross-bridging, made of good, sound material, 1x3 inches, well fitted and nailed in place. All joists having 15 to 20 ft. bearings, must have two rows of bridging, as above.

**Sheeting:**—Outside walls and roof to be sheathed with 1/2-inch common pine sheeting, surfaced, laid with joists properly broken and well nailed.

**Shingles:**—Shingle roof with best quality of sawed pine shingles, laid 4 1/2 inches to the weather and well nailed. Gables and belt courses to be shingled with dimension shingles, with octagon, round and diamond cut butts, as the plan may require.

**Paper:**—Paper all outside walls with one thickness of common straw board building paper, before siding or shingling.

**Siding:**—To be of first quality 6 inch beveled pine siding, laid 4 1/2 inches to the weather, with close joints and in a straight and workmanlike manner.

**Cornice and Gutters:** To be constructed as shown on the plans, valleys to be lined with 14-inch valley tin and gutters to be provided with 3 inch conductors.

**Window and Door Frames:**—To be made of 1/2 inch pine for jambs, with 1 1/2 inch soft pine for outside casings, all made in the customary manner.

**Windows:**—To be two-light, as per sizes marked on plan, double hung with round cast weights and cotton cord, and provided with proper fastenings.

**Outside Blinds:**—To be rolling slat blinds, well hung with the best quality of standard blind hinges.

**Porch and Steps:**—Floor to be 1/2, 4-inch hard pine. Steps 1 1/2 inch thick, cornice and finish as shown on plans.

**Floors:**—To be of second quality 6-inch pine planed, matched and well laid with close joints.

**Interior Finish:**—To be of hard pine 5-inch casings, 8-inch base, with plinth and corner blocks, all of such designs as are commonly kept in stock.

**Stairs:**—To be constructed of hard pine as shown with 1/2-inch risers, 1 1/2-inch tread, 1 1/2-inch balusters, 3/4-inch rail and 6-inch square newel post, selected from designs usually kept in stock.

**Doors:**—Provide doors of the best quality, and of such sizes as marked on the plans. Sliding doors to be hung with standard parlor door hangers, provided with lock and proper trimmings. All other doors to be hung with cast butts imitation of bronze and provided with brass faced mortise locks, with porcelain knobs.

**Closets:**—Case up all closets plain without plinth and corner blocks, and finish with one or two shelves as indicated on the plan, 12 to 15 inches wide. Provide and put up wardrobe hooks, two dozen in each closet.

**Pantry:**—Fit up the pantry with shelves, flour chest, drawers and countershelf, all in good style and workmanship.

**Wainscoting:**—The bath-room will be wainscoted 4 1/2 feet high, with beaded ceiling neatly capped with suitable moulding. The kitchen will also be wainscoted 3 feet high and capped same as bath room.

**Water Closets, etc.**—The contractor must furnish and complete all carpenter work required to finish water closets, baths, sinks, etc.

**Painting:**—All exterior wood and metal work, except shingling on roofs, will receive two coats of best lead and oil paint of such shades and colors as may be selected by the parties concerned. All interior finish to be properly prepared and to receive three coats of hard oil finish.

**Finally:**—To make a complete finish of the entire work to the true intent and meaning of these specifications and the accompanying drawings.

(To be continued.)

## SHOULD THE GOVERNMENT PROVIDE WORK FOR THE UNEMPLOYED?



IN the above subject Mr. Geo. E. McNeill of Boston, writes to the Boston Daily Traveler in this strain:

Whenever from any cause, from fire or flood, from pestilence, from famine, or from lack of employ-

ment, the people are endangered in their power of enjoying in safety and tranquility their natural rights; then it is within the power and duty of the State to provide relief and remedy.

The Constitution or form of government for the commonwealth in its preamble sets forth:—

"The end of the institution, maintenance, and administration of government is to secure the existence of the body politic, to protect it, to furnish the individuals who compose it with the power of enjoying in safety and tranquility their natural rights and the blessings of life."

In the next paragraph is set forth the fact that "the body politic is a social compact, by which the whole people covenant with each citizen, and each citizen with the whole people that it shall be governed by certain laws for the common good."

In the declaration of the rights of the inhabitants of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, it is declared that among "the natural, essential and unalienable rights may be reckoned the right of enjoying and defending their lives and liberties; that of acquiring, possessing and protecting property; in fine, that of seeking and obtaining their safety and happiness."

Under these wise provisions, the State through the General Court, from the foundation of the government, has made, ordered and established "all manner of wholesome and reasonable orders, laws, statutes and ordinances, directions and instructions for the good . . . of this commonwealth, and for the ordering thereof and of the subjects of the same."

There can be no question as to the power and duty of the State to provide employment for the people; to this end land was assigned, the fisheries encouraged, and subsidies given to aid in establishing manufacturing enterprises. The money and credit of the State and of the cities and towns of the State has been loaned to railroad and other corporations for the public good.

The commonwealth has as much right to build and operate shoe factories as it has to build and operate railroads or to loan the money of the people for such purposes. These functions of the state are not paternal; they are mutual or co-operative. Paternalism belongs to autocracy; mutualism belongs to democracy. Our government is a "social compact" not a government outside of and above the people, but a voluntary association of equals.

The question: Should the city or state provide work for its unemployed? is answered by the following question: Should the spirit and purpose of our social compact be made effective in the interests of the people?

In a resolution adopted by the Boston Eight-hour League it was declared "that those who control the employment are responsible for the employment of laborers." The present industrial system has proved a complete failure, in that periods of industrial stagnation are of frequent occurrence. Some other and better system must take its place, or our republican institutions will prove a failure. What the system shall be time will develop, but it will be a system of the people, operated by the people, and for the people.

It may not be well to establish and operate the industries, but in times of distress the state must protect itself and its institutions, and there is no danger more eminent than that which comes through enforced idleness.

## CHINESE LABOR ON THE PACIFIC COAST.

The following communication has been forwarded to us from Union 228 of Santa Barbara, Cal.:—

It is a well known fact, especially on the Pacific Coast, that in many of the manufactories Chinese labor is principally employed. The articles they manufacture are numerous, among which are boots and shoes, overalls, clothing, hats and caps, cigars and ladies' fancy under-wear. They are employed in canneries, in bottling works, raise most all the vegetables, do a big fishing business, and in fact, every industry has a Chinese trade mark.

We request all Union carpenters, and all organized labor as well, to unite with us in purchasing goods made by some one other than the criminal Chinese, many men would find employment and there would be less blanket brigades on the public roads. The result would be more men and women would find employment, and the Mongolian would have to seek elsewhere for a job.

It has been the desire of the working class on the Pacific Coast to get rid of them entirely, and we ask and entreat all working people to help us, no matter in what county or State in the Union, more especially the people on the Pacific Coast, where we realize more fully the detriment or ill effects of bringing us in competition with Chinese labor. They (the Chinese) are making inroads into every business, every industry and every trade thus depriving American men and women of even half a chance of earning an honest dollar, or gaining a mere livelihood.

Knowing as we do, the vast good our official journal, THE CARPENTER, does for the laboring man, we trust our brothers on the Pacific Coast will heed our petition and henceforth purchase nothing but articles made by white help. Trusting I have not taken up too much of your valuable time, and that the communication is not too long.

The literary abilities of our members are very limited, in fact none of us have ever had any newspaper work to do. We know how to drive nails or saw a board better than writing communications. I trust, however, that the enclosed will be satisfactory, and that the contents will be heeded, especially on the Pacific Coast, where the evil of the Mongolian exists.

Yours fraternally,  
WILLIAM J. MURPHY.  
R. H. FULWIDER,  
Committee of Union 228,  
Santa Barbara, Cal.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo.—Next month we will publish a correspondence from this locality, as to the good work done here for organized labor and for Union 515 by the Rev. Wm. L. Bull and other clergymen. Mr. Bull is now located near Philadelphia, and we wish him unbounded success.

HENRY C. BAXTER, 24 St. Aubin ave., Detroit, Mich., is General Secretary of the National 'Longshoremen's Association of the United States. It includes lumber and cedar handlers, coal and iron ore shovelers and 'longshore workers along our chain of lakes. Help organize these men wherever you can and write Mr. Baxter for information.

INDIANAPOLIS Ind.—Union 60 has established an Industrial School for its members at Arbeiter Hall, 140 E. Maryland street. The hall has been secured free from the County Commissioners and members are taught how to lay out work from plans and to frame roofs, and are instructed in difficult cuts and mitres.

CARPENTERS need not go to San Francisco or vicinity in search of work. The Mid-winter Fair buildings are done and a crush of idle labor is found all along the Pacific Coast. The Santa Clara County buildings has been done under union rules through efforts of Union 316, San Jose, Cal. The Chinese building it is said is the only other union job done on the Fair Grounds.

A SPECIAL town meeting at Danbury, Conn., voted an appropriation of \$50,000 to give employment or temporary aid to the 4,000 idle workmen thrown on strike by the unbearable rules of the manufacturers. The hat manufacturers, whose mills are idle, say that "their property represents but one thirteenth of the grand list of the town, and that they can stand that proportion of the tax if the rest of the taxpayers can stand it to make up the remaining twelve-thirteenths."



## THE CARPENTER

PHILADELPHIA, FEBRUARY, 1894.



## A PLEA FOR SHORTER HOURS.

In the world there's need for labor  
Useful efforts, fair and true,  
Work is good so let all share it,  
Mine for me and yours for you,  
Rich nor poor, let's have no shirkers,  
Make a world of fellow workers.

Through the world there's need for leisure,  
Time to think in, time to pray,  
Time for winning health and pleasure,  
Time for wiping griefs away.  
Share the spare time, nor abuse it,  
Teach each other how to use it.

You who slave make others idle;  
Thus you work a double ill—  
You are sweated, they are starving,  
They bind you upon the mill.  
Share the work! Rich idlers ride you.  
Whipless, soon they'll work beside you.  
Rich nor poor they'll be no shirkers,  
But a world of happy workers.

—Railway Review.

## NO BUILDING BOOMS IN THESE CITIES.

No matter what newspapers may say, there are no building booms in Cleveland, O., New York City, Chicago, Denver, St. Louis, Dallas, Tex., San Francisco, Cincinnati, or Fairmount, W. Va. These cities are flat—not one-half the resident carpenters are at work. You who are idle will gain nothing by traveling about in these dull times. Stay where you are.

The Marble Cutters and Setters held a National Convention in Brooklyn, N. Y., Dec. 18. It was well attended.

In the Eastern States the opposition of organized labor has considerably thinned out the ranks of the militia by the withdrawal of union men and their sympathizers.

"Like a prairie fire," the American Railway Union is sweeping over the land, organizing all branches of railroad labor under one head. Eugene Debs of Terre Haute, Ind., is President.

Whoever heard of poverty in the midst of prosperity? Yet such is the case in America to-day. Our corn cribs and granaries are bursting with the fullness thereof, and yet human beings are starving all around us.

## GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP OF RAILROADS.

Railroads are nationalized in nearly all civilized countries of any consequence in the world, excepting England and America. The expenditures on the government railways in Australia last year were upward of \$18,000,000, while the profit was \$5,000,000.

In 1889 the railroads of Russia paid the government \$77,500,000—receipts over and above the expenditures, under governmental control.

In India the common laborer receives but seven cents per day, and yet he can ride one hundred and nineteen miles on government railways for one day's labor. A man receiving \$1.50 per day in the United States, can ride about fifty on corporation railways for his day's labor.

Were the railways of this country operated by the Government, as is the postal system, the profits therefrom would pay all state and national expenses, thus doing away with the alleged necessity for tariff and internal revenue taxes.—North Dakota Independent

## LABOR-SAVING MACHINERY AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.



B. COGSWELL, a member of Carpenters' Union 28, Chicago, Ill., recently elected one of the County Commissioners of Chicago, some few

months ago wrote a series of special articles for the Chicago Herald, on the subject of "Labor-Saving Devices at the World's Fair." The articles are extremely interesting and instructive.

We have selected several extracts which will show the drift of these articles. Mr. Cogswell writes:—

For machinery we cannot claim great antiquity, but we can claim multiplicity, universality, utility and power for it. The machinery exhibit at the World's Fair is in itself a measurable record of the progress of civilization for the time for which it is commemorative.

Four centuries ago all the metals used in the construction of the millions of machines now in use all over the world—thousands of which are represented in this exposition—were known and in use, but human intellect had not then directed human hands to fashion the devices that have carried with their rumble and whirl civilizing and enlightening influences to every inhabited corner of the globe. All the machinery of the world invented and used up to 1493 would have occupied a very small space in the Columbian Exposition, but would be of special interest by comparison, but of such rudimentary and simple forms as to be almost unworthy to be called machines.

Up in the gallery of the leather building will be found a shoe factory in full operation, showing all the machines used in the construction of human footwear. As yet there seems to have been invented no satisfactory device for cutting all the different parts of a shoe, consequently this part of the work is still done by hand.

This rule does not necessarily apply to the cutting of soles. They are cut out in the rough by a machine designed for that purpose.

The Stanley Manufacturing Company have on exhibition an improved McKay sewing machine, operated by a gigantic colored gentleman, who is proud of his ability to turn off with his machine from 600 to 1,000 pairs of shoes per day of ten hours, doing the work of twenty to thirty men who sew by hand.

The Goodyear Company is exhibiting, among other machines, one for sewing the welt to the insole, the process being known as the "inseam." After this the outsole is put on and stitched through both welt and sole, practically as done by hand; and supplanting hand labor in the ratio of about one to thirty in favor of the machine. In section "A" can be found a "consolidated hand-method" lasting machine.

The relative value of this machine as against handwork is as 40 to 100 in favor of the machine. In strong contrast to the last-mentioned machine, is the "Copland laster," of entirely different design, construction and method of working.

There is also the Globe Buttonhole Machine. This is an extremely interesting machine; it cuts the hole in its proper place, sews and bars it at the square end of the hole; that is, it puts an extra stitch across the outer end of the hole. This is the only button-hole machine which does this, the others requiring what is known as the "baring machine" to perform that particular operation. An expert by hand will buttonhole from one to one and one-half cases of from sixty to seventy-two pairs in a case per day of ten hours, while this machine will buttonhole thirty or more cases in the same period of time, and do it a great deal better. The Morley-Bennet Sewing Machine Company are exhibiting here a machine for sewing on buttons at the rate of 225 per minute, the operator only being required to hold the shoe and to take them away, the machine doing the rest. As relates to hand labor the ratio is as 50 to 1 in favor of the machine.

In the process of shoemaking, from the hide to the case, sixty workmen and women are employed, and these sixty do the work by help of machinery which formerly required 800 men and women.

In the machinery exhibit of Agricultural Hall will be found machines in great variety that compete directly with hand

labor. Plows for horse, ox or steam power, cultivators, drills, planters and transplanters, rakes, automatic farm wagons and fertilizers, etc., some combining, in one machine, drill, hoe, cultivator and plow; harvesters that cut the grain and bind it as they go along. Others there are again that cut, thresh and measure into sacks, ready to be hauled to market or granary. Mowers and reapers, hay-loaders, machine forks for unloading the hay from the wagon into the mow. You will find there automatic stockfeeders, operated by a 99-cent clock, that will feed the horses and cattle while the hired man gets an extra hour or two of perhaps much-needed rest. Nearly every machine on exhibition here has some automatic attachment that saves labor to the operator and also laborers to the owner of the machine. If he who half a century ago began his day's work in the gray light of the morning with sickle, scythe or hoe, or was the lag end of a 300-pound plow, dragged by a pair of stupid oxen, till the gloaming or darkness of night, or in winter, by candle light, pounded out a "grist" to take to the mill the next day, doing this with a "flail," namely, two sticks tied together at one end with rawhide thong—if he, remembering the long hours, stiffened limbs, aching back and drudgery of the agricultural methods of those days, should stand before this display, and not be able to appreciate the progress of man in alleviating the pangs of excessive toil, he should be sentenced to drag that "master-piece of human ingenuity," the plow of "old Mexico," through the earth for all time.

This primitive implement is nothing more than a portion of the body of a small tree, about 7 inches in diameter at the largest part, roughly hewed at the bottom, wedge or spade shaped, and tipped with iron about 4 inches broad. It is tapered to 2 inches in diameter about three feet above the beam. The beam is a sapling, anything but straight, and long enough to be attached with rawhide to a rude yoke-piece slightly hollowed out near the ends, to lie on the cattle's necks just back of the horns, to which they are fastened by rawhide thongs. This implement of agriculture is remarkable in several ways; it has no improvement over its predecessor in use 3,000 years ago. Stranger still, it is now being used in the land discovered by Columbus.

One machine will be found in this department which deserves special mention, as it is destined to do away with a great deal of hard and distasteful hand labor. It is called a potato harvester. This machine is made to be drawn by a span of horses, though any power of locomotion may be applied.

When visiting the Electricity building the novice in electrical science can do little else but stand gaping with bulging eyes, and wonder if the lightning will strike him. What with telephones, graphophones and auriphones, telegraphs, phonographs and telautographs; a glamour of flashing lights restless as caged hyenas; machines great and small, of almost every design and purpose, all filling important niches in the electrical world. One machine in this department has special interest for the labor student, that is the Caldwell cloth-cutting machine, exhibited by the Electrical Machine Company in the north-west gallery. It cuts any number of layers of cloth to the thickness of two or three inches. An expert operator with this machine can cut as many garments as twenty to thirty hard workers, and do it much better.

In the Machinery Hall exhibits there are three other cloth cutting machines—the Weyburn, the Phillipson & Leachziner and the Fennew. They supplant hand labor in about the same proportion.

Machinery Hall is the home of machines of all imaginable forms and descriptions, and for all kinds of work, from the great Corliss engine down to a little kneading machine. One can hardly find a machine in the whole collection that does in some way replace hand labor directly or indirectly. As, for instance, in weaving with the hand loom of centuries ago—slow, tedious and tiresome—it took at least one operator to each machine. These are replaced by rapid-power looms of complicated construction to produce all kinds of fabrics from the heaviest woolen goods to the finest silks and laces, and one operator can tend several looms, and one loom can do the work of many old ones. Knitting machines where in use have made it unprofitable to knit by hand, as well as undesirable, because of the great difference in the labor. There are sewing machines for buttons on cloth, for button holes, for any and all kinds of goods or garments or embroidery in any design,

however intricate or difficult, or on fabrics of finest texture, in an incredibly short space of time and better and more accurate than expert hand work. It seems incongruous, though, to see men doing this kind of work, as much so as to see women working in a brickyard.

Printing presses of all sorts and sizes, and from nearly all civilized portions of the globe, are to be seen in operation here. The Campbell Printing Press Manufacturing Company appear to have the Alpha and Omega of presses—a wooden hand press 151 years old that defends itself at the rate of 200 copies per hour.

It is in remarkable contrast with the modern giant, the "Hoe" rotary press, with a capacity of 12,000 copies of 16-page matter per hour, and on which the World's Columbian Exposition Illustrated, is printed.

One very noticeable feature of the machine exhibit is the vast difference in the construction and style of finish between those of foreign and American manufacture.

While, perhaps, it may not be said that machines of foreign manufacture will not do their work as well as any other, there is about them an appearance of unnecessary strength and burly roughness that does not appear in those of American build. And after thoroughly looking over the field and making comparisons, the visitor is compelled from sheer force of fact to award the palm to American manufacturers and workmen, because, for beauty of construction, elegance of finish, and smoothness of operation, it is evident that they beat the world. It would seem that the evidences of advancing civilization that are alone presented by the machinery exhibit of the World's Columbian Exposition is sufficient to forever silence the inane carping of the foes of progress against labor-saving inventions that are fast uplifting mankind from the ignorance and drudgery of past ages to an intelligent conception of reasonable existence. If not, let them place the Archimedian screw beside the propeller of the ocean greyhound; a catapult used in the destruction of Jerusalem, beside the Krupp gun; the old Mexican plow which represents the Assyrian 4,000 years ago, beside the steam gang plow of 1893; a chirographic parchment of antiquity beside the product of the rotary press in Machinery Hall, and ask themselves if they want to return to the ignorance and barbarism of which these are eloquent evidences.

The light of the world is human progress. The destruction of humanity is ignorance and drudgery. The lessons taught by the World's Columbian Exposition will be eternally preserved after this generation has followed Columbus. And in eternal characters has human industry, guided and directed by human intellect, again written across the scroll of the world's history: "Labor Omnia Vincit."

## THE MORTALITY OF THE WORKERS.

As a matter of fact, said Dr. Alfred Wallace, recently, to an interviewer—"as a fact, there are more boys born into the world than girls, but boys die so much more rapidly than girls that when we include all under the age of 5 the numbers are nearly equal; for the next five years the mortality is nearly the same in both sexes; then that of females preponderates up to 30 years of age; then up to 60 that of the men is the larger; while for the rest of life female mortality is again greatest. The general result is that at the ages of most frequent marriage—from 20 to 35—females are between eight and nine per cent. in excess of males. But during the ages from 5 to 35 we find a wonderful excess of male deaths from two preventable causes—"accident" and "violence." The great excess of male over female deaths, amounting in one year to over 3000, all between the ages of 5 and 35, is no doubt due to the greater risks run by men and boys in various industrial occupations. We are looking forward to a society in the future which will guard the lives of the workers against the effects of unhealthy employments and all preventable risks. This will further reduce the mortality of men as compared with women.

CORTLAND, N. Y.—Carpenters' Union No. 805, is busily at work to organize a Trades Assembly of Delegates, from all trade and labor societies.

ST. JOHNSBURG, Vt., carpenters, are all organized, and as a beginner in reducing the hours of labor, they now stop work at 5 P. M. on Saturdays.



## CARPENTERS' TOOLS: HOW TO USE AND KEEP THEM IN ORDER.

(Continued from last month)

## PART III.—WORK BENCHES AND VISES.

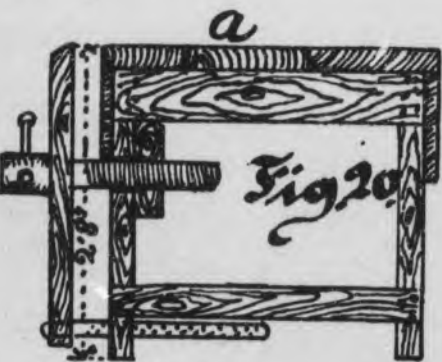
BY A. H. WESLING.

(Copyright 1893.)

Fig 18 illustrates the so-called "Croix de Saint-Pierre" or St. Peter's cross vice, used much in Europe. It has the advantage that it always keeps the cheek plumb, and the screw level. The cross

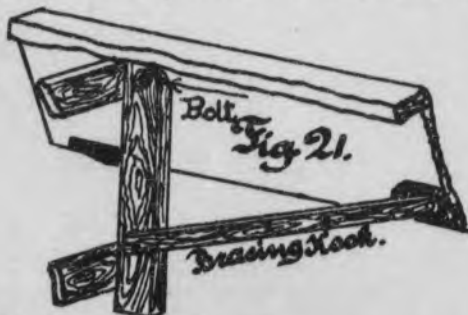


should be made of two pieces of  $\frac{3}{4} \times 3$  inch hickory or oak, bolted together exactly in the center by a  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch bolt; the upper ends must also be bolted solid, and the lower ends have one-inch hardwood pins, projecting an inch on each side, which slide up and down in grooves of the same size, as the vice opens or closes. The upper end of the jaw should have a wedge-like piece screwed to the inside so as to be about half an inch to an inch closer to the bench near the top than what it is near the screw, to overcome bending of the cheek when screwed tight.



Section through a Fig 19.

Fig 19 illustrates a carpenter's bench, of which Fig 20 is a section showing the construction. The top of a bench must be perfectly straight, and should be made of lumber that is not liable to warp or shrink. Always remember that boards

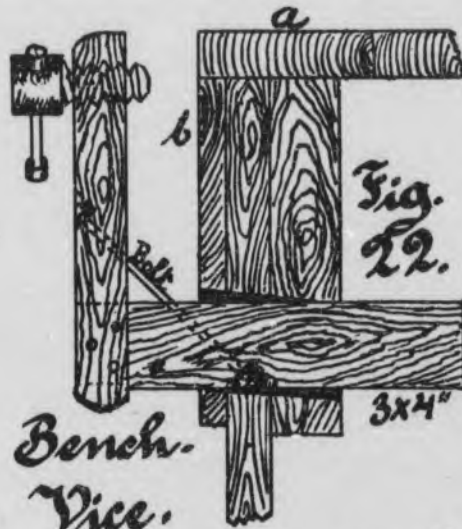


Isometrical section of a Fig 21.

in which the annual circles run in a direction somewhat parallel to the edge of the board, as is shown at a, Figs. 20 and 22, will not shrink or warp near as much, as if they run in the direction of the broad side, and such stuff should therefore be

selected for the side board b, Fig. 22, as well as for the top.

The manner of constructing a Folding Bench is illustrated in Fig. 21; it is made by simply bolting the upper ends of the legs to the side-boards, then the legs will turn on the bolts and can be folded inside the side boards, when the bench is not in use. When the bench is in use the legs are braced by the bracing hooks which are about three to three and a half feet long,  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch thick, and two and a half inches wide, bolted to the inside of the side boards, and having kerfs at the other ends, hooking over bolts, or big screws, driven into the legs. This bench is very handy when finishing houses, as it takes up but little room on the wagon, may easily be taken through small door openings, and put out of the way when not in use.



Bench Vice on the "hold-fast" principle.

Fig. 22 illustrates a bench vice, on the "Hold Fast" principle. It is easily made and very handy, as it can be pulled out, or pushed into the thickness of the stuff, and then requires only a slight turn of the screw to keep it tight. The construction is very simple. It consists of the cheek, to which is fastened at right angles, a 3x4 inch piece of hard wood, about 20 inches long, by mortise and tenon, and braced by a long bolt or rod, as shown in the illustration. The leg should be about six inches wide, and have a 3x6 inches piece fastened behind it, so as to make the total thickness, or depth of the hole about six inches. The hole should incline downward towards the back as shown. The distance between the 3x4 inch piece and the screw should be a little more than twice the depth of the hole, otherwise it will slip.

## TREADING ON DANGEROUS GROUND.

President Eugene V. Debs, of the American Railway Union, has the virtuous habit of speaking his mind strongly on labor affairs. He is no trimmer nor time-server and this he proves all the more by a newspaper interview, Jan. 30th, when he said: "That for anyone in his position to candidly express an opinion on the Union Pacific decision as to the wage schedule order, is to invite the charge of being an agitator and a demagogue."

He declares that Judge Dundy's decision, if sustained, will be a death-blow to human liberty. "The Court not only reduces wages, but virtually compels employees to accept the reduction. If they submit without a fight their enslavement is accomplished, and no possible plea of mitigation can lift them a thousandth part of an inch above the dead line of degradation."

"Federal Judges are treading on dangerous ground. If they are not totally mortgaged to their corporation bosses they will take warning of the mutterings their cruel and infamous decisions are inciting. The American Railway Union may be relied upon to do its duty, as it understands its duty, totally regardless of Judge Dundy. The real Anarchists occupy the Federal Bench."

"The issue is upon us, and I am in favor of forcing it, not evading it. If the men are true to their manhood, they will arise as one man from end to end of the system to resent the monstrous judicial outrage that strips them naked of their guaranteed constitutional rights."

## MONEY \$\$\$\$ RECEIVED

FOR TAX, FINE AND SUPPLIES during the month ending December 31, 1893.

Whenever any errors appear notify the G. S. without delay.

Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.
1	\$355 65	168	\$26 25	346	\$4 50	563	\$11 15
2	64 65	169	14 15	350	1 50	564	10 15
3	13 48	170	22 70	351	3 60	565	8 15
4	84 18	171	11 65	352	3 15	567	14 55
5	27 68	172	19 95	354	1 20	568	5 60
6	2 40	173	3 60	355	14 85	572	6 30
7	8 10	174	16 80	357	3 45	573	2 25
8	32 38	175	3 30	359	12 30	574	13 40
9	14 25	176	31 45	360	36 45	577	1 95
10	36 00	177	14 70	361	50	578	7 45
11	15 30	178	21 48	362	1 35	579	1 80
12	3 18	179	2 10	367	6 00	580	5 40
13	29 10	180	6 15	368	5 25	581	8 35
14	11 90	181	73 20	369	7 95	585	2 65
15	3 75	182	4 70	371	1 65	586	10 05
16	3 75	183	5 35	374	21 60	590	2 55
17	8 85	184	1 35	376	5 85	591	4 05
18	30 90	185	9 45	377	5 40	593	4 65
19	73 65	186	6 30	380	8 40	593	10 35
20	34 50	187	11 00	381	19 50	595	5 50
21	2 10	190	4 50	382	45 60	596	1 05
22	28 65	191	8 75	384	2 25	602	3 90
23	10 95	192	7 60	385	9 60	608	12 90
24	8 25	193	9 55	386	12 50	604	10 60
25	123 90	194	5 70	388	6 00	605	9 35
26	49 60	195	13 60	391	7 05	606	3 75
27	12 50	196	1 80	398	3 90	611	10 00
28	1 10	198	6 60	394	4 05	617	7 05
29	1 50	199	15 05	396	17 25	619	2 40
30	6 95	200	1 75	397	3 60	620	3 45
31	2 70	201	6 70	398	2 70	621	4 80
32	8 70	202	2 80	399	1 65	624	18 95
33	50 00	203	13 85	400	4 70	625	15 85
34	14 05	204	5 40	401	3 60	628	16 85
35	8 20	206	15 35	402	8 55	629	7 60
36	55 58	207	16 65	408	3 15	631	6 45
37	8 70	208	8 70	404	6 00	634	4 95
38	1 65	209	26 40	407	64 30	636	4 60
39	4 55	214	8 75	409	3 15	637	13 60
40	3 30	215	14 70	410	10 65	638	10 45
41	7 65	216	8 00	416	23 25	639	14 80
42	13 05	218	12 00	417	2 75	640	7 10
43	5 85	220	2 55	419	6 80	641	6 35
44	27 45	221	7 65	420	2 85	645	4 00
45	14 45	224	8 25	421	6 60	646	1 85
46	1 05	225	21 00	422	3 00	647	9 90
47	37 80	226	3 80	423	11 55	649	4 35
48	10 85	227	7 95	424	6 25	651	2 40
49	4 25	228	14 98	425	1 80	652	1 20
50	20 70	229	6 15	426	2 25	653	8 45
51	31 25	230	18 05	427	10 90	654	4 05
52	46 40	231	2 55	428	4 95	655	4 80
53	4 35	232	1 60	430	3 60	658	6 60
54	28 00	233	1 65	431	8 85	659	5 85
55	9 00	234	14 85	432	6 15	662	9 45
56	2 40	235	8 15	433	39 95	663	3 00
57	5 25	236	2 70	434	7 65	664	1 00
58	20 60	237	17 10	436	4 20	665	7 80
59	22 85	238	9 60	437	6 65	666	6 75
60	5 85	239	14 55	440	13 70	667	24 05
61	5 40	240	16 10	441	5 50	668	13 80
62	5 75	242	13 50	442	4 80	670	1 95
63	1 75	243	6 35	443	2 25	676	7 50
64	23 35	246	13 35	445	10 05	677	3 45
65	4 80	247	37 63	448	2 70	678	67 20
66	5 55	248	6 50	449	13 60	680	4 50
67	2 25	249	9 60	450	5 40	681	22 10
68	3 15	250	5 90	451	21 75	683	18 08
69	5 25	251	10 80	452	22 05	685	7 85
70	23 85	252	5 25	453	2 85	687	6 75
71	5 40	257	46 95	457	25 15	689	1 65
72	1 55	258	14 40	459	7 05	690	4 20
73	15 80	259	6 00	460	5 55	692	10 65
74	2 70	260	17 70	461	3 60	696	2 40
75	8 85	261	4 40	462	3 60	696	4 45
76	8 10	262	7 45	463	4 45	698	21 15
77	5 00	265	1 95	464	23 25	699	16 65
78	4 60	266	2 55	465	11 25	700	3 15
79	8 15	267	2 85	466	23 80	701	8 45
80	7 95	268	15 45	469	4 55	702	4 80
81	2 30	269	67 05	470	4 20	703	14 25
82	15 60	270	16 95	471	37 05	704	18 20
83	8 10	271	1 80	472	15 30	705	12 00
84	29 65	272	6 35	473	12 75	706	10 85
85	61 50	274	15 80	474	1 50	708	8 90
86	7 10	275	3 60	477	12 60	712	15 25
87	20 85	276	4 80	478	10 95	714	12 50
88	6 60	277	8 90	479	4 20	715	23 35
89	7 65	280	6 18	480	4 60	716	18 60
90	5 90	284	14 25	481	14 85	718	26 70
91	9 95	285	8 10	482	17 35	719	6 00
92	43 70	286	18 65	484	7 65	726	5 55
93	11 85	287	6 50	486	6 00	728	1 20
94	1 80	290	28 15	488	11 45	729	16 80
95	14 70	291	13 90	487	8 08	731	3 15
96	17 10	292	14 45	490	4 25	732	8 85
97	7 60	294	6 45	493	36 00	733	6 25
98	24 45	295	8 90	496	6 98	734	4 80
99	1 65	296	4 00	498	4 95	736	3 45
100	1 75	299	87 60	497	32 60	738	4 80
101	3 00	300	2 70	500	2 55	740	7 05
102	22 60	301	80 60	502	2 40	742	3 30
103	8 90	302	9 95	507	4 65	744	6 00
104	20 20	303	4 80	509	36 00	746	1 60
105	4 95	304	7 80	510	8 75	747	2 40
106	9 60	311	26 70	511	8 25	750	11 05
107	8 15	312	4 00	512	9 95	751	2 81
108	2 10	314	5 55	513	53 70	752	1 50
109	7 35	315	5 10	518	27 05	756	9 30
110	12 75	320	5 25	518	29 25	758	6 00
111	45 00	322	1 65	519	8 45	760	7 95
112	8 30	324	6 30	521	10 60	767	5 65
113	7 65	325	5 98	522	8 30	768	3 60
114	2 70	326	12 18	526	56 00	770	2 85
115	5 95	327	41 90	531	3 60	776	5 70
116	22 00	328	9 00	532	1 80	781	4 50
117	7 50	329	4 05	534	6 25	785	4 80
118	4 45	332	40 98	536	3 60	785	11 85
119	26 55	333	20 00	542	6 80	786	8 85
120	2 77	334	6 45	548	3 60	788	3 75
121	6 65	336	9 91	549	4 95	794	3 60
122	18 90	337	3 75	560	1 85	799	3 80
123	10 80	339	11 30	561	4 05	801	6 80
124	9 60	340	74 95	562	2 55	802	8 15
125	10 80	341	1 80	564	17 65	808	2 00
126	15 90	342	19 20	566	4 00	804	7 5
127	47 55	343	14 90	567	6 45	806	3 60
128	16 05	344	6 00	568	11 15		
129	10 20	345	3 90	569	1 95		

Total, \$6,291 56

## FINANCIAL REPORT

## RECEIPTS—DECEMBER, 1893.

From the Unions (Tax, etc.)	\$6,291 56
" Advertisements	46 35
" Rent	10 00
" Clearances, etc	6 25
Balance on hand Dec. 1, 1893	9,549 43

Total \$15,933 49

## EXPENSES, DECEMBER, 1893.

For Printing . . . . .	\$560 25
" Office, etc. . . . .	472 07
" Tax to A. F. of L. . . . .	90 00
" Delegates to A. F. of L. . . . .	826 70
" Traveling and Organizing . . . . .	7 00
" Benefits No. 2638 to No. 2679 . . . . .	5,008 50
Balance on hand January 1, 1894 . . . . .	8,974 97



## A MILLIONAIRE'S FUNERAL.

BY EDGAR FAWCETT.

Stand with me here where these rich draperies fall,  
Shadowing this alcoved orchid. We can mark  
The costly and simple coffin, and the face  
It holds, part visible, with waxen brow  
And pale, pinched nostrils, from the satined sides.

This was a bad man. (Start not; I speak low.)  
For years he clad his life in sordidness,  
The idolator of gain. He played with chance  
Like the coarse gambler, rattling random dice,  
Brooding o'er slippery and fortuitous cards;  
Yet loftier was he—grander, if you please—  
Just as an arch-fiend might above his imps  
Loom in sheer evil. Dice and cards to him  
Were fluctuant millions, ever lost and won  
In that gross bevy of gamblers no far o'  
Our New York Wall Street Rainbow-tinted  
dreams

Of some half-baby Aladdin might not pe  
With his gold splendors of rank, loot and luck  
Anarchy spawned him. The metropolis  
Reeked, in his youth, with those wild fumes of  
fraud  
Which mean the lingering fever-heats which  
fold

A nation while it wakes from war's hot trance,  
He seized the occasion; judges had grown base  
Barterers of justice; these he bribed with zeal.  
The rulers of his land had slung in slime  
Their sacred national trusts, and these he lured  
To infamies. His railroads poured their steam  
With big, voluminous, deceptive clouds  
Into the people's eyes. Throngs watched him  
wear

The stolen insignia of philanthropy,  
And gaped, some reverent, some with covert  
scorn.

This was a bad man. If America  
Had more such insolent egotists as he  
Heaven save our proud republic! Their cold  
souls

Are ice whose chill would freeze all patriot  
warmth.

Which pulsed, a century since, in our loved  
land.

Between himself and many an outcast doomed  
To shorn head and gull's flaring livery dwells  
One difference; they were thieves begot of  
slums;

He was the statelier kind of thief that stole  
Pictorially—a Duval who drove  
The pistol-muzzle of his brigandage full  
Into the vehicle-window of the State—  
A fierce Dick Turpin of finance, who clothed  
His crime in galliard swagger, tinged it red  
With bluff romanticism. As ripe result,  
You see the mass abhor one thief, and lift  
The other to that same bad eminence  
Glorious dead Milton made his Satan scale

Dare we to doubt the civic wrong he wrought?  
Perchance the mob doubts, but the mob has  
gone

Sheep-like and plaintless for so many a year  
Into the shambles of gross bigot faiths  
Built for it by such despot slaughterers!—Mark!  
The clergyman comes now; draw back a step,  
Ah, how incongruous that the saintly name  
Of Christ should sound above this greed-racked  
flesh!

Still, charity is the noblest human trait;  
Let us have mercy on him at this last hour;  
Let us recall the age that molded him;  
Let us be mindful of heredity,  
With all its deadly and subtle flows of force.  
This railroad wrecker, this corruptionist,  
This bane of widow and orphan, whose past tears  
Have dropped so copious that, if blent in one,  
Their salt-tides might have drowned him, this  
dacoit,

Reveling in out-purse arrogance—who knows  
The mystic ante-natal trends that met  
To make him what he was? A scorpion tempts  
Our loathing, not our spleen; we shun it, packed  
With venomous ill, nor think to blame the sting  
It carries. That we accept, like destiny.

See yonder pale gleam of the coffin's edge,  
With gold hair brighter from her garb's black  
folds;

His only child. Of all his kith and kin  
Alone she is left. Note her plaintive eyes  
Brim with large tears, like over-plenteous dew  
Burdening twin blooms. At least this delicate  
girl

Has loved him, and can weep that he is dead!  
Perchance no life was ever lived in vain  
If just one sentient human soul could grieve  
Above its grave. And yet, even Nero dead  
(Save history blunders), knew such fate benign.

Well, better we should lapse not, you and I,  
Into harsh, dictatorial pessimisms.  
They serve no end. We'll both stay merciful.  
Come; the crowd parts; the coffin-lid has fallen.  
Once more dost claim this towering plutocrat.

## A ROUGH SKETCH OF A ROUGH STRUGGLE.

V.—THE CHAOS OF BARBARISM. (Continued.)

BY HUGH MCGREGOR.



BEFORE we can understand the continuity no less than the solidarity of the trade union as a social institution, it is necessary to know something of the system of feudalism, which, in later days, had been the subject of such widely differing opinions.

The feudal system had its origin in the necessities of the defensive militarism that succeeded to the aggressive militarism of earlier Rome. Under the aggressive system the greater bulk of the land was held from the republic, or the emperors as the representatives thereof, in consideration of the payment of a certain portion of the annual produce—as we have already shown, it was the functions of the trade unions to collect these products, animal, vegetable and mineral, and prepare them for consumption or sale. But, when the pressure of the barbarians upon the frontiers began to be severely felt, the previous military policy was changed to one of defense. As a part of the defensive system, military colonies—of one of which the name of the city of Cologne is a survival—were planted upon the more exposed points of the frontiers, and lands were granted to such colonists on condition of military service. In this way a new system of land tenure was introduced, substituting *personal service* for the previous system of *rent*, and after the coming of the barbarians these military tenures practically superseded all others. The change was brought about in the following way: The invaders gradually gave up their nomadic, plundering life, and settling upon the soil conquered by the tribe, each leader of a war-band granted lands to his warriors on condition of his being faithful to him and doing him service in war. The leader thus became a *lord* and his warriors became his *vassals*. The land thus granted was called a *fief* or *fee*, and land held on this condition of military service was said to be held by feudal tenure. And in many cases, the conquered people who held lands that were recognized as their very own, gave up their lands and received them back from the hands of a lord as a *fief*, for the sake of his good-will and protection. The lords fortified their possessions by erecting castles near the surviving cities or in easily defensible positions, and in the course of time assumed some one of the Roman military titles as they thought consonant with their dignity. Thus some became "barons," a title of Gaelic soldiers in the Roman service; others became "counts" derived from *comes*, the title of a Roman general; others adopted the title of "marquis," from *marchiv*, frontier, an abbreviation of the Roman title *crunt of the frontiers*; some were known as "dukes," from *dux*, a Roman title next below that of *imperator* or emperor; and others assumed the title of "king," which corresponded to the Roman *rex*. The vassals of these lords, those who held fiefs of him and did homage to him therefor, were called "knights" or "chevalliers," from *caballus*, a Roman cavalryman; the knights were attended by "esquires" from *eques*, having the same origin as the preceding title; the esquires were followed by other sub-vassals called "men-at-arms," who constituted the bulk of the feudal cavalry. It is hardly necessary to say that personal service was not lost sight of under the feudal system in the case of the workers, for the land was cultivated by serfs and slaves. These serfs were the successors of the Roman *vicarii*, freedmen; who had placed themselves under the protection of a lord or fief-holder, and were granted the privilege of a small holding, on con-

sideration of working for the lord fief-holder or vassal during plow, seed and harvest time. This is the real explanation of the difference in status of the serf and the slave. The serfs were originally freedmen who had bound themselves to the fief, and consequently, according to custom, could not be separated from the fief. The slaves were the successors of the Roman slaves and the slaves the Teutonic invaders had brought with them; they were personal property and therefore could be sold. Under the feudal system each lord exercised the right of levying war against all others; the right of levying toll on all goods and persons entering his domain, and the right of adjudicating all offences, supplemented by the right of dungeon, pit and gallows. "The feudal system," Guizot says, "was a collection of individual despotisms, exercised by isolated aristocrats, each of whom being sovereign in his own domain, had to give no account to another, and asked nobody's opinion about his conduct toward his subjects."

How, under the feudal system, the laborers re-commenced their grand struggle for social justice, is incidentally shown by a monk named William of Jarniege, who certainly had very little sympathy with the laborers, judging from the tone of his record. "Toward the end of the tenth century," says the monkish chronicler, "under Richard II, Duke of Normandy, all the serfs assembling in their conventicles, resolved to live according to their inclinations and their own laws, as well in the interior of the forests as along the rivers, and to reck naught of any established right. To carry out this purpose these mobs of madmen chose each two deputies, who were to form at some central point an assembly charged to see the execution of their decrees. As soon as the duke was informed thereof, he sent a large body of men-at-arms to quell the audaciousness of the country districts and to scatter their rustic assemblage. In execution of his orders, the deputies of the peasants and many of the rebels were forthwith arrested, their hands and feet were cut off, and they were sent away thus mutilated to their homes, in order to deter their like from such enterprises, and to make them wiser for fear of worse. After this experience the peasants left off their meetings and returned to their plows."

A better appreciation of this attempt to establish an agricultural laborers' union is manifested by the minetrel who sung, some years afterward, the Romance of Rou; for he puts these words into the mouth of one of the Norman labor orators: "The lords do us naught but ill, with them we have no gain nor profit from our labors; every day is for us a day of suffering, of travail, and of fatigue; every day our beasts are taken from us for forced labor and services. We have complaints and grievances, old and new exactions, pleas and processes without end, money pleas, market pleas, road pleas, forest pleas, mill pleas, blackmail pleas, watch and ward pleas, day by day they run us down, seize our movables and drive us from our lands. There is no security for us against the lords, and no pact with them is binding. Why put up with all this evil, and why not get quit of this travail? Are we not men as they? Have we not the same stature, the same limbs, the same strength—for suffering? Bind we ourselves by oath; swear we to aid one another; and if they be minded to make war on us, have we not for every knight thirty or forty young men ready and willing to fight with boar spear or arrow, or axe, or with stones if they have not arms? Learn we to resist the knights, and we shall be free to hew down trees, to hunt game, to fish after our fashion, and we shall work our will on flood and in field and wood."

## PART VI.—THE FIRST TRIUMPH.

The commencement of the second phase of the voluntary organization of labor dates from the period when the defensive military system had attained its highest development, and when the power of the feudal lords began to yield to the centralizing efforts of the kings. The kings, who, by the way, were but feudal lords themselves and only differed from their peers by virtue of their claims to over-lordship, exerted themselves to make this claim good, and to become the monarchs of all other lords, lay and ecclesiastical. During the long ensuing conflict, industry, which had in all previous ages been subordinated to military ends, began to acquire freedom, and then proceeded to increasingly sub-

ordinate militarism to industrial ends. The question that had confronted all statesmen in the past had been—How to reconcile the existence of a class of industrial freedmen with a military civilization? But from this time forth the question began to arise—How to reconcile the existence of a military class with an industrial civilization? The preliminary requisite to the triumph of industry over militarism, and to the recommencement of trade union activity upon an efficient scale, was the recommencement of emancipations. This period had now arrived, for while feudalism had been engaged in perfecting the profession of arms and chivalry, the great mass of the workers were being prepared for liberty by the gradual transformation of slavery into serfdom. Then, when the serfs acquired freedom, at first individually and then collectively, they united with the ancient class of freedmen who had preserved their trade union organization in the Roman municipalities that had escaped the disorganization of the invasions. Thus, by the fusion of the newly-emancipated serfs with the old freedmen, was laid the foundation of a new industrial system; and with it commenced the second phase of labor's voluntary organization.

The sources of the new system, as we have said, were two-fold; and we must now proceed to trace the chief features of that evolution. During the progress of the feudal system many a Roman municipality had been subjected to the rule of a *vivost*, or other agent of a feudal lord, and had been deprived of her magistrates; her freemen had become vassals, paying homage and military service for the lands they held; and her freedmen had become serfs, having no claim to property save at the pleasure of their lord, and having no personal rights except exemption from being sold away from the lord's domain.

But many municipalities maintained their existence, especially in those parts that had been less exposed to the ravages of the invasions; that is to say, in northern and central Italy, in northern Spain, Provence, and generally speaking, all lands to the south and east of the Loire. Even in the country between the Loire and the Rhine, especially in the land of the brave Belgians, many cities remembered that their municipal magistracy was anterior to the rule of feudal lords, and that the liberties they had preserved were of Roman origin. The city of Bourges, that now flourishes in the centre of modern France, is a strong illustration of a fact that should be beyond dispute, viz., the continuity of municipal and trade union organization. From its incorporation by Julius Caesar, Bourges had her trade unions; and at the time of the invasions had arenas, an amphitheatre, and all that characterized a Roman city. There are in existence coins of the date 840-877 bearing, not the image or superscription of a feudal lord or king, but the name of the municipality and its people, the *Biturges*. In a charter granted to the city, in 1107, by Philip I, the members of the municipal body of Bourges are designated as *prud'hommes*, or trade union arbitrators. That the trade unions organization co-existed with municipal organization is demonstrated by an ordinance of Dagobert II, of the year 630, concerning 'he bakers' union; and another of Charlemagne, of the year 800, directing that the bakers should keep up the strength of their unions.

The activity of the old freemen was not, however, confined to the free cities, for fragments of the old Roman mercantile unions continued to exist in many parts of the Mediterranean and of the Atlantic coasts; and when Roman missionaries reappeared in Britain, after the Saxon conquest, many members of these unions followed in their footsteps. They re-established their warehouses in many of the subjugated Roman cities; in York, London, Chester, Norwich, etc. The Scheldt and the Rhine saw Bruges and Cologne start into new life. They established branches in new localities in the south no less than in the north. Venice and Ghent, two industrial giants, sprang into existence at their touch. The warehouses of Lubeck, Hamburg and Bremen grew into cities, and retained the free character of their origin almost to our day. Many members of the strictly mechanical unions also, carried stocks of their handicraft from castle to castle, where the superiority of their wares to the coarse slave-made articles ensured ready and profitable sales. They also attended the fairs established on episcopal and feudal domains, and many of them permanently settled in the towns that had arisen around abbey and castle even in the uttermost parts of Germany.

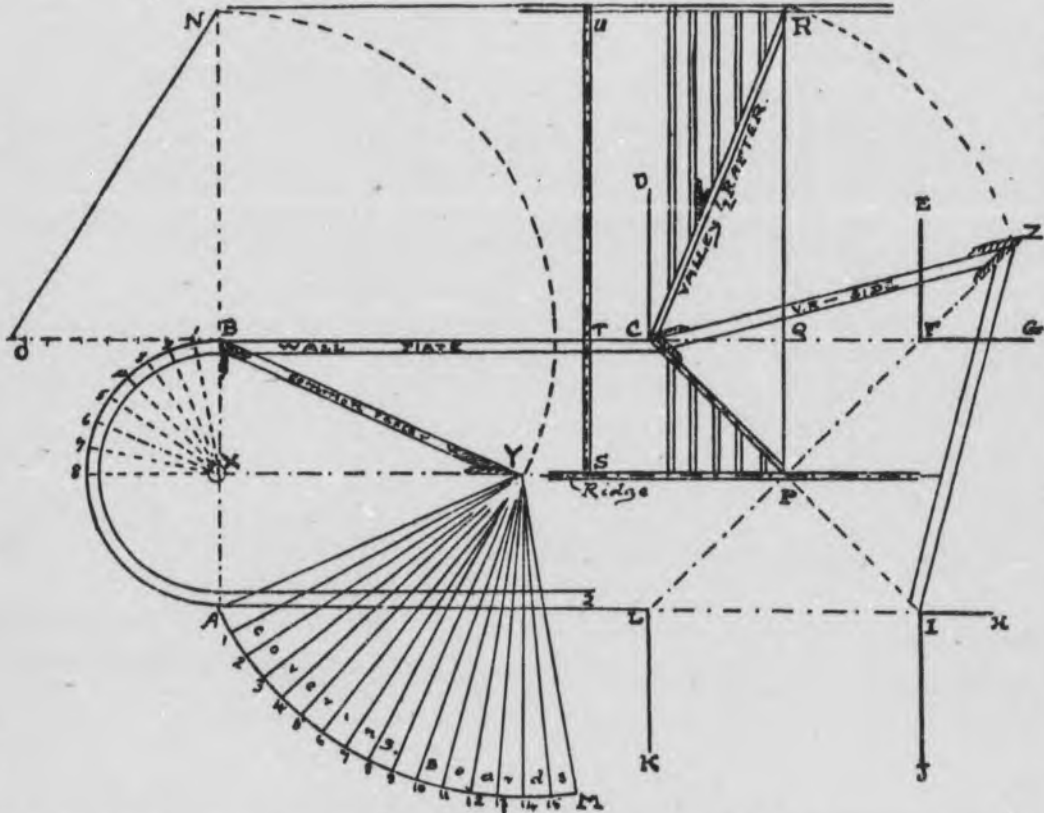
(To be Continued.)



## TO FRAME A CHURCH ROOF.

BY OWEN B. MAGINNIS.

Let A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K and L be the plan of the wall plates. A round to B will be a circular end. B, Y the pitch or length of common rafter which will space along the plate from B to C and from A to L. The bevel at Y will be the one required for the top cut against the ridge and that at B the bevel for and on the wall plate. Similar rafters will require to be cut for the semi-circular end and they will be spaced out equally round it as I have drawn half them half way round from B to 8. On account of the fitting the top or peak ends of these rafters where they group at the top it is advisable to insert a circular boss or block to fit them against the half thickness of this block must be cut from the ends of the



rafters on the plumb cut. This is shown at X in the engraving. The ridge X Y, will also require to be fitted to it and the common side rafters A X and B X. S T is the common rafter square to the plate and T U its exact length which will be found to be the same length as B, Y.

O P, F P, L P and I P are the seats of the valley rafters with the jacks which will fit against all four. I have drawn these on one side only as the other three are duplicate rafters with the cuts reversed. The top cut is the same as Y, and the bottom side cut as W, which may be found by developing the roof. Z is the top cut of the valley found by raising up the pitch P Z equal to X Y and joining Z I and Z C, and bevel at C the bottom cut of valleys.

In order to develop the planes of the roof produce the line C T B to any length. Produce A X B to N and with a pair of compasses strike the arc N Y cutting B N at N, through N draw N U R parallel to C T B and produce S T to U, also draw P through Q to R, and set off the valley and jacks in the manner shown. Next set a pair of dividers to one of the spaces round B 8 and set off the eight equal spaces from B to O. Join N O. If the whole diagram be laid out on a sheet of Bristol or card board a model may be made and the system proven by cutting entirely the card board with a penknife or chisel from A to B, thence to O, then to N, N to R, R to P, P to C and so on as before described in previous. The shape of the covering boards as may be determined by taking Y, as centre and with length Y A striking the sweep Y M then setting off on Y M, 16 spaces each equal in length to 1, 2, etc

## TO MEMBERS OUT OF WORK.

If you are out of work and can't pay your dues, have the Secretary of your local write the General Secretary and he will give your Union special instructions in each case.

Local Unions weak in membership and desiring special terms to initiate new members, or to pay dues for members out of work, can apply to the G. S. for a dispensation.

## THE WALKING DELEGATE.

The newspapers that have more malice than honesty and brains still keep up the war on the walking delegate, but the walking delegate still walks; and, what is more to the point, probably will continue to walk. Of course, we know well enough that walking delegates have too frequently been overofficious, and done acts not warranted by the powers granted them or by good sense. But that is no reason why the walking delegate *per se* should be reviled, maligned and lied about. Do not the representatives of corporations, firms and associations, besides trades unions, do things occasionally that are not in harmony with good sense and the rights of others? Why do not these same papers use the same language against them as they do against the trade union

representatives? Is it because they mean to be unfair, or is it that they are not intelligent enough to see that the cases are alike? If any body of business men hire a lawyer to look after their business and see that their rights are not infringed, what is he but a walking delegate? The manager or superintendent of any concern, how does he differ from the ridiculed and abused walking delegate? What is the President of the United States but the "walking delegate" of the United States Government? and what are the heads of the different departments? Every person who is acting for other persons stands in the same relation to those other persons as does the walking delegate to the trade union.

And the walking delegate is a very useful personage when he performs his legitimate duties. All the men of the union cannot go to all the stockholders of a street railway company, for illustration, and do the business they have with each other with anything like the satisfaction that their walking delegate can do with the company's walking delegate, *i. e.*, the manager. It would be a waste of time and energy to transact business by the whole number of persons interested on both sides. It would be in violation of the law of progress, which insists upon individualizing the acts to be performed, as well as the agencies through which they will be performed. The walking delegate is an evidence of progress in the trades unions; it shows that they have learned the value of the division of labor. The walking delegate is not only an advantage to the trades unions, but to the employers as well. Many employers may be slow in perceiving this, but it is a fact nevertheless.

Let us hear no more silly or malicious abuse of the walking delegate.—*Street Railway Employees' Gazette.*

SAMUEL DUNCAN PARNELL, of Wellington, New Zealand, was the originator of the eight-hour day in that country in 1840. On Nov. 12 last the carpenters' and other unions of Wellington dedicated a memorial slab in the Free Public Library to Mr. Parnell's memory.

## MECHANICAL SUGGESTIONS.

BY OWEN B. MAGINNIS.

TO STRIKE A HEXAGON, THE SIDE BEING GIVEN AS A, B.

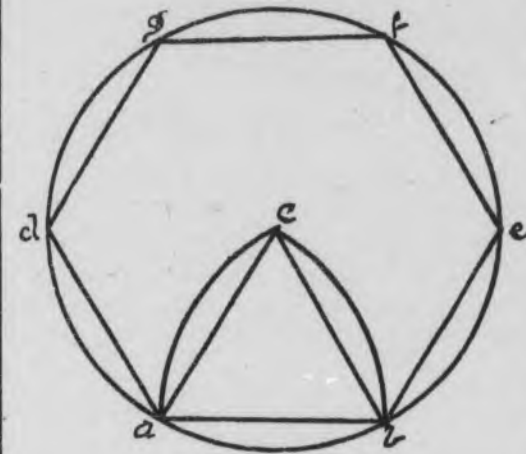


FIG. 1.

Take a pair of ordinary carpenter's compasses and from the points a, and b, describe the arcs a, c, and b, c. With c, as centre and radius, c, b, describe the circle a, b, d, e, f, g. Next set the compasses to the length a, b, and on the circumference of the circle set off the points d, e, f, g. Join these points together by lines and the hexagon or six-sided figure will be made as shown.

TO STRIKE A CIRCLE WHOSE SURFACE WILL BE EQUAL IN AREA TO HALF THAT OF A GIVEN CIRCLE.

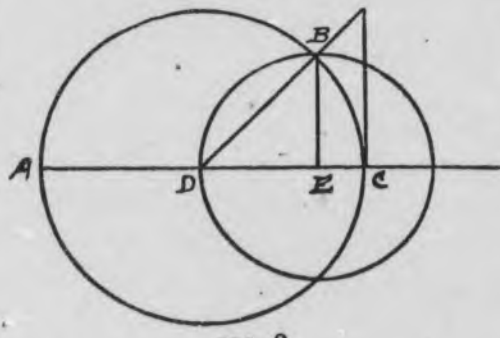


FIG. 2.

Let A, B, C, be the given circle, say three inches in diameter; to find the needed circle proceed as follows: Draw D, B, on a mitre of 45 degrees from the centre D, and from B, where D, B, cuts the circumference A, B, C, let fall the plumb line B, E. The point E, will be the centre of the circle D, B, which will be equal in area of surface to half the large circle as A, B, C. C, F, is the line termed a tangent as it just touches the circle at the point C.

TO DRAW A SEGMENT BY RODS TO ANY LENGTH AND HEIGHT WITHOUT USING A CENTRE.

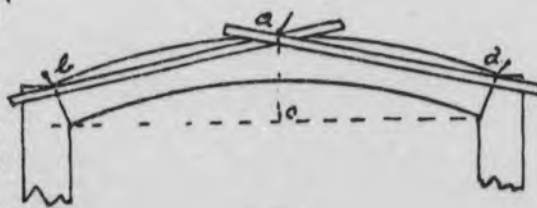


FIG. 3.

Make two rods a, b, and a, d, each being equal to the base b, d of the segment to form the angle b, a, d, then having them secured and placed as above, drive a nail at b, and 1, at d. Now place a pencil point at a, and move the frame either way sliding against the nails at b, and d, and the point a, will mark the arc of the required segment.

## SECOND METHOD.

If the segment is too large to be drawn in this way cut out a triangular piece of board, the height being equal to half the height of the required segment. Now by putting another nail at a, we may with this triangle draw half the arc of the required segment at a time as above, as at a, b, and a, d.

## PATENTS

Promptly secured. Trade-Marks, Copyrights and Labels registered. Twenty-five years experience. We report whether patent can be secured or not, free of charge. Our fee not due until patent is allowed. 32 page Book Free. H. W. WILLSON & CO., Attorneys at Law, Opp. U. S. Pat. Office. WASHINGTON, D. C.

## IMPORTANT PRIZES OFFERED.

By order of the G. E. B. the following cash prizes are offered.

## COMPETITIVE ARTICLES.

For the best article to be published in THE CARPENTER, with designs or drawings, written by a member of the U. B. on the subject of building, construction or carpentry, a prize of \$20 is offered; for the second best article, a prize of \$10 will be given.

This offer is open for the space of six months, or until April 16, 1894. Send the articles to the G. S.

## PRIZES FOR NEW MEMBERS.

The Local Union which shows the greatest pro rata increase in membership by March 1, 1894, will be given a prize of \$20, to the second best union a prize of \$10 will be presented. These prizes will be paid from the General Office.

## A WORD TO THE WORKERS.

Fellow workers, does it ever occur to you that you have not kept yourself as well posted as you might be in your own interest. If so you will find that it is because you have not paid proper attention to reading. How often it occurs that we take up our Journal and glance over the title page and the advertisements and look at the drawings, then cast it aside, thinking we have seen all the items of interest in it, and by so doing we allow our neighbor to gain a great knowledge over us, for which we feel ashamed to confess our ignorance when our attention is called to some important subject which we failed to read.

Reading is a branch of education which greatly adds to the financial and intellectual prosperity of man. It is one of the machines which is used in promoting our great and noble cause; it is one of those grand and brilliant head-lights by which 84,000 sound-minded men have found their way into our great organization in the last twelve years.

I am a reader of our Journal, THE CARPENTER, and an advocate of its principles, and can safely say that if every carpenter will read it through he will find in it a way to advance his financial and intellectual prosperity and by advocating its principles he will, on investigation, find the number of the so called scabs, who are a disgrace to the highly-honored name growing less and less.

Waukegan, Ill.

MECHANIC.

## WESLING REPLIES TO HAROLD.

I thank brother Harold for his well-meant criticism of the method of truing smoothing-planes, stated in my article in the November CARPENTER. Such criticisms should be cordially invited, as they create interest, are very instructive, and through them we are enabled to form correct opinions, and learn the best methods.

In reply to his criticism I will state though, that I did not especially advocate the method of truing smoothing-planes on sand-paper, nor use it myself extensively, but simply stated, "it may be done." I will further say though that a smoothing-plane should never be allowed to become so much out of true that a minute's rubbing on sand-paper will not make it true. If the sand-paper is tacked or glued on a straight board the plane will not become rounding, unless it is given a rocking motion by exerting pressure alternately one end and the other. The plane should, of course, be rubbed lengthwise, or but very slightly diagonal.—Fraternal yours, L. U. 518, St. Louis. A. H. WESLING.

THE National Electrical Workers' Union has wiped out the clause prohibiting political discussion in the locals. It has resulted in better attendance and more active interest in union matters.



# THE CARPENTER

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and  
Joiners of America.

Published Monthly, on the Fifteenth of each Month

AT

124 N. Ninth St., Phila., Pa.

P. J. McGuire, Editor and Publisher.

Entered at the Post-Office at Philadelphia, Pa.,  
as second-class matter.Subscription Price:—Fifty cents a year, in  
advance, postpaid.

Address all letters and moneys to

P. J. McGuire,

Box 884, Philadelphia, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, FEBRUARY, 1894.

We were assured by the politicians at Washington that the repeal of the Sherman silver bill would result in the immediate revival of business. The bill passed, weeks have gone by, and where is that promised revival?

A CLERGYMAN in Rochester, N. Y., in a sermon a few weeks ago in speaking of the indifference of clergymen generally to the needs of the working-people closed his sermon with this aphorism: "Ministers should think less of future hell's fires and more of the thousands of present hells."

SOME agitation is going on in Builders' Exchanges in favor of a National Lien Law to protect material men. To equal this, some workmen are advocating a National Mechanics' Lien Law, as an Act of Congress. This question has been usually a subject of State legislation, and it is questionable whether it would be constitutional for Congress to pass such a law. Our readers are invited to send us their views on the whole subject of lien laws, as it is an interesting topic.

## POSTAL SAVINGS BANKS.

It is time the American people adopted a system of savings banks which would give the utmost security for the deposit of poor people's savings—when they have any. A system of Postal Savings Banks would give the United States Government a large sum of money for public uses, that would free it from depending on bonds and money lenders.

Mr. Charles D. Lang, Comptroller of the Savings Bank Department of the Post-office of Great Britain, in a recent interview with the New York Herald said:

"There can be no more eloquent plea put forward in favor of Postal Savings Banks than a short review of what has been accomplished in England and other countries where the system is employed. In 1861 the law for the creation of post-office savings banks was passed. Since that date the system has been developed until there are 11,000 banks in which six millions of people make deposits as regularly as the weeks come around. There is now to the credit of these depositors £80,000,000. This gigantic sum has been literally snatched from the grasp of those who prey upon the weakness of working-men and has been added to the wealth of the nation. In 1892 the total number of depositors in England and Wales was 5,027,431, or one out of every six of the population, each with an average balance of £18.

"Individually and as a whole it has been shown that hardly any of the present depositors were in the habit of saving money prior to the existence of the post-office system. Nor does the above-named sum at all measure the beneficial effects of the system. Its establishment has had a most marked effect in promoting temperance among the people, which is a

curious fact. A bank account once started depositors will deny themselves almost the necessities of life rather than draw upon it. At times of the greatest distress in England in no case have the postal savings banks been embarrassed in the slightest degree.

"The system has stood like a rock amidst the financial cyclone, and instead of being itself dashed to pieces has, by its own immobility, caused the storm to subside. I can not see in the absence of some Government loan system what absolute protection the people in the western part of the United States, where new towns are constantly springing up, can have against those who are cunning enough to avail themselves of the excitement of such times to defraud right and left." Mr. Lang pointed out that one effect of the post-office saving system had been the reduction of the number of private savings banks, which once numbered 650 and were now reduced to 360. The amount on deposit in them, however, shows little diminution.

## THE FINANCIAL QUESTION.

Why should the Government be so anxious for a new issue of bonds? Workingmen, in the end, have to pay all interest on public debt. They pay the interest on all Government bonds, as they ultimately pay all taxes. For these reasons the workingmen should give more attention to these questions of finance and taxation.

Why don't the Secretary of the Treasury coin the seignorage of all the silver now stored away in the United States Treasury? That alone would add \$50,000,000 to the available cash of the Government.

Why not issue non-interest bearing Treasury notes for current Government expenses? Such notes would be receivable everywhere by the people. That would protect the gold reserve and give immediate relief to the Treasury.

Why not have Congress establish a system of postal savings banks? Then the savings of the people could be held with perfect security by the Government, and be used by the Government for public purposes without appealing to Wall street for needed funds. Why give the Money Shylocks bonds from which they can draw yearly interest at the expense of the American people? It seems evident, no matter which political party is in power at Washington, it takes its lessons in finance from Wall street.

## THREE FACTS LOST SIGHT OF.

A CARPENTER in London receives \$9.23 for 51½ hours per week, while a New York Carpenter receives \$21 for 48 hours. While building is not in itself a protected industry, it has the benefit of the protective policy upon nearly everything that goes to make up a home.—Pittsburgh Journal of Building.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.—Three facts should not be lost sight of: First, a New York carpenter must do nearly three times the amount of work expected of a London carpenter. Second, the former loses more time in the year than the latter. Third, were it not for organization of the carpenters of New York they would get only \$2.50 per day, or \$15 per week. And here we might ask, as the Journal of Building evidently believes in giving some of the benefits of the protective policy to the working people, why does it not advocate for Pittsburgh carpenters the New York scale of eight hours per day and \$21 per week?

## Open Forum.

(This Department is open for our readers and members to discuss all phases of the labor problem.)

Correspondents should write on one side of the paper only.

Matter for publication must be in this office by the 25th of the month previous to issue.)

## A CRITICISM FROM TEXAS AND A REJOINDER FROM OUR GENERAL SECRETARY.

THE CRITICISM FROM TEXAS.

Editor THE CARPENTER:



IN your editorial in the August CARPENTER under the heading of "Proper Re-compense to Labor and the Money Question," there are several state-

ments which I consider erroneous and misleading. No doubt but that the article above referred to is the honest convictions of the Editor, but as a member of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, and with all due respect to our chief officers, I claim the right to differ with them upon any and all matters affecting the welfare of American working people.

I quote from the article: "Under competition the workers are paid only the bare market price for their labor. That price is kept down by the excessive competition of surplus labor seeking something to do. Surplus labor is kept ever increasing in numbers by the workers thrown idle through new inventions, new machines and new labor processes displacing them. The demands of the workers for dwellings, goods and products are limited by the wages received. And, again, the volume of business in a country is influenced by the demands of the workers for dwellings, goods and products. In this way the amount of currency in active circulation is quite largely determined by the amount paid labor for work performed."

If "under competition the workers are paid only the bare market price for their labor," then it becomes our bounden duty to abolish the competitive system root and branch and substitute in its stead a system of co-operation both productive and distributive. We are, therefore, individually and collectively, falling short of our duty to our fellow-workmen when we fail to inculcate the idea of co-operation. And THE CARPENTER, our national organ, the official mouthpiece of our organization, is not fulfilling its high mission when it remains silent upon this one great question.

As to improved machinery increasing the number of idle people, it is clear to my mind that such will continue to be the case until working people awake to the fact that unless they own the machinery it will own their labor. Therefore, ownership by the workers, of all the means of production, is the only escape from industrial slavery.

I cannot see how the "demands of the workers for dwellings, goods and products are limited by the wages received." It seems to me that this ability to procure and consume are limited by the wages received. If demand is limited by the wages received, then he who receives high wages demands much, and he who is hungry, destitute and out of work does not "demand" any "goods and products," because he receives no wages. Demand exists among all civilized peoples, but the wherewith with which to procure the things demanded are not always at hand.

Neither can I agree with you that the "volume of business in a country is influenced by the demands of the workers for dwellings, goods and products." That it is partially true I admit, but it is not wholly so, for if it were, the volume of business would be as great now as when times are good. More correctly stated, it would be: "The volume of business in a country is influenced by the demands of the workers for dwellings, goods and products," and their ability to procure those things.

I freely admit that monetary crises have come under Republican as well as Demo-

cratic administrations; that they occur in republics as well as monarchies; that they are found in free trade as well as in tariff countries. But I contend they are the result of a particular form of politics, and due to a particular political party.

Monetary crises are brought about by that form of politics known as PLUTOCRACY. In the United States it has two heads, one called "Democratic" and the other "Republican," but it is always "plutocracy." Its chief policy is the enslavement of the "workers."

I contend that the present money panic was brought about by legislative tinkering. It was brought about by Congressmen catering to the wishes of that huge monster, "plutocracy." By shaping legislation so as to enable one class of people to legally rob another class.

In conclusion I will say that as long as labor organizations deal with effects instead of causes, just that long they may expect to be robbed. Let them search out and remove the causes of hard times, its effects will disappear from our fair land.

G. W. W. SMITH.

Union 367, San Antonio, Tex.

## THE REJOINDER FROM OUR GENERAL SECRETARY.

The above criticism from our friend Smith largely reinforces the major part of the argument used by us in our August journal. If there is any apparent difference between us, it is slightly in regard to the tactics and policy of the labor movement.

He first urges on us we should abolish the competitive system, and substitute co-operation in its stead, and then takes us to task for not advocating that idea. A perusal of the files of this journal will show we have arraigned the competitive system and its attendant evils repeatedly. And we have been by no means silent, either in our journal or on the platform, as to the necessity of supplanting the competitive system by one of universal co-operation. That is the purpose, the mission, the object, of the United Brotherhood and of all intelligent organizations of Labor.

But "to abolish the competitive system—root and branch" will take considerable time. Hence we should exercise every available power in the meantime lest the workers are reduced still lower under existing conditions that they will have all their heart, nerve, courage, and moral manhood "abolished," before ever the competitive system is "abolished."

The evolution of Labor from all systems of thralldom has been slow and painful. It has been the travail of ages. It has been the continued impulse of our race. We cannot move in a series of spurts or in kangaroo jumps. We must proceed along the lines of order and social development. To deny this is to insist on an immediate revolution and an instantaneous upsetting of the competitive system. This latter violent course we do not think our Texas correspondent desires. Revolutions at best are a court of last resort, and bring with them a train of reactionary evils.

Our correspondent urges the working people must own the improved machinery and all the means of Protection. This can only be done by purchase or confiscation. If by individual purchase that would only make individual capitalists the same as now. If by co-operative purchase, how can the workers do so unless they have higher wages, and a surplus of their own beyond the cost of living? If they let the capitalist take the larger share through the wage system, and do not now make a struggle for a fairer apportionment to Labor, then we further maintain they are not yet fitted to control the ownership of machinery, etc., even if it were placed in their hands by confiscation. Some one else would soon become the possessors as they are now.

When even 40 per cent. of the workingmen are prepared by using the practical means now at their hands in Trade Unions, when they are combined and exercise their united intelligence in these unions, when they show the business aptitude to manage their own trade organizations, and have sense enough to work for them and stand by them, come what will, then they will have passed through that elementary, hard, primary school which will fit them for ultimate universal co-operation, the ownership of machinery and ownership of all the means of labor, and for united political action as workers. Political action before then will be chimerical—a phantasm—a mere will-o'-the-wisp. It will simply be a transfer of political power from one class of task masters to another.

(To be Continued.)



## GENERAL OFFICERS

OF THE

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and  
Joiners of America.

Office of the General Secretary.

124 N. Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

General President—Henry H. Trenor, 870 Lafayette ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
General Secretary—P. J. McGuire, Box 884, Philadelphia, Pa.  
General Treasurer—James Troy, 2442 Montrose st., Philadelphia, Pa.

## GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENTS.

First Vice-President—J. C. Larwill, 1124 First ave., Cleveland, O.  
Second Vice-President—Chas. Lane, P. O. Box, 911, Butte, Montana.

## GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD.

(All correspondence for the G. E. B. must be mailed to the General Secretary.)  
Hugh McKay, 283 Lexington St., E. Boston, Mass.

S. J. Kent, 2046 S. st., Lincoln, Neb.  
D. P. Rowland, 263, W. Court st., Cincinnati, O.  
W. T. Dukehart, 208 Walnut st., Nashville, Tenn.  
A. M. Swartz, 288 Sandusky st., Allegheny, Pa.

## EXPULSIONS.

L. E. MORRIS, from Union 4, St. Louis, Mo., for misappropriating Union funds.

F. S. BEARDSLEY from Union 572, Milwaukee, Wis., for misappropriating money belonging to said Union.

GEO. W. BEAMER, ex-Financial Secretary of Union 799, New Haven, Conn., for misappropriating money belonging to the Union.

W. M. SCHROEDER, from Union 231, Cleveland, O., for misappropriation of moneys.

C. K. EVANS, ex-President of Union 63, Des Moines, Iowa, from said Union for misappropriation of tax to the Trade Assembly.

J. M. DUCHANNE, H. DUCHANNE and ALPHONSE PAQUETTE, from Union 508, Holyoke, Mass., for non-payment and general bad conduct against Union 508.



[Insertions under this head cost ten cents per line.]

NELSONVILLE, O., Jan. 4, 1894.

At a regular meeting of Union 733 the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God, the Great and Supreme Ruler of the Universe, to remove by death from us our esteemed brother, PETER HOCH.

Resolved, By his death the Union loses one of its esteemed brothers; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be tendered the family, and also be published in the town papers and THE CARPENTER.

M. MAXWELL,  
J. D. SIDWELL,  
Committee.

ST. JOHN, NEW BRUNSWICK.

At a regular meeting of Local Union 397, U. B. of C. and J., held on Dec. 13, 1893, the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite mercy, to remove from our midst our esteemed brother, HENRY B. MANN, therefore be it

Resolved, That the members of this Union extend their heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved widow of our late brother; and be it

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of three months; and further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the widow of our late brother and entered upon the minutes, and a copy be sent to our official journal THE CARPENTER, and also our local paper, THE WORKMAN.

W. H. GULIS,  
W. F. CRONK,  
GEO. SEALERY,  
Committee.

MOUNT VERNON, N. J.

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Supreme Architect to remove from our midst our esteemed brother OWAS. L. MILLER, and

WHEREAS, He was a faithful member, kind and considerate, meriting the love and respect not only of his fellow-members, but all who came in contact with him; therefore be it

Resolved, That this Union has lost a true and faithful worker, always ready to defend the cause of labor and to help the oppressed.

Resolved, That we tender to the widow and orphans our heartfelt sympathy in this, their hour of bereavement.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon our minutes, and a copy of the same be sent to his family and to THE CARPENTER to be published therein.

STEPHEN A. BUDD,  
JAMES M. PERRY,  
A. L. BAILEY,  
Committee.

UNION NO. 718, SCRANTON, PA.

At a meeting of the above-named organization, held January 5, 1894, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, It has pleased the All-wise Ruler of the Universe to remove from our midst our beloved brother, IRA B. WALTER, and

WHEREAS, No tribute can be too great in remembrance of him; therefore be it

Resolved, That while we bow with humble submission to the will of the Most High, we do not the less mourn for the brother who has gone before.

Resolved, That the heartfelt sympathy of Local Union No. 718, U. B. of Carpenters, be extended to the bereaved family in their affliction.

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of thirty days, that these resolutions be spread on the minutes of the Union, a copy transmitted to the bereaved family, and that they be published in our official organ, THE CARPENTER.

JOHN V. RUDDY, Rec. Sec.

THE SAFETY OF THE FUTURE LIES  
IN ORGANIZED LABOR.

BY HENRY D. LLOYD, THE MILLIONAIRE  
PHILANTHROPIST OF CHICAGO.

(This is the second part and conclusion of the paper read before the Thirteenth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, Chicago, December 17, 1893, and published by authority of the Convention. The first part was published in last month's CARPENTER.)



UEER, is it not? But the battle of Bunker Hill was fought by a General who died without desiring American independence.

Washington, John Adams, Jefferson, Franklin, are all on record as striving, not for independence, but for colonial rights. This was Washington's hope and purpose until events forced the issue, and he had to choose whether he would take the place of father of a new country. Adam Smith, the English economist, and Benjamin Franklin, the American philosopher, thought they had discovered a solution for the problem of American discontent in the representation of the colonies in the Parliament at London. Hardly any one but that chief incendiary, Sam Adams, more than any other man the author of our nationality, comprehended the drift of things. He saw and meant that America should be free. His clear eye saw, running through all the tangle of the mutual rights of mother country and colonists, that the real colonial right was to cease to be a colony and become a country. The real right of Americans was to cease to be subjects and become citizens.

In our day we are being buffeted about in another baffling complexity of disputes and adjustments. Between those who employ and those who need employment, between those who pay wages and those who receive them, between those who fix the hours of labor and those who work the hours, between those who own the foot-stool and those who must have footing, between the advocates of this compromise or that panacea, is our irrepressible conflict. By the miners of Michigan, starving at the mouth of the mine while a thousand industries starve for want of the iron; by the millions of unemployed from Vienna to London, San Francisco to Melbourne, while machinery and forests and fields that would employ them are all kept idle; by the dead chimneys of the shoe factories and the cloth mills, closed for "overproduction," while multitudes go with unshod feet and bodies half clad; by the tenement house standing up against square miles of land held for speculation; by the hundreds of millions piling up in banks, while the people can neither produce nor exchange, because of the lack of money; by the difference between the price of wheat and the price of flour; by all its panics, riots, overproduction and underconsumption, our present aristocratic and monarchical government of industry stands self-confessed a failure. Such results are below the conscience and the common-sense of the people.

The pioneers who saw a generation ago the thread that would lead us through this labyrinth and into the free air have now become a multitude. That thread is the thread of democracy, whose principles must and will rule wherever men co-exist, in industry not less surely than in politics. It is by the people who do the work that the hours of labor, the conditions of employment, the division of the produce is to be determined. It is

by them the Captains of Industry are to be chosen, and chosen to be servants, not masters. It is for the welfare of all that the co-ordinated labor of all must be directed. Industry, like government, exists only by the co-operation of all, and like government, it must guarantee equal protection to all. This is democracy, and democracy is not true only where men carry letters or build forts, but wherever they meet in common efforts.

The declaration of independence yesterday meant self-government, to-day it means self-employment, which is but another kind of self-government. Every dollar, every edifice, every product of human toil is the creation of the co-operation of all the people. But in this co-operation it is the share of the majority to have no voice, to do the hardest work and feed on the crumbs of life. Not as an exception, but universally, labor is doing what it does not want to do, and not getting what it wants or what it needs. Laborers want to work eight hours a day; they must work ten, fourteen, eighteen. Crying to their employers, to congress, to legislatures to be rescued, they go down under the murderous couplers and wheels of the railroads faster than if they were in active service in war, marching out of one battle into another. They want to send their children to school; they must send them to the factory. They want their wives to keep house for them; but they, too, must throw some shuttle or guide some wheel. They must work when they are sick; they must stop work at another's will; they must work life out to keep life in. The people have to ask for work and then do not get it. They have to take less than a fair share of the product; they have to risk life, limb or health—their own, their wives', their children's—for other's selfishness or whim. They continue, for fear, to lead lives that force them to do to others the cheapening and wrongs of which they complain when done to them. All this is inconsistent with manhood and with citizenship.

This is an impossible situation. No human society ever held together on such terms. This is contrary to the most sacred principles of American society. This is government without consent, and it is the corner-stone and roof-tree of American life that we will have none of it. The men who think it can continue are our idlest dreamers and most impracticable theorists. Open the churches for dormitories for the roofless; feed the hungry in soup-kitchens; rake every kind-hearted garret for old shoes and old clothes; find work in kindling-wood yards for the unemployed. It is the work of mercy and necessity, a Red Cross service for the succor of the sick and wounded on the battlefield of business.

But the war goes on. Its cannon balls can fly faster than your ambulances. One new machine can turn out of employment more men than all the churches are feeding. One syndicate shutting down or dismantling to limit the output and keep up prices or to intimidate congress on the tariff or currency can drown out your charities. Against this flood charity is a mere broom; it cannot sweep away this stream of the unemployed, for that is the rising tide of the Atlantic ocean of dispossessed humanity. But municipalize the street car lines, nationalize the coal mines, the forests, the iron mines, stop the competition of children and the starving in the labor market, set free every gift of nature and every hand of man to soak up labor instead of corking it up, and the tide begins to run the other way. Wheels of labor now chained by private selfishness will turn never to stop while a human need remains unsatisfied. The overemployed and the unemployed both vanish, and their places will be taken by those who are well employed because self-employed.

The American colonies did not fight for fine phrases. It was not the theoretical wrong of taxation without representation and government without consent that made them act, but the actual wrong that followed. The colonies were not allowed to sell their lumber, their grain, their wool, anywhere but in England; they must buy in England the commodities they needed. Who can say our situation to-day is not exactly similar? The farmer of Minnesota and the northwest can sell his wheat only to members of the elevator combination; he can buy his harvesters only of the harvester trust; his binding twine only of the cordage trust. The brass-worker can sell his labor only to members of the association of metal manufacturers. The iron-puddler and steel-worker in Chicago, the coal miner in In-

diana, Illinois, Pennsylvania, can work only for the members of the steel ring or the coal pools. They can buy their tools, powder, their meat, their fuel, their kerosene, their gas, only of this or that monopoly. In a thousand trades labor is forced by a compulsion stronger than that of British stamp acts to sell his labor to a ruler, and in a thousand necessities of life to buy only of a ruler. What did the stamp tax or the tea tax amount to in comparison with the taxes we must pay on meat, coal, iron, oil, salt, almost all the necessities of life, to private tax-farmers whose greed legislates a new stamp act, stamping out all freedom—of trade, of politics, of society?

Democracy must be progressive or die. It was by a divine instinct of right, whether they knew it or not, that the hundreds of men who found themselves these winter nights in Chicago without a roof went to the city hall. That is the house of democracy. It stands on the foundation principle that the people live and work for the people. The city hall means nothing if it does not mean that the general welfare, not the advantages or privileges of a few, is the object of society. It means more—the general welfare can be properly planned only if all have a voice, and the plans can be properly carried out only when all join their efforts. The city hall represents an institution ready made for any purpose of the common good for which the common people choose to use it—an institution in which they are equal partners, and no thanks to any one but themselves. The old democracy is the father of this new democracy. The old trade union is to herald this greater union. The people who vote are bound on their own recognition to get the independence and knowledge to vote right and free. The public schools are a pledge of the public honor that every citizen shall be able to buy books and shall have time to read and digest.

The progressive genius of democracy is at one with its progressive necessities. "A house divided against itself cannot stand," said Lincoln. "This union cannot permanently endure half slave and half free." It is equally true that all cannot remain politically free if all are not economically free. Political freedom is but the first installment of economic freedom. The trade-union, even the federation, is but the initial step in the organization of labor. Shall we go on?

In seven years, January 1, 1900, the twentieth century will open. The eighteenth century put an end by the American and French revolutions to the ancient regime of political and social tyranny. The nineteenth century has seen the last chains of chattel slavery break. In seven years the century will open which before its close will see the social crime of enforced poverty and the dependence of any human being upon another for the necessities of life or the means of industry forever abolished throughout Christendom. Let us begin to make ready now for that next emancipation—that new liberty—that enlarged democracy. Let America, the leader of the liberties of mankind, make the first move, and let the federation of the trade-unions of its working people lead America. I venture, though not worthy the honor of sitting as a member of the association of working-men, to suggest that the American Federation of Labor could do the cause of civilization no greater service. Let it initiate here and now a plan for a series of national and international conferences or congresses of labor. Let these culminate on the first May day of the new century with an international demonstration of the labor organizations of all countries.

Let this be a grand international constitutional convention, in which a new magna charta, a new declaration of independence, a new bill of rights shall be proclaimed to guide and inspire those who wish to live the life of the commonwealth. The labor organizations are waiting for some such definite word and plan. This is true not only of those of this country, but of Europe. There are hundreds of other organizations, not of labor, which if you choose to invite them would fall into line at once. The proposal is practical enough to command the support of those who want to do something now. It is so broad and far reaching as to kindle even dull imaginations. At the first note of your call new hope and strength will swell the veins of all the nations. The thinkers and philosophers will help you with the best harvestings of history and wisdom; the poets will sing for you; the musicians will find an international air; the weary and heavy laden will come to you. The liberty of the world waits for your leadership.



## WILLING, BUT NO WORK.

No work, the man is hale and strong,  
Prepared to work for bread;  
But hope dies out and faith is weak,  
When daily prayers are said.  
The children watch the mother's face  
Darken with shades of woe;  
The east wind blows severe all day,  
The air is full of snow.

No work—the strong man's heart is faint,  
His lips are set and stern,  
He asks no luxury of the rich,  
But workman's wage to earn.  
But rich men grasp their treasured store,  
And see the banquet spread;  
The workman asks in vain for work—  
His tools have gone for bread.

No work—his life is hard to live,  
In hunger, want and cold;  
And home grows bare and desolate,  
As cherished things are sold;  
The heart grows hard and lips are white,  
When meals are rarely spread;  
And "hope deferred" makes parents sick,  
When children cry for bread.

No work—O listen to the cry  
These simple words contain;  
An agony of deep distress;  
A world of bitter pain;  
When anxious eyes inquiring  
The home-returning feet—  
And "no work" makes the father fear  
Those asking eyes to meet.

## WHY DO MEN STARVE?

BRADLAUGH'S QUESTION ANSWERED.



MAN lives: and from this fact it seems evident that, as man is a product of nature, he has a natural right to live, and if he has a right to live, it follows that he has a right to the means of sustaining life. If a man is excluded from

those things which are necessary to his existence, his right to live is denied. It is a law of being that all living creatures have within them a conscious desire to live, and man, coming as he does, under the operation of this law, would live in accordance with the natural abundance with which he is surrounded, if he were not prevented by outside circumstances over which he has no individual control. Starving and freezing is unpleasant and men and women would not voluntarily submit to it. Why then do they do so, if they do not like it? Only because they are unconscious victims of an industrial system which, in its very nature is out of line with the more beneficent order of social life, the logical workings of which finally and surely causes men and women to starve and freeze, in spite of anything they as individuals can do.

The bare fact that there are any among us who are willing to sustain their own life by their own exertions, is positive proof, though it were a solitary one, that our conception of the true law of social existence, as crystallized in our social, political and industrial institutions and statutes, falls short of the natural one, and an unnatural and unsatisfactory state of society is the necessary result. As causes precede effects, and like produces like, we know that as present conditions are bad, the causes centering in that result must be correspondingly bad.

But to the average man or woman, the way in which we go to work, the relation which the producer bears to his product and to his employer, never comes in for consideration. While it may occasionally appear to the worker that all is not as it might be, though he is painfully conscious that he labors or seeks to, incessantly, yet he never enjoys the fruits

of his labors beyond the meagre requirements of the day—a ceaseless, hopeless, unvaried round of work and want. His consciousness extends no further. Causes of poverty amid a profuse plenty, and adequate remedies are to him either entirely unthought of or are left to supposed statesmen to wrangle over, a matter that to him as an individual can have no concern.

The great and yet easy problems of land, the first and most essential element in wealth production, of tools and machinery, without which no man can now work, are sphinx-like riddles to those who are most directly concerned, and the ignorance of which entails upon them their present pathetic poverty. Land, the natural heritage of all humanity alike, is, with the sanction of men-made laws, cornered up by a few individuals, leaving the vast majority homeless and shelterless, and forced to pay a perpetual tribute for the privilege of living. They must support others in idleness for the speculative opportunity of gaining for themselves, if anything remains, a bare existence. Those who control the land, virtually own all who must live upon it and one after another of man's natural rights are annulled, leaving him less and less a man and decreasingly able to claim his right to his own production. It is not in harmony with the spirit of justice that any able-bodied man should be under the necessity of bending to the hire or whim of any other individual in order to sustain life. Or if a few should be compelled so to do, the case would not excite so much comment, but the very remarkable fact is that an overwhelming majority have thus to beg and bribe an almost infinitesimal number of their fellow-men, who can have no more natural right than they, for a chance at the game of life. This giving over to non-producers a part of the products of their labor is the basic error of the present industrial system and the prime cause of poverty.

Not every worker knows that he does this. Nor is he aware that he is under contract. Most men would be surprised to hear their "working contract" spoken of, but one exists, nevertheless, that is as fixed and as sure of operation as the orders of the executioner. For instance, the means of wealth production, land, tools and all power appliances, have slipped in an occult manner away from the workers who were and now are in all reason, whether they know it or not, the real owners, and have passed into the possession of an abnormal class of men called employers. And so, the actual workers, having no land to work upon, and no tools to work with, are forced to accept any terms offered them before they can strike a blow for their own support.

Thus it is made possible for the very few to impose their own conditions on those who work, who are very many, as a return for the use of land and machinery. The quintessence of that contract is that the producer shall receive less wealth than he, by his own labor creates and how much less, depends not upon any law of equity, but upon the necessity of the candidate for laborial honors. This is extremely unjust, far-reaching in its terrible effects throughout every department of social life and is the central evil from which radiates nearly all that is unscientific and undesirable in our commercial organism.

It is manifestly unfair, and would be instantly recognized in that light if applied between only two individuals, that any one, much less all but a small fraction of the human family, should be compelled to part with any portion of the wealth they bring into existence, be that part large or small. The equitable receiver of wealth is he who creates it. But this working contract was conceived in ignorance and born in an unenlightened and primeval past and bears no kinship to the principles of justice.

By the direful terms of this hidden contract, a man makes a coat for \$1. The material, the cost of which is but another man's labor, is say \$1. His employer sells the coat for \$4. It is easily seen that he will have to make four coats to get money enough to buy one. And so, as all other men, the world over, are working under this same arrangement, it is obvious that they will not be able to buy their own product.

It will also be observed that employers engage in production for gain and the greater difference they can make between the labor cost of an article and its selling price, the more profit there is in it to them. So, they are directly interested in every possible lowering of wages. Think-

ing not of the general good but of his own private interest, each employer seizes upon every invention to displace human labor.

Machines are preferred by the employers because they will execute more work than hand workers, ask no wages, have no will or opinion of their own to conflict with the individual purposes of their owners, and will not strike. Machines will always be found in the possession of employers because the actual workers do not receive pay to more than feed and clothe them, and consequently will not be able to buy the machines, and as machines multiply, the employer will become richer and the poverty of the workers will increase in exact ratio, and their chances of supporting themselves become more and more unfavorable.

The enormous advantage that the possession of great wealth gives over poverty in providing leisure for education and for the cultivation by practice, of the money making faculty, makes such possessors masters, practically, of those who have nothing. Posts of honor, trusts of emolument are ever filled by the rich. The making and interpreting of laws is given over to them and are necessarily in their favor, and by which they control for their own advantage, the future production of wealth.

Improvements in mechanics, the discovery of new and cheaper materials, advanced modes of transportation and communication, designed by nature for the general social betterment, is syndicated by the employers, who themselves are becoming fewer in number and more powerful, and made to increase their already bloated wealth and with which they mock the starving multitudes. Good homesteads and town sites are seized upon and the price of the earth goes up like a sky-rocket. If a good crop is raised, it passes first through their speculating net. If a machine is invented, they get a patent on it, and reap the benefits and thwart its better purposes. If a reform is proposed, they prevent. If the hungry beg for bread, they arrest them.

Such are a few of the many inequitable and disastrous traits of the present competitive system, which leads directly down the awful road to the boneyard of starvation and organized social wickedness. As a system of heartless exploitation and industrial torture, it would tax the evil genius of man to excel.

Its very essence is deprivation and despair for the working and worthy, and opulence and hauteur for the idle and conscienceless.

But as every evil has in it the germ of its own cure, so may we look for a speedy tumbling down of this frightful structure, because of its own inherent rottenness. Labor, long defrauded and enslaved by it, is beginning to shake off its lethargy and is dealing telling blows of clear reason against it. In the vigor and daring of their thought, they have begun to doubt the wisdom of that which is, though it has stood for ages, and to prospect into the industrial and economic frontiers for that which is to be, and will evolve a just and humane system, which by its beneficent operations, shall blot out the last vestige of poverty.

W. C. B. RANDOLPH.

Union 332, Los Angeles, Cal.

## TAKING ADVANTAGE OF LOW PRICES.

Architectural journals and special organs of the employing builders urge that in all the leading cities, owing to business depression, carpenters can be hired for a rate of wages "lower than at any time since the war. Building material, too, is low, and there is no lack of money; our loaning institutions are full and our trust companies find it impossible to use the funds pouring in on them, making the opportunity an unusual one for improving old properties."

These journals then suggest "little attention should now be paid to union rates." To our mind it is not comprehensible why the rate of wages should be reduced for carpenters at this time and not for other trades in the building line. It costs a carpenter just as much to live now as it did a year ago, hence why not pay them the same wages. Or is this simply an opportune time to take advantage of the men? If the latter is the case then all the greater reasons for carpenters to organize more than ever.

## GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD PROCEEDINGS.

FIRST DAY'S SESSION—January 8, 1894.



G. E. B. met at General Office, 8 A.M. All members present. Day consumed in auditing the books and accounts of the G. S. and G. T.

SECOND DAY'S SESSION.—January 9.

Audit of books, accounts and voucher of the General Office continued.

G. S. and G. T. officially requested the advice and opinion of G. E. B. as to legality of approving and paying the seven claims hereinafter mentioned. The testimony or evidence in these seven cases being in some respects insufficient, and in others conflicting and unsatisfactory. Hence G. S. and G. T. desired action of G. E. B.

Disability claim of G. A. Beale, Union 3, Wheeling, W. Va. G. E. B. advises approval and payment of claim.

Disability claims of James Goodman, Union 72, Rochester, N. Y., and Eugene Perkins, Union 29, Baltimore, Md. G. E. B. advises that approval and payment be withheld until permanent disability has developed to that degree which will warrant payment under Constitution.

Claim on death of T. W. Wright, Union 669, Chattanooga, Tenn. G. S. advised to lay this claim over for further evidence.

Claim on death of T. W. Welch, Union 128, Eau Claire, Wis. G. S. advised to insist on sending books to headquarters as requested, so the standing of member in this case may be made clear as possible.

THIRD DAY'S SESSION.—January 10.

Claim on death of Robt. Irwin, Union 335, La Crosse, Wis. G. S. advised to pay claim on proof being furnished to show payment of member's dues for January and February 1893.

Disability claim of Robt. O'Brien, Union 4, St. Louis, Mo. G. E. B. do not advise payment of claim, as they do not consider from evidence at hand that Brother O'Brien is totally disabled within the meaning of Section 105.

Disability claim of Louis Sievers, Union 153, Ft. Wayne, Ind. Evidence examined. Decision of G. S. and G. T. concurred in.

Disapproved death claim of L. Groman, Union 335, La Crosse, Wis. Evidence examined. Decision of G. S. and G. T. Concurred in.

Death claim of A. J. Smithson, Union 190, Washington, D. C., disapproved by G. S. and G. T. Evidence examined. Decl on of G. S. and G. T. sustained.

Notice of appeal received from Union 419, Chicago, Ill., against decision of G. E. B. in the Louis Johnson case.

Disapproved death claim, Mary J. Rankin, Union 703, Lockland, O. Evidence examined. G. E. B. concur in decision of G. S. and G. T.

Disapproved death claim, P. T. Gary, Union 645, Somerville, N. J. Decision of G. S. and G. T. concurred in.

Protest received from Unions 175, Brooklyn, N. Y., 28, Jackson, Mich.; 230, Pittsburgh, Pa., and from D. C., Brooklyn, N. Y., and the D. C., Pittsburgh, Pa., against sending further protective fund to General Office as the limit fixed in Section 59, had been reached. G. E. B. decided unanimously to suspend call for Protective Fund from January 1, 1894 to June 1, 1894.

In view of the terrible depression now existing, the G. E. B. deems it necessary to make every effort to sustain and encourage the members of our organization. To this end the G. S. is instructed to notify all Unions in the U. B. that from January 1, 1894, to June 1, 1894, instead of sending their Protective Fund to headquarters, each Union will be allowed to use its own Protective Fund for the upbuilding of the Local in such manner as the members of the Local may deem best, viz: By holding mass meetings, social entertainments, assistance of unemployed and needy members, or in any way that will protect the members in upholding the Rules of the organization. The G. S. is further instructed to notify all unions to send their Protective Fund up to January 1, 1894, so the G. S. can balance his books for the year, and meet the demands upon the General Office for funds to protect our members in trade difficulties now pending. These decisions are made by the G. E. B. by virtue of the power vested in the Board by vote of the Locals on circular dated December 28, 1893, and supplemented by action of St. Louis Convention, August 4, 1892. See page 31 printed proceedings.

FOURTH DAY'S SESSION.—January 11.

Petition from Union 332, Los Angeles, Cal., carefully considered. Said petition asked that the G. E. B. instruct the G. S. to submit through the columns of THE CARPENTER the following questions to be voted on pro and con: "Would united political action of all producing classes be conducive to the best interests of Organized Labor?" In answer to this petition, the G. E. B. decide they consider there is no power vested in them to instruct the G. S. to submit.

(Continued on page 11.)



a question of politics to the Locals. The Board, however, are a unit in the opinion that in united political action, intelligently directed, lies the future hope of the producing classes. We do not consider ourselves authorized to take any steps in politics until after the question is passed on by the next Convention of the U. B. at Indianapolis. Hence we refer the petition to that Convention.

Communication from Chicago, D. C., submitting for approval a proposed amendment to the D. C. By-Laws. The first part of amendment, relating to kind of ballot to be used (viz: the "Australian") is approved. G. E. B. can not approve the latter part of amendment as to adoption of a plurality vote in the election of delegates; the same is in conflict with Section 41 of Constitution.

In the controversy now existing between Union 449, Cleveland, O., and the D. C. of said city, wherein the D. C. claims Union 449, has illegally donated the sum of \$500 one of its members; communications from both parties were laid before the G. E. B. for action. Case laid over, and the G. S. instructed to require more definite evidence in the case.

Decision of G. S. on a question of law raised by Union 513, New York, laid before G. E. B. for consideration. G. E. B. concur in the decision of G. S., viz: that a member of the U. B. can be at the same time a member of the Cabinet Makers' Union without violating Section 71 of the Constitution, which expressly refers to other Unions of Carpenters.

Communication from Union 327 (mill hands), Cincinnati, O., claiming certain moneys turned over to General Office by lapsed Union 597, Milldale, Ky. Referred to D. P. Rowland, as referee to investigate and report.

Communication, D. C., St. Louis, Mo., submitting for approval an amendment as a substitute for Section 2, Article 2, of the trade rules of said District. Amendment as submitted approved.

Communication, Union 426, Bayonne, N. J., asking if they can be compelled to send delegates to the Hudson county, D. C. G. E. B. decide they can not be compelled to send delegates. See decisions rendered October 6, 1892, in Rochester, Pa. case, and April 19, 1893, in Beaver Falls, Pa. case.

Communication, Hudson county, D. C., asking if they can compel certain Unions in that county to join the D. C. See decisions above quoted.

Communication, Union 729, Louisville, Ky., asking pay for member still on strike. G. E. B. decide they can not grant further aid in this strike.

Gen. Pres. Trenor submitted a report of his visit and investigations in Detroit and his action taken in suspending Union 10. Report received and action of the G. P. sustained.

Appeal received from Union 10, Detroit, to next General Convention against action of G. P. and G. E. B. in suspending said Local.

In the matter of controversy lately existing between the Hudson County D. C. and the Organizer for that district, Brother Logan, which resulted in the taking away by the G. P. of Brother Logan's commission, upon complaint of the Hudson County D. C., Local Union 564 protests against the action of the G. P. in taking away Brother Logan's commission. Upon perusal of the evidence and consideration of the facts in the case, the G. E. B., and G. P. concurring, believe the best interests of all concerned will be advanced by having two Organizers in this district. Therefore the G. S. is requested to reinstate Brother Logan as an Organizer, and to that end he is so approved by the G. P. The Hudson County D. C. is hereby requested to select a suitable member of the U. B. and recommend such member to the G. S. to be commissioned as Organizer. It is hoped this arrangement will be satisfactory to all concerned.

#### FIFTH DAY'S SESSION—January 12.

Communication, Union 327, Mill Hands, Cincinnati, O., considered. Laid over for further information and the G. S. instructed to wire for more definite information.

Appeal, Union 60, Indianapolis, Ind., against action of D. C. of that city, said action being sustained by G. S. and G. T. Evidence examined and decision of G. S. and G. T. sustained.

Audit of accounts submitted by the G. S., showing expenditures of moneys appropriated by the G. E. B. in various localities for organizing purposes.

The G. E. B., G. S. and G. P. exchanged and discussed plans at considerable length, looking to interest and renewed growth in the organization. It was finally decided to call Eight Hour Conventions at several central points to meet simultaneously on Washington's Birthday. To this end the following several amounts are hereby appropriated to pay expenses of holding Conventions at the following points:—

Boston, \$150.00	New York, \$150.00
Pittsburgh, "	Cincinnati, "
Chicago, "	San Francisco, "

The details connected with the calling of these several Conventions are placed in the hands of the G. S. to be carried out.

The G. S. is instructed to send speakers and organizers to places calling for them, also men to inspect the accounts of Unions where considered necessary, as decided upon by the G. E. B. at its July meeting.

#### SIXTH DAY'S SESSION—January 13.

Appeal, Union 355, Buffalo, N. Y., against action of D. C. in using funds illegally. Appeal not sustained, and decision of G. S. and G. T. concurred in.

Second telegram received from Business Agent of Cincinnati, explaining lockout of Mill men there. Discussed at length, Rowland and Dukehart were instructed to investigate matters and report.

The bonds of the G. S. and G. T. expiring February 23 and March 17 respectively, the said officers are hereby instructed to take steps to renew the same before the dates named. Brother McKay, Chairman of G. E. B., is instructed to see that said bonds are properly renewed.

G. E. B. discussed various matters and plans relating to the good of the Order, and for its growth and advancement.

Communication received from D. C. of Cincinnati, setting forth that the allegations sent to previous meeting of G. E. B. against Brother D. P. Rowland have been duly investigated, and Brother Rowland has been practically exonerated. The report of the committee shows that Brother Rowland had been given no hearing in the D. C. on the allegations, and that there was no proof to sustain them and hence the charges or allegations were withdrawn.

Audit of the books and accounts of the G. S. completed, from which the following summaries are drawn:—

GENERAL FUND.	
Balance on hand, October 1, 1893 . . .	\$9,322.87
Receipts, October, November and Dec. . .	19,992.43
Total . . . . .	\$29,315.30
Expenses for same period . . . . .	20,340.33
Balance on hand Jan. 1, 1894 . . .	\$8,974.97

PROTECTIVE FUND.	
Balance on hand, October 1, 1893 . . .	\$19,751.06
Receipts, October, November, and Dec. . .	6,438.45
Total . . . . .	\$26,189.51
Expended on strikes for same period . .	\$37.50
Balance on hand, Jan. 1, 1894 . . .	\$25,552.01

The G. E. B. adjourned to meet April 2, 1894, at the General Office, Philadelphia, Pa.

S. J. KENT,  
Secretary, G. E. B.  
Attest,  
P. J. McGUIRE,  
Gen. Secretary.

#### LABOR'S DEATH-ROLL.

JOHN BURNS, THE ENGLISH LABOR REPRESENTATIVE, MAKES AN INTERESTING SPEECH.



ANKIND was not intended to be slaughtered in the production of wealth, because of the indifference, carelessness and parsimony of employers. No address on this subject is so fruitful in facts as this given by the London Chronicle: At the Washington Music Hall, Battersea, Mr. W. C. Archer presiding, Mr. John Burns, M. P., lectured to a crowded audience on "Labor's Death-Roll." Remarking that they had met to discuss a subject of great national importance, the scope of which had not yet been fully realized, the honorable member said that although peace might have her victories as well as war, there was a sad reverse to the saying.

Labor and industry, during the last fifty years, have sent more people to their graves, to hospitals and to beds of suffering than any war which had taken place during the same period, and it was as well, at the end of a memorable week, which had seen the termination of a great lockout and a charter for labor secured by the passing through committee of the employers' liability bill, that they should consider whether this was the best of all possible worlds for the worker, and whether by legislation, by trades unionism by medical and sanitary science, the condition of these workers could not be improved.

According to a return issued on the motion of Sir William Plowden, in 1890, there were 2,070 deaths and 22,467 in-

juries in connection with labor. If they added 2,000 for shipping they had a total of 26,537 deaths and injuries. From evidence given before the Labor Commission, he learned that in spite of what factory inspectors said, the death rate in many trades had risen, and from the Hearts of Oak Society he learned that in one year they had had 10,000 cases of accidents, involving eighty-two deaths. If that average were maintained throughout the whole 8,000,000 of workers, it meant that in one year there were 500,000 accidents which ought to have been reported. The London Hospital dealt in one year with some 36,000 accidents, and at Poplar Hospital, situated so near as it was to the slaughter-house, accidents were admitted at the rate of three per hour per day.

In the docks the amount of suffering and death through accident was immense, and if the new act were properly enforced, 60 per cent. of the accidents now received at the London Hospital might be prevented in twelve months. In the mill sawyers' trade 397 men out of 2,900, or 10 per cent., were away from work for twenty-six weeks in one year through accidents. If that was not slaughter, he did not know what was. In the brick-makers' 8 per cent., and in the steel-workers' 7 per cent. were away for the same period for similar causes. Having pointed out the manner in which the men themselves might do something to help their own cause by an abstinence from drinking and gambling, which produced carelessness, and advocated the abolition of the 140,000 half-timers in Lancashire, Mr. Burns said that in thirty years 31,466 miners had been killed outright, which gave an average of 1,000 per annum, whilst 120,000 were injured every year. Was it to be wondered at that they asked for legislative interference?

In South Wales 280 out of every 1,000 met with accidents every year, and in Cleveland one out of eight was away three and a half weeks through accident. The value of legislation had been shown in the case of sailors, for where, in 1882, one out of fifty-nine sailors was lost through accident or other causes, the proportion had decreased in 1889 to one in 126. On the Manchester canal there had been 130 fatal accidents, 1,300 non-fatal and 165 men permanently disabled. In most cases these men were engaged by sub-contractors, who had hitherto escaped liability; but, thanks to the clause respecting these gentry which they had introduced into the bill, that would not be the case in the future.

Continuing, Mr. Burns dealt with the fearful risks which were run by those engaged in chemical and alkali works, and with regard to the white lead and enamel works, he pointed out that most of the labor was done by women and girls under conditions which had been tolerated too long, and which ought to be terminated at once. He would abolish female labor in these trades. In the eighteen years from 1874 to 1893, 12,000 had been killed and 160,000 injured on the railways of the kingdom. In seven years 1,220 out of 14,000 shunters and brakemen were killed and 11,690 injured on all their railways, which meant that 80 per cent. could look forward to being killed or severely injured in seven years. These were not the men who asked for contracting out. It was such men as station-masters, of whom one out of 1,788 was killed, and one in 993 injured—not the shunters, of whom, in 1892, one in 164 was killed and one in 16 injured.

In conclusion, the honorable member dealt with the Northwestern Company, which contracted out, and compared their official returns with those of the Midland, which did not, proving by the figures that just in proportion as contracting out prevailed, so fatal accidents and injuries increased. A short discussion followed, and Mr. Burns was accorded a hearty vote of thanks.

It won't do to count up too many faults in others till we have taken an inventory of our own.

If some more tangible effort is not exerted, the Union label will prove about as available as a red ribbon tied on the ear of an army mule.

A MAN who is always fussy and boastful is looking at himself from the small end of the telescope. Others who look at him select the other end.

A SPELL of idleness is sometimes worse than a spell of sickness. The former may be only of transient duration, while the mischiefs of the latter may be incurable.—*Typographical Journal.*

#### THINGS TO BE REMEMBERED.

THREE months in arrears subjects a member to loss of benefits.

STEADY attendance at the meetings gives life and interest to the Union.

MEMBERS going off to another city should be provided with a clearance card.

ALL local treasurers should be under bonds and the bonds filed with the President of the L. U.

TRUSTEES' reports should be prepared semi-annually and forwarded to the G. S. Blanks are furnished free for that purpose.

ALL changes in Secretaries should be promptly reported to the G. S., and name and address of the new Secretary should be forwarded.

ORGANIZE the Carpenters in the unorganized towns in your vicinity, or wherever you may go! Hold public meetings or social festivals at stated occasions; they will add to the strength of your union.

LETTERS for the General Office should be written on official note paper and bear the seal of the Local union. Don't write letters to the G. S. on monthly report blanks, as such communications are not in proper shape.

ALL MONEYS received by the G. S. one month are published in the next month's journal. Money's received can not be published in this journal the same month they are received. It takes some time to make up the report and put it into type.

THE only safe way to send money is by Post Office Money Order or by Bank Check or Draft as required by the Constitution. The G. S. is not responsible for money sent in any other way. Don't send loose cash or postage stamps in payment of tax or for any bill due the G. S.

#### SOMETHING FOR CARPENTERS TO READ.

The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America was founded in Convention at Chicago, August 12, 1881.

At first it had only 12 Local Unions and 2042 members. Now, in twelve years, it has grown to number over 716 Local Unions, in over 630 cities, and 84,000 enrolled members. It is organized to protect the carpenter trade from the evils of low prices and botch-work; its aim is to encourage a higher standard of skill and better wages, to re-establish an apprentice system, and to aid and assist the members by mutual protection and benevolent means. It pays a Wife Funeral Benefit of \$25 to \$50; Members' Funeral Benefit, \$100 to \$250, and Disability Benefit, \$100 to \$400. In these General Benefits, \$64,584 have been expended the past year, and \$293,548 the last ten years, while \$571,000 more were spent for Sick Benefits by the Local Unions. Such an organization is worth the attention of every carpenter. The Brotherhood is a Protective Trade Union as well as a Benevolent Society. It has raised wages in 568 cities, and placed five and three-quarter million dollars more wages annually in the pockets of the carpenters in those cities. It reduced the hours of labor to 8 hours in 49 cities, and 9 hours a day in 399 cities, not to speak of 403 cities which have established the 8 or 9 hour system on Saturdays. By this means 12,100 more carpenters have gained employment. This is the result of thorough organization. It is not a secret oath-bound organization. All competent carpenters are eligible to join.

#### GENERAL LAWS.

WEEKLY PAY.—Weekly payments are the most convenient for members of this Brotherhood, and where practicable should be adopted.

CONVICT LABOR.—We will not use any mill or other work manufactured in a penal institution, or brought from any town or city where cheap labor prevails.

LABOR'S HOLIDAY.—We favor the adoption of the first Monday in September as Labor's Holiday, and we recommend that our L. U.'s shall endeavor to observe the same.

EIGHT HOURS.—Our L. U.'s shall do all in their power to make the Eight hour rule universal, and to sustain those unions that have now established the Eight hour system.

AMICABLE UNDERSTANDING.—The G. E. B. should do all in its power to discourage strikes, and adopt such means as will tend to bring about an amicable understanding between Local Unions and employers.

LIEN LAWS.—We desire uniform lien laws throughout the United States and Canada, making a mechanic's lien the first mortgage on real estate to secure the wages of labor first, and material second. Such liens should be granted without long stays of execution or other unnecessary delays.

BUILDING TRADES LEAGUES.—Each L. U. shall strive to form a League composed of delegates from the various unions of the building trades in its respective city, and by this means an employment bureau for these trades can be created.

GRADING WAGES.—We are opposed to any system of grading wages in the Local Unions, as we deem the same demoralizing to the trade, and a further incentive to reckless competition, having the ultimate tendency when work is scarce, to allow first-class men to offer their labor at third-class prices. We hold that the plan of fixing a minimum price for a day's work to be the safest and best, and let the employers grade the wages above that minimum.



## WILLING, BUT NO WORK.

No work, the man is hale and strong,  
Prepared to work for bread;  
But hope dies out and faith is weak,  
When daily prayers are said.  
The children watch the mother's face  
Darken with shades of woe;  
The east wind blows severe all day,  
The air is full of snow.

No work—the strong man's heart is faint,  
His lips are set and stern,  
He asks no luxury of the rich,  
But workman's wage to earn.  
But rich men grasp their treasured store,  
And see the banquet spread;  
The workman asks in vain for work—  
His tools have gone for bread.

No work—his life is hard to live,  
In hunger, want and cold;  
And home grows bare and desolate,  
As cherished things are sold;  
The heart grows hard and lips are white,  
When meals are rarely spread;  
And "hope deferred" makes parents sick,  
When children cry for bread.

No work—O listen to the cry  
These simple words contain;  
An agony of deep distress;  
A world of bitter pain;  
When anxious eyes inquire  
The home-returning feet—  
And "no work" makes the father fear  
Those asking eyes to meet.

## WHY DO MEN STARVE?

BRADLAUGH'S QUESTION ANSWERED.



MAN lives: and from this fact it seems evident that, as man is a product of nature, he has a natural right to live, and if he has a right to live, it follows that he has a right to the means of sustaining life. If a man is excluded from

those things which are necessary to his existence, his right to live is denied. It is a law of being that all living creatures have within them a conscious desire to live, and man, coming as he does, under the operation of this law, would live in accordance with the natural abundance with which he is surrounded, if he were not prevented by outside circumstances over which he has no individual control. Starving and freezing is unpleasant and men and women would not voluntarily submit to it. Why then do they do so, if they do not like it? Only because they are unconscious victims of an industrial system which, in its very nature is out of line with the more beneficent order of social life, the logical workings of which finally and surely causes men and women to starve and freeze, in spite of anything they as individuals can do.

The bare fact that there are any among us who are willing to sustain their own life by their own exertions, is positive proof, though it were a solitary one, that our conception of the true law of social existence, as crystallized in our social, political and industrial institutions and statutes, falls short of the natural one, and an unnatural and unsatisfactory state of society is the necessary result. As causes precede effects, and like produces like, we know that as present conditions are bad, the causes centering in that result must be correspondingly bad.

But to the average man or woman, the way in which we go to work, the relation which the producer bears to his product and to his employer, never comes in for consideration. While it may occasionally appear to the worker that all is not as it might be, though he is painfully conscious that he labors or seeks to, incessantly, yet he never enjoys the fruits

of his labors beyond the meagre requirements of the day—a ceaseless, hopeless, unvaried round of work and want. His consciousness extends no further. Causes of poverty amid a profuse plenty, and adequate remedies are to him either entirely unthought of or are left to supposed statesmen to wrangle over, a matter that to him as an individual can have no concern.

The great and yet easy problems of land, the first and most essential element in wealth production, of tools and machinery, without which no man can now work, are sphinx-like riddles to those who are most directly concerned, and the ignorance of which entails upon them their present pathetic poverty. Land, the natural heritage of all humanity alike, is, with the sanction of men-made laws, cornered up by a few individuals, leaving the vast majority homeless and shelterless, and forced to pay a perpetual tribute for the privilege of living. They must support others in idleness for the speculative opportunity of gaining for themselves, if anything remains, a bare existence. Those who control the land, virtually own all who must live upon it and one after another of man's natural rights are annulled, leaving him less and less a man and decreasingly able to claim his right to his own production. It is not in harmony with the spirit of justice that any able-bodied man should be under the necessity of bending to the hire or whim of any other individual in order to sustain life. Or if a few should be compelled so to do, the case would not excite so much comment, but the very remarkable fact is that an overwhelming majority have thus to beg and bribe an almost infinitesimal number of their fellow-men, who can have no more natural right than they, for a chance at the game of life. This giving over to non-producers a part of the products of their labor is the basic error of the present industrial system and the prime cause of poverty.

Not every worker knows that he does this. Nor is he aware that he is under contract. Most men would be surprised to hear their "working contract" spoken of, but one exists, nevertheless, that is as fixed and as sure of operation as the orders of the executioner. For instance, the means of wealth production, land, tools and all power appliances, have slipped in an occult manner away from the workers who were and now are in all reason, whether they know it or not, the real owners, and have passed into the possession of an abnormal class of men called employers. And so, the actual workers, having no land to work upon, and no tools to work with, are forced to accept any terms offered them before they can strike a blow for their own support.

Thus it is made possible for the very few to impose their own conditions on those who work, who are very many, as a return for the use of land and machinery. The quintessence of that contract is that the producer shall receive less wealth than he, by his own labor creates and how much less, depends not upon any law of equity, but upon the necessity of the candidate for laborial honors. This is extremely unjust, far-reaching in its terrible effects throughout every department of social life and is the central evil from which radiates nearly all that is unscientific and undesirable in our commercial organism.

It is manifestly unfair, and would be instantly recognized in that light if applied between only two individuals, that any one, much less all but a small fraction of the human family, should be compelled to part with any portion of the wealth they bring into existence, be that part large or small. The equitable receiver of wealth is he who creates it. But this working contract was conceived in ignorance and born in an unenlightened and primeval past and bears no kinship to the principles of justice.

By the direful terms of this hidden contract, a man makes a coat for \$1. The material, the cost of which is but another man's labor, is say \$1. His employer sells the coat for \$4. It is easily seen that he will have to make four coats to get money enough to buy one. And so, as all other men, the world over, are working under this same arrangement, it is obvious that they will not be able to buy their own product.

It will also be observed that employers engage in production for gain and the greater difference they can make between the labor cost of an article and its selling price, the more profit there is in it to them. So, they are directly interested in every possible lowering of wages. Think-

ing not of the general good but of his own private interest, each employer seizes upon every invention to displace human labor.

Machines are preferred by the employers because they will execute more work than hand workers, ask no wages, have no will or opinion of their own to conflict with the individual purposes of their owners, and will not strike. Machines will always be found in the possession of employers because the actual workers do not receive pay to more than feed and clothe them, and consequently will not be able to buy the machines, and as machines multiply, the employer will become richer and the poverty of the workers will increase in exact ratio, and their chances of supporting themselves become more and more unfavorable.

The enormous advantage that the possession of great wealth gives over poverty in providing leisure for education and for the cultivation by practice, of the money making faculty, makes such possessors masters, practically, of those who have nothing. Posts of honor, trusts of emolument are ever filled by the rich. The making and interpreting of laws is given over to them and are necessarily in their favor, and by which they control for their own advantage, the future production of wealth.

Improvements in mechanics, the discovery of new and cheaper materials, advanced modes of transportation and communication, designed by nature for the general social betterment, is syndicated by the employers, who themselves are becoming fewer in number and more powerful, and made to increase their already bloated wealth and with which they mock the starving multitudes. Good homesteads and town sites are seized upon and the price of the earth goes up like a sky-rocket. If a good crop is raised, it passes first through their speculating net. If a machine is invented, they get a patent on it, and reap the benefits and thwart its better purposes. If a reform is proposed, they prevent. If the hungry beg for bread, they arrest them.

Such are a few of the many inequitable and disastrous traits of the present competitive system, which leads directly down the awful road to the boneyard of starvation and organized social wickedness. As a system of heartless exploitation and industrial torture, it would tax the evil genius of man to excel.

Its very essence is deprivation and despair for the working and worthy, and opulence and hauteur for the idle and conscienceless.

But as every evil has in it the germ of its own cure, so may we look for a speedy tumbling down of this frightful structure, because of its own inherent rottenness. Labor, long defrauded and enslaved by it, is beginning to shake off its lethargy and is dealing telling blows of clear cutting against it. In the vigor and daring of their thought, they have begun to doubt the wisdom of that which is, though it has stood for ages, and to prospect into the industrial and economic frontiers for that which is to be, and will evolve a just and humane system, which by its beneficent operations, shall blot out the last vestige of poverty.

W. C. B. RANDOLPH.  
Union 332, Los Angeles, Cal.

## TAKING ADVANTAGE OF LOW PRICES.

Architectural journals and special organs of the employing builders urge that in all the leading cities, owing to business depression, carpenters can be hired for a rate of wages "lower than at any time since the war. Building material, too, is low, and there is no lack of money; our loaning institutions are full and our trust companies find it impossible to use the funds pouring in on them, making the opportunity an unusual one for improving old properties."

These journals then suggest "little attention should now be paid to union rates." To our mind it is not comprehensible why the rate of wages should be reduced for carpenters at this time and not for other trades in the building line. It costs a carpenter just as much to live now as it did a year ago, hence why not pay them the same wages. Or is this simply an opportune time to take advantage of the men? If the latter is the case then all the greater reasons for carpenters to organize more than ever.

## GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD PROCEEDINGS.

FIRST DAY'S SESSION—January 8, 1894.



G. E. B. met at General Office, 8 A.M. All members present. Day consumed in auditing the books and accounts of the G. S. and G. T.

SECOND DAY'S SESSION.—January 9.

Audit of books, accounts and voucher of the General Office continued.

G. S. and G. T. officially requested the advice and opinion of G. E. B. as to legality of approving and paying the seven claims hereinafter mentioned. The testimony or evidence in these seven cases being in some respects insufficient, and in others conflicting and unsatisfactory. Hence G. S. and G. T. desired action of G. E. B.

Disability claim of G. A. Beale, Union 3, Wheeling, W. Va. G. E. B. advises approval and payment of claim.

Disability claims of James Goodman, Union 72, Rochester, N. Y., and Eugene Perkins, Union 29, Baltimore, Md. G. E. B. advises that approval and payment be withheld until permanent disability has developed to that degree which will warrant payment under Constitution.

Claim on death of T. W. Wright, Union 669, Chattanooga, Tenn. G. S. advised to lay this claim over for further evidence.

Claim on death of T. W. Welch, Union 128, Eau Claire, Wis. G. S. advised to insist on sending books to headquarters, as requested, so the standing of member in this case may be made clear as possible.

THIRD DAY'S SESSION.—January 10.

Claim on death of Robt. Irwin, Union 335, La Crosse, Wis. G. S. advised to pay claim on proof being furnished to show payment of member's dues for January and February 1893.

Disability claim of Robt. O'Brien, Union 4, St. Louis, Mo. G. E. B. do not advise payment of claim, as they do not consider from evidence at hand that Brother O'Brien is totally disabled within the meaning of Section 105.

Disability claim of Louis Sievers, Union 153, Ft. Wayne, Ind. Evidence examined. Decision of G. S. and G. T. concurred in.

Disapproved death claim of L. Groman, Union 335, La Crosse, Wis. Evidence examined. Decision of G. S. and G. T. Concurred in.

Death claim of A. J. Smithson, Union 190, Washington, D. C., disapproved by G. S. and G. T. Evidence examined. Decision of G. S. and G. T. sustained.

Notice of appeal received from Union 419, Chicago, Ill., against decision of G. E. B. in the Louis Johnson case.

Disapproved death claim, Mary J. Rankin, Union 703, Lockland, O. Evidence examined. G. E. B. concur in decision of G. S. and G. T.

Disapproved death claim, P. T. Gary, Union 665, Somerville, N. J. Decision of G. S. and G. T. concurred in.

Protest received from Unions 175, Brooklyn, N. Y., 26, Jackson, Mich.; 230, Pittsburgh, Pa., and from D. C., Brooklyn, N. Y., and the D. C., Pittsburgh, Pa., against sending further Protective Fund to General Office as the limit fixed in Section 59, had been reached. G. E. B. decided unanimously to suspend call for Protective Fund from January 1, 1894 to June 1, 1894.

In view of the terrible depression now existing, the G. E. B. deems it necessary to make every effort to sustain and encourage the members of our organization. To this end the G. S. is instructed to notify all Unions in the U. S. that from January 1, 1894, to June 1, 1894, instead of sending their Protective Fund to headquarters, each Union will be allowed to use its own Protective Fund for the upbuilding of the Local in such manner as the members of the Local may deem best, viz: By holding mass meetings, social entertainments, assistance of unemployed and needy members, or in any way that will protect the members in upholding the Rules of the organization. The G. S. is further instructed to notify all unions to send their Protective Fund up to January 1, 1894, so the G. S. can balance his books for the year, and meet the demands upon the General Office for funds to protect our members in trade difficulties now pending. These decisions are made by the G. E. B. by virtue of the power vested in the Board by vote of the Locals on circular dated December 28, 1889, and supplemented by action of St. Louis Convention, August 4, 1892. See page 81 printed proceedings.

FOURTH DAY'S SESSION.—January 11.

Petition from Union 332, Los Angeles, Cal., carefully considered. Said petition asked that the G. E. B. instruct the G. S. to submit through the columns of THE CARPENTER the following questions to be voted on pro and con: "Would united political action of all producing classes be conducive to the best interests of Organized Labor?" In answer to this petition, the G. E. B. decide they consider there is no power vested in them to instruct the G. S. to submit:

(Continued on page 11.)



a question of politics to the Locals. The Board, however, are a unit in the opinion that in united political action, intelligently directed, lies the future hope of the producing classes. We do not consider ourselves authorized to take any steps in politics until after the question is passed on by the next Convention of the U. B. at Indianapolis. Hence we refer the petition to that Convention.

Communication from Chicago, D. C., submitting for approval a proposed amendment to the D. C. By-Laws. The first part of amendment, relating to kind of ballot to be used (viz: the "Australian") is approved. G. E. B. can not approve the latter part of amendment as to adoption of a plurality vote in the election of delegates; the same is in conflict with Section 41 of Constitution.

In the controversy now existing between Union 449, Cleveland, O., and the D. C. of said city, wherein the D. C. claims Union 449, has illegally donated the sum of \$50 or one of its members; communications from both parties were laid before the G. E. B. for action. Case laid over, and the G. S. instructed to require more definite evidence in the case.

Decision of G. S. on a question of law raised by Union 513, New York, laid before G. E. B. for consideration. G. E. B. concur in the decision of G. S., viz: that a member of the U. B. can be at the same time a member of the Cabinet Makers' Union without violating Section 71, of the Constitution, which expressly refers to other Unions of Carpenters.

Communication from Union 327 (mill hands), Cincinnati, O., claiming certain moneys turned over to General Office by lapsed Union 597, Milldale, Ky. Referred to D. P. Rowland, as referee to investigate and report.

Communication, D. C., St. Louis, Mo., submitting for approval an amendment as a substitute for Section 2, Article 2, of the trade rules of said District. Amendment as submitted approved.

Communication, Union 486, Bayonne, N. J., asking if they can be compelled to send delegates to the Hudson county, D. C. G. E. B. decide they can not be compelled to send delegates. See decisions rendered October 6, 1892, in Rochester, Pa. case, and April 19, 1893, in Beaver Falls, Pa., case.

Communication, Hudson county, D. C., asking if they can compel certain Unions in that county to join the D. C. See decisions above quoted.

Communication, Union 729, Louisville, Ky., asking pay for member still on strike. G. E. B. decide they can not grant further aid in this strike.

Gen. Pres. Trenor submitted a report of his visit and investigations in Detroit and his action taken in suspending Union 10. Report received and action of the G. P. sustained.

Appeal received from Union 19, Detroit, to next General Convention against action of G. P. and G. E. B. in suspending said Local.

In the matter of controversy lately existing between the Hudson County D. C. and the Organizer for that district, Brother Logan, which resulted in the taking away by the G. P. of Brother Logan's commission, upon complaint of the Hudson County D. C., Local Union 564 protests against the action of the G. P. in taking away Brother Logan's commission. Upon perusal of the evidence and consideration of the facts in the case, the G. E. B., and G. P. concurring, believe the best interests of all concerned will be advanced by having two Organizers in this district. Therefore the G. S. is requested to reinstate Brother Logan as an Organizer, and to that end he is so approved by the G. P. The Hudson County D. C. is hereby requested to select a suitable member of the U. B. and recommend such member to the G. S. to be commissioned as Organizer. It is hoped this arrangement will be satisfactory to all concerned.

#### FIFTH DAY'S SESSION—January 12.

Communication, Union 327, Mill Hands, Cincinnati, O., considered. Laid over for further information and the G. S. instructed to wire for more definite information.

Appeal, Union 60, Indianapolis, Ind., against action of D. C. of that city, said action being sustained by G. S. and G. T. Evidence examined and decision of G. S. and G. T. sustained.

Audit of accounts submitted by the G. S., showing expenditures of moneys appropriated by the G. E. B. in various localities for organizing purposes.

The G. E. B., G. S. and G. P. exchanged and discussed plans at considerable length, looking to interest and renewed growth in the organization. It was finally decided to call Eight Hour Conventions at several central points to meet simultaneously on Washington's Birthday. To this end the following several amounts are hereby appropriated to pay expenses of holding Conventions at the following points:—

Boston, \$150.00	New York, \$150.00
Pittsburgh, "	Cincinnati, "
Chicago, "	San Francisco, "

The details connected with the calling of these several Conventions are placed in the hands of the G. S. to be carried out.

The G. S. is instructed to send speakers and organizers to places calling for them, also men to inspect the accounts of Unions where considered necessary, as decided upon by the G. E. B. at its July meeting.

#### SIXTH DAY'S SESSION—January 13.

Appeal, Union 355, Buffalo, N. Y., against action of D. C. in using funds illegally. Appeal not sustained, and decision of G. S. and G. T. concurred in.

Second telegram received from Business Agent of Cincinnati, explaining lockout of Mill men there. Discussed at length, Rowland and Dukehart were instructed to investigate matters and report.

The bonds of the G. S. and G. T. expiring February 23 and March 17 respectively, the said officers are hereby instructed to take steps to renew the same before the dates named. Brother McKay, Chairman of G. E. B., is instructed to see that said bonds are properly renewed.

G. E. B. discussed various matters and plans relating to the good of the Order, and for its growth and advancement.

Communication received from D. C. of Cincinnati, setting forth that the allegations sent to previous meeting of G. E. B. against Brother D. P. Rowland have been duly investigated, and Brother Rowland has been practically exonerated. The report of the committee shows that Brother Rowland had been given no hearing in the D. C. on the allegations, and that there was no proof to sustain them and hence the charges or allegations were withdrawn.

Audit of the books and accounts of the G. S. completed, from which the following summaries are drawn:—

GENERAL FUND.	
Balance on hand, October 1, 1893 . . .	\$9,322.87
Receipts, October, November and Dec. . .	19,992.43
Total . . . . .	\$29,315.30
Expenses for same period . . . . .	29,340.33
Balance on hand Jan. 1, 1894 . . .	\$8,974.97
PROTECTIVE FUND.	
Balance on hand, October 1, 1893 . . .	\$19,751.06
Receipts, October, November, and Dec. . .	6,438.45
Total . . . . .	\$26,189.51
Expended on strikes for same period . . .	\$37.50
Balance on hand, Jan. 1, 1894 . . .	\$25,552.01
The G. E. B. adjourned to meet April 2, 1894, at the General Office, Philadelphia, Pa.	
S. J. KENT, Attest, Secretary, G. E. B.	
P. J. McGUIRE, Gen. Secretary.	

#### LABOR'S DEATH-ROLL.

JOHN BURNS, THE ENGLISH LABOR REPRESENTATIVE, MAKES AN INTERESTING SPEECH.



ANKIND was not intended to be slaughtered in the production of wealth, because of the indifference, carelessness and parsimony of employers. No address on this subject is so fruitful in facts as this given by the London Chronicle: At the Washington Music Hall, Battersea, Mr. W. C. Archer presiding, Mr. John Burns, M. P., lectured to a crowded audience on "Labor's Death-Roll." Remarking that they had met to discuss a subject of great national importance, the scope of which had not yet been fully realized, the honorable member said that although peace might have her victories as well as war, there was a sad reverse to the saying.

Labor and industry, during the last fifty years, have sent more people to their graves, to hospitals and to beds of suffering than any war which had taken place during the same period, and it was as well, at the end of a memorable week, which had seen the termination of a great lockout and a charter for labor secured by the passing through committee of the employers' liability bill, that they should consider whether this was the best of all possible worlds for the worker, and whether by legislation, by trades unionism by medical and sanitary science, the condition of these workers could not be improved.

According to a return issued on the motion of Sir William Plowden, in 1890, there were 2,070 deaths and 22,467 in-

juries in connection with labor. If they added 2,000 for shipping they had a total of 26,537 deaths and injuries. From evidence given before the Labor Commission, he learned that in spite of what factory inspectors said, the death rate in many trades had risen, and from the Hearts of Oak Society he learned that in one year they had had 10,000 cases of accidents, involving eighty-two deaths. If that average were maintained throughout the whole 8,000,000 of workers, it meant that in one year there were 500,000 accidents which ought to have been reported. The London Hospital dealt in one year with some 38,000 accidents, and at Poplar Hospital, situated so near as it was to the slaughter-house, accidents were admitted at the rate of three per hour per day.

In the docks the amount of suffering and death through accident was immense, and if the new act were properly enforced, 60 per cent. of the accidents now received at the London Hospital might be prevented in twelve months. In the mill sawyers' trade 397 men out of 2,900, or 10 per cent., were away from work for twenty-six weeks in one year through accidents. If that was not slaughter, he did not know what was. In the brick-makers' 8 per cent., and in the steel-workers' 7 per cent. were away for the same period for similar causes. Having pointed out the manner in which the men themselves might do something to help their own cause by an abstinence from drinking and gambling, which produced carelessness, and advocated the abolition of the 140,000 half-timers in Lancashire, Mr. Burns said that in thirty years 31,466 miners had been killed outright, which gave an average of 1,000 per annum, whilst 120,000 were injured every year. Was it to be wondered at that they asked for legislative interference?

In South Wales 280 out of every 1,000 met with accidents every year, and in Cleveland one out of eight was away three and a half weeks through accident. The value of legislation had been shown in the case of sailors, for where, in 1882, one out of fifty-nine sailors was lost through accident or other causes, the proportion had decreased in 1889 to one in 126. On the Manchester canal there had been 130 fatal accidents, 1,300 non-fatal and 165 men permanently disabled. In most cases these men were engaged by sub-contractors, who had hitherto escaped liability; but, thanks to the clause respecting these gentry which they had introduced into the bill, that would not be the case in the future.

Continuing, Mr. Burns dealt with the fearful risks which were run by those engaged in chemical and alkali works, and with regard to the white lead and enamel works, he pointed out that most of the labor was done by women and girls under conditions which had been tolerated too long, and which ought to be terminated at once. He would abolish female labor in these trades. In the eighteen years from 1874 to 1893, 12,000 had been killed and 160,000 injured on the railways of the kingdom. In seven years 1,220 out of 14,000 shunters and brakemen were killed and 11,690 injured on all their railways, which meant that 80 per cent. could look forward to being killed or severely injured in seven years. These were not the men who asked for contracting out. It was such men as station-masters, of whom one out of 1,738 was killed, and one in 993 injured—not the shunters, of whom, in 1892, one in 164 was killed and one in 16 injured.

In conclusion, the honorable member dealt with the Northwestern Company, which contracted out, and compared their official returns with those of the Midland, which did not, proving by the figures that just in proportion as contracting out prevailed, so fatal accidents and injuries increased. A short discussion followed, and Mr. Burns was accorded a hearty vote of thanks.

It won't do to count up too many faults in others till we have taken an inventory of our own.

If some more tangible effort is not exerted, the Union label will prove about as available as a red ribbon tied on the ear of an army mule.

A MAN who is always fussy and boastful is looking at himself from the small end of the telescope. Others who look at him select the other end.

A SPELL of idleness is sometimes worse than a spell of sickness. The former may be only of transient duration, while the mischiefs of the latter may be incurable.—*Typographical Journal.*

#### THINGS TO BE REMEMBERED.

THREE months in arrears subjects a member to loss of benefits.

STEADY attendance at the meetings gives life and interest to the Union.

MEMBERS going off to another city should be provided with a clearance card.

ALL local treasurers should be under bonds and the bonds filed with the President of the L. U.

TRUSTEES' reports should be prepared semi-annually and forwarded to the G. S. Blanks are furnished free for that purpose.

ALL changes in Secretaries should be promptly reported to the G. S., and name and address of the new Secretary should be forwarded.

ORGANIZE the Carpenters in the unorganized towns in your vicinity, or wherever you may go! Hold public meetings or social festivals at stated occasions; they will add to the strength of your union.

LETTERS for the General Office should be written on official note paper and bear the seal of the Local union. Don't write letters to the G. S. on monthly report blanks, as such communications are not in proper shape.

ALL MONEYS received by the G. S. one month are published in the next month's journal. Money's received can not be published in this journal the same month they are received. It takes some time to make up the report and put it into type.

THE only safe way to send money is by Post Office Money Order or by Bank Check or Draft as required by the Constitution. The G. S. is not responsible for money sent in any other way. Don't send loose cash or postage stamps in payment of tax or for any bill due the G. S.

#### SOMETHING FOR CARPENTERS TO READ.

The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America was founded in Convention at Chicago, August 12, 1881.

At first it had only 12 Local Unions and 2042 members. Now, in twelve years, it has grown to number over 716 Local Unions, in over 630 cities, and 84,000 enrolled members. It is organized to protect the carpenter trade from the evils of low prices and botch-work; its aim is to encourage a higher standard of skill and better wages, to re-establish an apprentice system, and to aid and assist the members by mutual protection and benevolent means. It pays a Wife Funeral Benefit of \$25 to \$50; Members' Funeral Benefit, \$100 to \$250, and Disability Benefit, \$100 to \$400. In these General Benefits, \$64,584 have been expended the past year, and \$293,548 the last ten years, while \$571,000 more were spent for Sick Benefits by the Local Unions. Such an organization is worth the attention of every carpenter. The Brotherhood is a Protective Trade Union as well as a Benevolent Society. It has raised wages in 568 cities, and placed five and three-quarter million dollars more wages annually in the pockets of the carpenters in those cities. It reduced the hours of labor to 8 hours in 49 cities, and 9 hours a day in 399 cities, not to speak of 403 cities which have established the 8 or 9 hour system on Saturdays. By this means 12,100 more carpenters have gained employment. This is the result of thorough organization. It is not a secret oath-bound organization. All competent carpenters are eligible to join.

#### GENERAL LAWS.

WEEKLY PAY.—Weekly payments are the most convenient for members of this Brotherhood, and where practicable should be adopted.

CONVICT LABOR.—We will not use any mill or other work manufactured in a penal institution, or brought from any town or city where cheap labor prevails.

LABOR'S HOLIDAY.—We favor the adoption of the first Monday in September as Labor's Holiday, and we recommend that our L. U.'s shall endeavor to observe the same.

EIGHT HOURS.—Our L. U.'s shall do all in their power to make the Eight hour rule universal, and to sustain those unions that have now established the Eight hour system.

AMICABLE UNDERSTANDING.—The G. E. B. should do all in its power to discourage strikes, and adopt such means as will tend to bring about an amicable understanding between Local Unions and employers.

LIEN LAWS.—We desire uniform lien laws throughout the United States and Canada, making a mechanic's lien the first mortgage on real estate to secure the wages of labor first, and material second. Such liens should be granted without long stays of execution or other unnecessary delays.

BUILDING TRADES LEAGUES.—Each L. U. shall strive to form a League composed of delegates from the various unions of the building trades in its respective city, and by this means an employment bureau for these trades can be created.

GRADING WAGES.—We are opposed to any system of grading wages in the Local Unions, as we deem the same demoralizing to the trade, and a further incentive to reckless competition, having the ultimate tendency when work is scarce, to allow first-class men to offer their labor at third-class prices. We hold that the plan of fixing a minimum price for a day's work to be the safest and best, and let the employers grade the wages above that minimum.



## THE NEED OF THE HOUR.

**E**NTHUSIASTS dream of and long for the "co-operative commonwealth." Some day, perhaps, the dream may be realized, and the yearning satisfied. 'Tis a delightful vision, and in its contemplation some of us are mesmerized into a condition of unhealthy, portentous lethargy.

To work, with reasonable prospect of success, for an improvement of our conditions during the present year, or within the next ten or twenty years, is, surely, preferable to remaining in bondage and gazing in a kind of moonstruck rapture upon an imaginary Elysium. Nectar and ambrosia are very good things for poets to sing about, but a two-pound loaf of rye-bread is infinitely more acceptable to the working man of the present day. If the working man is true to himself he will soon be surer of this loaf than many of his genus have been for some time past. And not only will he be sure of the loaf, but also of a well-nourished, healthy, vigorous frame, coupled with that buoyant, blissful, blessed mentality known to the ancients as *mens sana in corpore sano*.

The self-respecting toiler cannot too frequently indulge in the just reflection that he is entitled, by virtue of his honest performance of duty, to "everything in sight," as a plain-spoken friend of the writer put it the other day. Or, as Cowper has it:

"He looks abroad into the varied field  
Of nature, and though poor, perhaps, compared  
With those whose mansions glitter in his sight,  
Calls the delightful scenery all his own.  
His are the mountains, and the valleys his,  
And the resplendent rivers; his to enjoy  
With a propriety that none can feel  
But who, with filial confidence inspired,  
Can lift to Heav'n an unpresumptuous eye,  
And, smiling, say, 'My Father made them all!'"

Away with the grovelling, slavish, unworthy idea that the earth is the landlord's, the coal-mine the capitalist's, and the wage-worker the natural servant—nay, the chattel, of his "employer!" These base, selfish, degrading theories have ruled long enough. It is time that the worker recognized his own right to be respected; time that he came to a knowledge of the value of manly independence, and of his exalted position as the sustainer of the human race.

In plain English, the working man ought by this time to wake up to the fact that he has been too much led by the nose. Ever and anon he has allowed himself to lapse into a fool's paradise. Labor leaders, falsely so-called, have gained his confidence in order to "exploit" him. By-and-bye he discovers that he has been tricked and deceived. Then, instead of rising in his might and avenging himself upon his betrayer, he persuades himself that organization is worthless and falls into the clutches of the enterprising politician, whose decoy ducks are always around in force during labor troubles. Thus the labor movement is checked, and the glittering mirage of the co-operative commonwealth is a little further off than ever. Labor's difficulty is the professional politician's opportunity.

It is not contended that the partial evolution of the labor movement has been devoid of benefit to the toiler. Such a contention would not bear a moment's examination. With all its imperfections and mismanagement; notwithstanding all that it has suffered through treacheries, jealousies, and selfishness, the organization of working men and working women throughout the world has already been the means of augmenting, to a degree well-nigh incalculable, the well-being of mankind. We have half realized that in unity is strength, and that total disintegration means a speedy return to

the horrible darkness and slavery of which remnants still abide in certain industrial plague spots of this land. We bear in mind, occasionally, that human nature is not yet so far removed from the influences of savagery and barbarism as to insure spontaneously just treatment of their fellow-men by individuals wielding wealth and power.

The need of the hour is the maintenance and bettering of organization. The harder the times, the more necessity for preserving unbroken ranks; the more languid and unreliable the leaders, the more pressing the duty of swiftly and relentlessly deposing and disgracing them. We must rely upon ourselves. The members of the administration of an organization of workers must themselves work; they are the servants, not the masters, of those whose interests they are pledged to guard and cherish. Self-reliance and self-sacrifice are the watch-words of the hour. "Leaders" must be compelled to discharge their full duties, and must be held to their strictest accountability for their acts. Those of us who follow must be true to ourselves. Each must organize his own thoughts and aspirations, and analyze his own mind. What to do for the general good, and how to do it, must constitute the subject of individual meditation. There must be temperate and tolerant general discussion and debate; a cheerful abandonment, when necessary, of personal preferences especially as to detail; a ready consideration of new proposals, no matter how humble a source, and a prompt acceptance of such as may rest upon broad, humanitarian, common-sense foundations. The spirit and evidence of brotherhood must be present, and not alone the form thereof. Good men must not quit the army under the idea that this or that organization has "outlived its usefulness;" a faulty organization is far better than none, and may often be made better than it is. Defection is a species of treachery. Every working man has enough in common with every other working man to make a joining of forces far more potent for good than is the sum total of separate individual efforts. With what satisfaction must the enemy regard our divisions, strife, squabbles, and defections!

Brothers, consider for a brief space the magnitude of this labor movement—its glorious possibilities, its far-reaching consequences. It is a social movement. Among its objects are happier domestic conditions; a brighter fireside; a higher culture of the emotions; a longer daily release from the toil of bread-winning; a more jocund gregarious existence. It is a political movement, for it aims at the lasting establishment of civic freedom and of public right. It is an educational movement, for it demands leisure and opportunity for the full development of man's faculties. It is a religious movement, for, properly understood, it appeals to the reverential within us; seeks to imbue us with due regard for the conscientious convictions of our fellow-men, and to set before us the sublime principle enunciated in that gold rule which was laid down by the great Reformer who "went about doing good" among the common people nineteen centuries ago.

It is, in short, the movement, upward and onward toward LIBERTY. To reach the goal we must possess, as men, the quality of self-reliance; and as brothers we must cultivate the virtue of self-sacrifice. These are, and ever were, the needs of the hour. With this dual war-cry the most disastrous defeat may be transformed into completest victory. Let us stand by the cause, through evil times and good, remembering the grand words of Lowell:

"For to side with truth is noble;  
While we share her wretched crust;  
Ere her cause bring fame and profit,  
And 'tis prosperous to be just."

CAREY TAYLOR.

No matter how small the union, no matter how weak in membership, no matter how forlorn may be its hopes or how depressed its membership, it is still the nucleus from which may spring at the most unexpected moment a sturdy movement to do manly battle for the elevation of the workers. As Johann Philip Becker well said: "The organization of the smallest labor union will be of more importance to the historian of the future than the battle of Sadowa or the surrender at Sedan."

## BUY UNION MADE GOODS

It is an old, well-established principle of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters for members to buy UNION LABEL GOODS in preference to other articles. And why not? If we ask fair wages for our labor, why should we buy goods made at unfair wages by others.

The Union Label in every industry is a guarantee of fair wages, decent working conditions and union labor employed.

We here give a facsimile of the Union Labels so our members may know Union Label goods and make it a point to ask for them.

## AMERICAN FEDERATION LABEL.



This Label is used on all goods made by Union men connected with Unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor where such unions have no distinctive trade label of their own. This label is printed on white paper.

## UNION BREAD.



This is the label of the Journeymen Bakers and Confectioners, under the International Union. It is printed on white paper in black ink and is pasted on each loaf of bread. It means death to long hours and low wages in bakers' slave pens underground.

## UNION BOOTS AND SHOES.



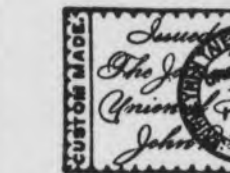
This is the joint Label of the Boot and Shoe Workers' International Union and of the Lasters' Protective Union and all other union men in the Boot and Shoe trade. It is printed in blue ink and pasted on every boot and shoe made by Union men. It guarantees the boots and shoes are not convict or prison made.

## UNION PRINTERS' LABEL.



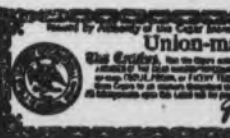
This Label is issued under authority of the International Typographical Union and of the German Typographical Union. The label is used on all newspaper and book work. It always bears the name and location of where the printing work is done.

## CUSTOM TAILORS' LABEL.



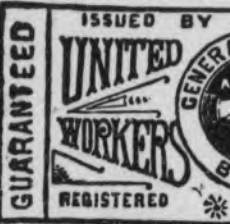
All Trades Unionists are requested to ask for the label of the Journeymen Tailors' Union, and insist on having it when they order any clothing from a merchant tailor. It is to be found in the inside breast pocket of the coat, on the under side of the buckle strap of the vest, and on the waistband lining of the pants. It is printed in black ink on white linen, with the words "Journeymen Tailors' Union of America" in red ink in the center. It means a fair price for good work.

## BLUE LABEL CIGARS.



This label is printed in black ink on light blue paper, and is pasted on the cigar-box. Don't mix it up with the U. S. Revenue label on the box as the latter is nearly of a similar color. See that the Cigar Makers' Blue Label appears on the box from which you are served. It insures you against Chinese made cigars and tenement made goods.

## UNION MADE CLOTHES.



This Label is the only positive guarantee that Ready-made Clothing, including overalls and jackets, is not made under the dreaded, disease infested tenement house and sweating system. You will find the linen label attached by machine stitching to the inside breast pocket of the coat, on the inside of the buckle strap of the vest and on the waistband lining of the pants.

## UNION MADE HATS.



This Label is about an inch and a half square and is printed on buff colored paper. It is placed on every union made hat before it leaves the workman's hands. If a dealer takes a label from one hat and places it in another, or has any detached labels in his store, do not buy from him as his labels may be counterfeit, and his hats may be the product of scab or non-union labor.

## RETAIL CLERKS' LABEL.



This is a facsimile of the badge worn by all members of the Retail Clerks' National Protective Association of the United States. See that all salesmen and clerks wear this badge and you may be sure they are union men.

## UNION MADE STOVES.



The above Label is issued by the Iron Molders' Union of North America and can be found on all union made stoves, ranges and iron castings. It is printed in black ink on white paper and pasted on all union made stoves, ranges and castings.

## TACK MAKERS' LABEL.



The Tack Makers' Union is the oldest labor organization in America. It was founded in 1824. Above is the label placed by the Society on every package of Union made tacks.



HENRY Gale, of Indianapolis, Ind., has been appointed District Organizer, vice Harry Roberts.

B. C. L. FRANKLIN, ex-president of Union 659, Albany, N. Y., on retiring from office was presented with a gold-headed cane.

REV. W. D. SIMONDS, of Battle Creek, Mich., recently gave a public lecture on "The cause of Labor Organization," under the auspices of Carpenters' Union 845.

PROF. RICHARD T. ELY, of the University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis., is making a valuable collection of labor literature, labor papers and documents, to aid him in compiling his newly revised work on "The Labor Movement in America." Those who have any printed matter concerning labor organizations should send it to Prof. Ely.

MICHAEL MULDOON, ex-secretary-treasurer of the New York State Branch of the American Federation of Labor, in retiring from office writes us: I am convinced from the time that you enlarged THE CARPENTER that you issue the most readable and best trade journal that I have come across and hence herein find my subscription.

THE WINDOW Glass Workers' Association recently agreed to loan James A. Chambers, the big glass manufacturer, the sum of \$50,000 to keep his plant running and not shut down. This is the first case in recent history where a Labor Union has loaned money to an employer.





## ALABAMA

89. MOBILE—C. Hutchisson, S. E. Cor. Spring Hill ave. and Gilbert st.  
92. " W. G. Lewis, 761 St. Louis st.  
504. MONTGOMERY—J. M. Owens.  
906. SELMA—H. F. Gettler, 919 Maxey st.

## ARKANSAS

409. HOT SPRINGS—Alfred Moore, gen. delivery.  
392. LITTLE ROCK—J. A. Robinson, 1012 Gains st.  
541. " O. L. Lucas, Box 291.  
432. PINE BLUFF—H. T. Krider, 325 Olive st.

## CALIFORNIA

47. ALAMEDA—Jacob Hoeck, 1512 R. E. ave.  
217. EUREKA—M. F. Wolford, 1135 8th st.  
332. LOS ANGELES—S. Gray, 328 Buena Vista st.  
645. PASADENA—S. A. Rene.  
235. RIVERSIDE—F. Phoenix, Box 623.  
341. SACRAMENTO—E. S. Mason, 1017 J st.  
86. SAN BERNARDINO—H. Wegner, Box 797  
SAN FRANCISCO—Secretary of District Council, W. W. Williams, 968 Mission st.  
324. N. L. Wandell, 23 Ninth st.  
204. (Ger.) Moritz Trepte, 103 Falcon ave.  
483. Guy Lathrop, 968 Mission st.  
316. SAN JOSE—G. C. Drew, 64 Gorge st.  
66. SAN RAFAEL—R. Scott, Box 673.  
238. SANTA BARBARA—E. A. Smith, 1429 Costello.  
128. SANTA CRUZ—Geo. M. Thompson, 147 Chestnut ave.  
337. STOCKTON—F. Reeve, 210 Sonora st.

## CANADA

791. BRANDON, MAN.—A. Campbell.  
85. HALIFAX, N. S.—A. Northup, 169 Morris st.  
18. HAMILTON—W. J. Frid, 26 Nelson st.  
321. HULL—(Fr.) S. Chastillon, Kings road.  
194. LONDON—E. J. Aust, 706 Dundas st.  
MONTREAL—Secretary of District Council, L. N. Thivierge, 288 Drolet st.  
134. (Fr.) S. Leveille, 240 Logan st., 3d Flat.  
311. (Fr.) S. Dupras, 486 Centre st.  
876. Allen Ramsey, 74 Aylmer st.  
666. (Fr.) A. Dagenais, 181 Mont Royal ave., Mile End.  
301. (Fr.) P. Thibert, 176 St. Germain st.  
755. NANAIMO, B. C.—John Dale, Box 75.  
38. ST. CATHERINES—Henry Bald, Louisa st.  
397. ST. JOHN, N. B.—W. F. Cronk, Adelaide st.  
37. TORONTO—D. D. McNeill, 288 Hamburg ave.  
Dovercourt Branch Office.  
617. VANCOUVER, B. C.—L. G. Doldge, Box 200.  
354. VICTORIA, B. C.—Ohas. Chislett, 181 Chatham st.  
343. WINNIPEG, MAN.—John Radford, 132 Selkirk.

## COLORADO

630. ASPEN—J. P. Walker, 620 W. Main st.  
560. COLORADO CITY—G. F. Hamill.  
515. COLORADO SPRING—M. Klemmedson, Box 442.  
65. DENVER—C. J. Hendershott, Box 427, Highlands P.O.  
289. FREMONT—O. C. Wilder, Cripple Creek.  
590. LA JUNTA—S. E. Roberts, Box 174.  
410. PUEBLO—J. B. Harner, 626 W. 14th st.  
46. TRINIDAD—E. C. Pierce, 631 N. Commercial.

## CONNECTICUT

115. BRIDGEPORT—Charles Watkins, 50 Alice st.  
364. GREENWICH—E. F. Chitt, Box 117.  
43. HARTFORD—F. C. Walz, 32 Ashley st.  
49. MERIDEN—Geo. J. Stanley, 115 Grove.  
97. NEW BRITAIN—A. A. Fuller, Cor. Chestnut and Sheffield sts.  
799. NEW HAVEN—G. E. Chipman, 406 Washington st.  
137. NORWICH—A. D. Lewis, 94 Asylum st.  
746. NORWALK—E. L. Griswold, 9 Elm st.  
610. ROCKVILLE—H. D. West, P. O. Box 1071.  
620. STAMFORD—F. G. Smith, Pond ave.  
260. WATERBURY—Joseph Sandford, Box 680.

## DELAWARE

40. WILMINGTON—D. E. Bell, 227 Monroe st.

## DIST. OF COLUMBIA

190. WASHINGTON—L. F. Burner, 1413 S st., N. W.  
581. " M. D. Bailey, 736 Sheridan av., N. W.

## FLORIDA

234. JACKSONVILLE—M. E. Dunlap, cor. Hawk and Union sts.  
605. " W. P. Johnson, 104 W. Adams st.  
74. PANAMA—W. B. Hilliard, Box 71.  
137. " (Col.) A. B. Pettway, 313 E. Chase st.  
600. TAMPA—(Col.) P. T. Slason, P. O. Box 2  
996. " T. W. Ramsey, Look Box 271.

## GEORGIA

13. ATLANTA—T. W. Hitchcock, 136 Venable st.  
123. AUGUSTA—(Col.) T. P. Lewis, 23 Marbury st.  
653. " J. L. Storey, 1109 Cumming st.  
522. DUBLIN—A. A. Cowan.  
144. MACON—J. W. Waterhouse, 1411 Third st.  
62. ROME—T. J. Moody, 418 1/2 Broad st.  
671. SAVANNAH—R. P. Jones, 115 Barnard st.  
683. (Col.)—Edw. D. Browne, 100 Price st.

## ILLINOIS

643. ALTON—C. Hellrung, 1018 E. 5th st.  
697. AUBURN—F. Richardson, 384 S. Broadway.  
432. BELLEVILLE—Chas. Dittman, 211 E. 6th st.  
583. BLOOMINGTON—W. G. Oliver, 1308 N. Livingston.  
70. BRIGHTON PARK—A. Leachance, 2158 B 39th st.  
631. CAIRO—J. O. Baldwin, 214 17th st.  
663. CANTON—C. O. Stanley, 554 S. 1st ave.  
77. CENTRALIA—Ed. Hodges.  
734. CHARLESTON—V. S. Brown.  
613. CHICAGO HEIGHTS—J. O. Mote, Box 61.  
CHICAGO—Secretary of District Council, H. McCormack, 167 Washington st., top floor.  
1. Ad. Stamm 167 E. Washington at top floor.  
21. (French) S. Sauvagesu, 67 Norton.  
22. James Haywood, 6321 Stony Island ave.  
23. D. J. Ryan, 440 Duncan Park.  
44. (Bohem.) Jacob Cejka, 830 Ashland ave.  
73. (Ger.) Math. Jungue, 383 23d st.  
231. (Scand.) E. Engborg, 121 Barclay st.  
242. (Ger.) Alex. Fries, 6210 S. Halstead St.  
290. J. E. Brooks, 1527 Milwaukee ave.  
397. (Ger.)—Jewish T. Zimon, 223 Maxwell st.  
414. Jas. Bell, 1310 Van Horn st.  
419. (Ger.) J. Suekrau, 916 W. 18th st.  
446. (Moll.) C. E. Adkins, Box 136, Gano.

521. (Stairs) Gust. Hansen, 32 No. Centre ave.  
555. (Polish) Job. Lazarski, 741 W. 17th st.  
623. Jos. Slavik, 1922 47th st.  
679. F. D. L. Austin, 90 Sholto st.  
690. (Ger.) (Mill Bench Hands) E. Welland, 36 Keith st.  
295. COLLINGSVILLE—J. M. Sauer.  
282. DANVILLE—F. Robinson, Box 997.  
788. DECATUR—G. W. Trimmer, 243 N. Water st.  
169. EAST ST. LOUIS—A. Bailey, 1817 Grand ave.  
347. EL DORADO—W. J. Martin.  
244. ELMHURST—(Ger.) Henry Stelling.  
62. ENGLEWOOD—C. F. Nugent, 634 Rosenmuller ave.  
117. EVANSTON—N. F. Hollenbeck, 1016 Maple ave.  
668. " John F. McFerran, 1122 Emerson  
553. FERNWOOD—Frank Paine.  
560. GALESBURG—P. F. Swanson, 781 E. North st.  
141. GRAND CROSSING—John Rastel, P. O. Box 592.  
279. HARVEY—D. C. Morse.  
293. HIGHLAND PARK—J. H. Zimmer.  
162. HYDE PARK—S. S. Baker, 7015 Oglesby ave.  
649. JACKSONVILLE—S. P. Carter, 742 E. Chambers.  
489. KANKAKEE—F. A. Shekey, 223 Chicago ave.  
434. KENNINGTON—(Fr.)—E. Lapolice, Box 206 Gano Cook Co.  
250. LAKE FOREST—P. H. Shiel, Box 196.  
294. LA SALLE—F. B. Elliott.  
568. LINCOLN—R. F. Poe, 527 Sixth st.  
75. MADISON—Thos. Lodge, Madison Co  
762. MOLINE—J. Swin, 2407 6th ave.  
80. MORRISLAND—J. T. Hume, Box 302.  
586. OAK PARK—Aug. Micholsky, 27 Marengo st.  
753. OLNEY—S. Russell, Box 451.  
561. OTTAWA—R. P. Spohn, 1228 Phelps st.  
740. PEKIN—Chas. Eyrse, 421 7th st.  
245. Peoria—R. W. Shuch, 206 1/2 Hancock st.  
195. PERU—David George.  
189. QUINCY—Wm. Jenner, 116 N. 10th st.  
166. ROCK ISLAND—Jos. Neufeld, 427 7th st.  
529. ROGERS PARK—J. S. North, Lock Box 21.  
199. SOUTH CHICAGO—J. C. Grantham, Box 149, Cheltenham, Cook Co.  
758. S. ENGLEWOOD—I. Thompson, Calumet P.O.  
16. SPRINGFIELD—Albert Jones, Box 784.  
495. STREATOR—F. Wilson, 305 W. Staunton st.  
120. VENTURE—Wm. Lockman, 2037 Division st., St. Louis, Mo.  
448. WAUKEGAN—L. M. Hughes, 131 Jefferson av.

## INDIANA

378. ALEXANDRIA—C. E. Wharton.  
552. ANDERSON—Perry Jordan, 77 Locust st.  
441. BRADY—H. E. Hayes, Box 733.  
261. CONERSVILLE—A. O. Moffet, 915 Sycamore st.  
494. CRAWFORDSVILLE—S. Long, 204 Whitlock av.  
808. DUNKIRK—Jas. A. Pogue.  
652. ELWOOD—J. C. Kincaid.  
EVANSVILLE—  
90. Martin Holder, 408 Jefferson ave.  
740. P. F. Nau, 1515 Fulton ave.  
472. (Pl. Mill, Mach. and B. H.) G. V. Mann, 1003 E. Mich. st.  
153. FORT WAYNE—A. S. Haag, 201 Taylor st.  
728. FRANKFORT—J. R. Davidson, N. Clay st.  
312. GAS CITY—W. Templein.  
546. GREENFIELD—Columbus Davis, Box 178.  
157. HAUGHVILLE—H. C. Tomlinson.  
95. HARTFORD CITY—S. D. Parker.  
INDIANAPOLIS—Secretary of District Council, Henry Gale, 330 W. Vermont st.  
57. (Stairs) C. M. Bookoven, 50 1/2 Clifford ave.  
60. Wm. Lindemann, 499 S. Missouri st.  
209. A. J. Mankin, 65 Eastern ave.  
446. J. M. Pruitt, 19 S. West st.  
609. (Mill) G. Cunningham, care H. Rockwood, 184 E. Vermont st.  
706. Chas. E. Perham, 287 Dillon st.  
770. JEFFERSONVILLE—L. Fogelman, 2 1/2 ignav LAFAYETTE  
215. H. G. Cole, 387 South st.  
783. (Ger.) Jacob Eberle, 133 Union st.  
656. LAWRENCEBURG—D. C. Huffman.  
744. LOGANSPORT—L. G. Kilborn, 18th & North.  
613. MADISON—W. A. Donat, 511 Walnut st.  
395. MARION—J. S. Myers, 329 E. Walnut st.  
798. MT. VERNON—Ohas Dietz, Box 822.  
592. MUNCIE—J. D. Clark, 612 W. Delaware st.  
19. NEW ALBANY—A. T. Smith, 160 W. 8th st.  
695. NORTH INDIANAPOLIS—W. F. Stultz, Box 147.  
579. PERU—C. Nelswander, 209 E. 3d st.  
756. RICHMOND—O. R. Kennedy, 37 S. 7th st.  
296. SHELBYVILLE—L. F. Bradenburgh.  
629. SOUTH BEND—Geo. Lesber, Box 658.  
48. TERRE HAUTE—S. Hutten, 312 S. 14th st.  
255. Tipton—F. E. Neal.  
658. VINCENT—Allen Greenhood, 416 Locust st.  
681. WABASH—Arthur Campbell.

## IOWA

534. BURLINGTON—C. H. Davis, 819 Arch st.  
564. DAVENPORT—W. C. Meyers, 924 Harrison st.  
68. DES MOINES—A. Y. Swayne, 1013 Day st.  
" (Mill) John Kratch, 10th and Shaw sts.  
678. DUBUQUE—M. R. Hogan, 299 7th st.  
81. FT. MADISON—C. E. Peoples, 614 Park st.  
700. KEOKUK—E. Lindstrand, 1327 Orleans st.  
767. OTTUMWA—R. E. Anawalt, 1672 Willard st., S. Ottumwa.  
721. SIOUX CITY—Fred. Kemp, 1412 Myrtle st.

## KANSAS

499. LEAVENWORTH—Geo. McCaully, 5th and Seneca sts.  
646. PITTSBURGH—H. C. Woodard.  
156. TOPPEKA—O. R. Gardner, Box 346.

## KENTUCKY

712. COVINGTON—H. M. Levi, 28 E. Robins ave.  
776. " Harry Power, 1043 Banklick st.  
785. (German) Ben. Kampen, 262 W. 13th st.  
641. DAYTON—James Hosking.  
632. GEORGETOWN—L. E. Mattingly, Box 721.  
259. HENDERSON—E. W. Smith, 512 Fagan st.  
442. HOPKINSVILLE—W. O. Hall.  
71. LEXINGTON—(Col.) W. T. Dinwiddle, 202 W. 2d st.  
626. " B. Broadus, 161 E. Main st.  
LOUISVILLE—Secretary of District Council, L. G. Bright, 1314 W. Main st.  
7. J. G. Martin, 417 E. Gray st.  
103. H. S. Huffman, 1403 Twenty-second st.  
214. (Ger.) Ed. Haas, 431 22nd st.  
729. (Car) Butler Leebolt, 1715 Hancock st.  
406. LUDLOW—A. D. McMillan, Box 136.  
597. MIDDLETOWN—H. Ruby.  
820. NEWPORT—(Mill) S. Schell, 1031 Columbia.  
698. " J. W. Crupper, 720 Central ave.  
384. OWENSBORO—E. R. Ford, 109 E. Clay st.  
201. PADUCAH—W. B. Williams, 906 Jackson st.  
576. PARIS—W. B. Nickles.  
701. WINCHESTER—J. W. Crone, Box 46.

## LOUISIANA

809. LAKE CHARLES—Geo. D. Price  
NEW ORLEANS—Secretary of District Council, J. J. Sullivan, 706 St. Thomas st.  
76. J. J. Becker, 436 Second st.  
249. F. D. Ross, 678 Constance st.

624. A. Plessey, 598 N. Robertson st.  
704. Hy. Haffner, 132 Toledano st.  
782. (Mill) C. A. Bertrand, Sr., 237 N. Derbigny st.  
789. John Salzer, 612 Villere st.  
45. SHREVEPORT—Peter Garson, Box 239.

## MAINE

148. BAE HARBOR—J. O. Pettingill, Box 311.  
568. GARDINER—J. S. Moore, Box 467.  
407. LEWISTON—A. M. Flagg, 94 Spring st. Auburn  
344. PORTLAND—L. W. Whitcomb, 62 Anderson.  
339. ROCKLAND—Robt. Sylvester, 4 Willow st.  
595. WATERVILLE—E. S. Hutchins, 13 Percival st.

## MARYLAND

29. BALTIMORE—Wm. H. Keenan, 1137 E Fayette st.  
44. (Ger.) H. B. Schroeder, 505 N. Wolf st.

## MASSACHUSETTS

- State District Council—Secretary, D. Maloney, 6 Parker st., Cambridge, Mass.  
627. ALLSTON—Henry Appleby, 24 Riverdale st.  
BOSTON—Secretary of District Council, J. E. Potts, 225 London st., E. Boston:  
33. H. P. Slevins, 1570 Tremont st., Roxbury.  
56. (Jewish.) J. Mendilson, 24 Norman st.  
549. (Shop Hands) W. S. Jardine, Hotel Richmond, Somerville.  
553. F. J. Sullivan, 8 Madison av., Charlestown.  
561. Geo. Clark, 15 Everett st., Allston.  
682. (Framers) Harry Crisp, 44 Commonwealth av.  
66. BROOKLINE—J. A. Walsh, 16 Washington st.  
133. CAMBRIDGE—D. Maloney, 6 Parker st.  
304. " A. S. McLeod, 56 Mt. Auburn st.  
118. EAST BOSTON—J. E. Potts, 225 London st.  
129. FALL RIVER—(Fr.) H. Richard, 61 Jencks st.  
403. " Jas. Walton, 30 8th st.  
390. FITCHBURG—V. Weatherbee, 96 Green st.  
971. FRANKLIN—J. Hussey, Box 387.  
389. GLOUCESTER—H. W. Davis, 138 M. plewood av.  
62. HAVERHILL—P. D. Oass, 222 Winter st.  
424. HINGHAM—Colin Campbell, Box 113.  
455. HOLYOKE—M. D. Sullivan, 109 Sargent st.  
503. " (Fr.) George Savile, 291 Chestnut  
663. " (German) Henry Fisher, 265 Park st.  
400. HUDSON—Geo. E. Bryant, Box 125.  
195. HYDE PARK—E. Daly, 54 Loring st.  
111. LAWRENCE—James McLaren, 14 Water st.  
555. LEOMINSTER—Chas. E. Record, 36 Greenst.  
595. LOWELL—Frank Kappler, 203 Lincoln st.  
103. LYNN—M. L. Delano, 103 Lewis st.  
221. MARLBOROUGH—R. H. Roach, Box 61.  
154. MARLBORO—W. Myrer, 37 Huntington ave.  
192. NATICK—P. A. Annis, 18 Oakland st.  
409. NEW BEDFORD—C. G. Francis, 179 Mill st.  
276. NEWTON—Wm. Boucher, 16 Rockland st.  
124. NEWTON CENTRE—Andrew Davis, Box 215.  
193. NORTH ADAMS—Jos. Boulanger, 37 Witt st.  
308. NORTH EASTON—August Ledin, Box 185.  
727. NORTHAMPTON—John Grenier, 42 Walnut st.  
485. NORWOOD—Jas. Hadden, Box 424.  
417. QUINCY—A. O. Brown, Box 136, Wallaston.  
625. ROSLINDALE—C. W. Conner, 76 Burch st.  
67. ROXBURY—Wm. Buchanan, 69 Bowers st.  
140. SALEM—F. A. Everts, 17 Cross st.  
702. SAXONVILLE—John Thompson, Box 105.  
24. SOMERVILLE—Ira Doughty, 6 Carlton st.  
220. S. FRAMINGHAM—Irvine Mank.  
95. SPRINGFIELD—(French) I. Bassette, Box 766.  
554. " G. C. Elmer, 414 Central st.  
491. STOUTON—F. O. Fowler, Box 568.  
574. TAUNTON—D. O. King, 10 Gen. Cobb.  
216. WALTHAM—Jas. Millen, 121 Pine st.  
426. WEST NEWTON—B. F. Ryan.  
320. WYOMOUTH—E. J. Pratt, Weymouth Heights  
98. WORCESTER—C. D. Fiske, 720 Main st.

## MEXICO

293. C. P. Diaz—J. H. Morgan, Box 109, Eagle Pass, Texas.

## MICHIGAN

345. BATTLE CREEK—A. McKenzie, 311 North av.  
695. BENTON HARBOR—O. E. Jenkins, Box 721.  
418. CHARLOTTE—Stephen Wolrath.  
DETROIT—Secretary of District Council, 10. Austin Stowell, 181 Franklin st.  
421. T. S. Jordan, 427 Beaumont ave.  
689. C. H. Gibbings, 877 Beaubien st.  
255. JACKSON—Henry Behan, 208 Deyo st.  
184. LAKE LINDEN—Geo. W. Guilford, Box 678.  
213. LANSING—A. Morse, 745 Kalamazoo st., W.  
502. LUDINGTON—R. Von Sprecken, Box 233.  
450. MANISTEE—Wm. Blodgett, 808 Maple st.  
100. MUSKEGON—Henry Katz, 167 Muskegon ave.  
123. OWASSO—J. B. Collins, 205 S. Oak st.  
SAGINAW—Sec. of D. C. J. Anderson, 127 N. Park st.  
163. J. T. Bayley, 2401 S. Jefferson ave., E. S.  
248. (Mill) L. Maier, 131 Barnard av., W. S.  
334. H. Kober, 121 S. Third st., E. S.  
466. (Ger.) John Leidlein, 912 Walnut st., E. S.  
528. WYANDOTTE—Francis Sutliff.

## MINNESOTA

661. DULUTH—John Knox, 16 15th ave. W.  
366. " (Scand.) P. Helgemo, 2309 W. Fifth st.  
569. GRAND RAPIDS—W. Fortier, Box 41.  
411. MINNEAPOLIS—Carl Enger, 3214 9th st. So.  
87. ST. PAUL—Aug. J. Metzger, 423 Rondo st.  
362. WINONA—Chas. Volz, 464 E. Broadway.

## MISSISSIPPI

749. MERIDIAN—J. H. Callaway.  
496. VICKSBURG—Frank Curtis, 509 Jackson st.

## MISSOURI

519. BENTON STATION—O. E. Nicholson, 6978 Arthur av., St. Louis.  
573. HANNIBAL—J. F. Vandament, 1200 Union st., S. S.  
160. KANSAS CITY—W. A. Lockman, 709 Moody av.  
648. LOUISIANA—John Angle.  
98. SEDALIA—G. D. Taylor, 108 N. Vermont st.  
577. SPRINGFIELD—J. H. Hoselton, 1515 N. Grant Station A.  
430. ST. JOSEPH—A. L. Curtiss, 2007 James st.  
ST. LOUIS—Secretary of District Council, V. S. Lamb, 4215 Sarpy ave.  
4. Geo. J. Swank, 4816 E. Easton ave.  
5. (Ger.) J. Burkhard, 2222 S. 18th st.  
12. (Ger.) Edw. Oppeland, 2511 Rauschenback av.  
113. James Shene, 1416 Tower Grove ave.  
246. (Ger.) D. Fluergel, 2619 N. 20th st.  
257. T. Parshall, 5532 Wells av.  
270. Otto Schulz, 3922 Easton av.  
395. (Mill) Paul Garner, 6043 Shaw ave.  
423. (Ger.) F. P. Bohlen, 4661 North Market st.  
518. (Ger.) Henry Thiele, 2112 De Kalb st.  
573. (Stair Bldrs.) Wm. G. Tiedemann, 2014 Lemp ave.  
604. (Millwrights)—F. D. Snowden, 4126 Hall pl.  
699. F. W. Pierce, 2622 Lucas ave.  
784. (Ger. Mill) P. A. Laux, 2307 Gravois ave.

## MONTANA

88. ANAconda—C. W. Starr.  
113. BUTTE CITY—H. F. Lapiet, Box 628.  
396. GREAT FALLS—A. J. Emmerton.  
290. HELENA—J. H. Schwalen, 643 Third st.

## NEBRASKA

573. LINCOLN—W. O. Hartquert, 2705 E. st.  
OMAHA—Secretary District Council, C. Reinhardt, 918 N. Twenty-seventh st.  
651. (Ger.) R. Ruppert, 2016 Martha st.  
685. (Danish) R. Jacobsen, Atlantic Hotel, S Omaha.  
427. Thos. McKay, 2623 Franklin st.

## NEW HAMPSHIRE

233. CONCORD—D. B. Dow, Box 630.  
118. MANCHESTER—S. Thomas, 65 Douglass st.  
585. PORTSMOUTH—E. C. Frye, 2 Rock st.

## NEW JERSEY

760. ASSURY PARK—Henry P. Gant, Box 897.  
517. ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS—W. B. Leonard, Box 138.  
486. BAYONNE—A. H. Yeomans, 677 Ave. D.  
121. BRIDGETON—J. H. Reeves, 76 Vine st.  
30. CAMDEN—T. E. Peterson, 337 Mechanic st.  
388. DOVER—L. G. Pott.  
167. ELIZABETH—H. Zimmermann, 347 Fay av., So. Eliz.  
687. " (Ger.) F. Kessler, 637 Fulton st.  
647. ENGLEWOOD—Paul Fethelm.  
391. HOBOKEN—F. Stelgleiter, 109 Garden st.  
265. HACKENSACK—T. Heath, Box 38.  
HUDSON COUNTY—D. C. Secretary, Robt. Rath, 936 Park av., Hoboken.  
482. JERSEY CITY—A. L. Brown, 192 Duncan ave., Jersey City Heights.  
94. (J. O. Heights) D. K. Hadsall, 494 Central av.  
151. LONG BRANCH—Geo. W. Awaits.  
232. MILBURN—J. H. White, Short Hills.  
305. MILLVILLE—B. C. Ingersoll, 207 E. Broad st.  
638. MORRISTOWN—W. F. Barkman, Lock Box 163.  
119. NEWARK—S. L. Oole, 111 Second st., Harrison.  
172. (Ger.) A. Brenner, 594 S. 12th st.  
415. (Ger.) Andrew Rager, 68 Ann st.  
602. OCEANIC—Zach. T. Alas, Box 70.  
477. ORANGE—L. Fiesler, 390 Central av.  
325. PATERSON—P. E. Van Houten, 713 E. 37th st.  
490. PASSAIC—Frank Wentink, Box 122.  
399. PHILLIPSBURG—Wm. Hodge, cor. Mulberry and Spring Garden sts., Easton, Pa.  
155. PLAINFIELD—Wm. H. Lurger, 94 Westervelt ave.  
665. SOMERVILLE—Joseph Barass.  
456. SUMMIT—E. D. Latham, Box 463.  
31. TRENTON—O. B. Gaston, 1 Hudson st.  
543. TOWN OF UNION—Geo. Klarman, 509 Spring st., W. Hoboken.  
642. WEST HOBOKEN—Michael Beahm, 417 High Point ave.

## NEW YORK

- ALBANY—Secretary of District Council, D. P. Kirwin, 43 Myrtle av.  
274. Thos. McNeill, 16 Partition st., E.  
659. (Ger.) Alex. Rickett, 416 Elk st.  
6. AMSTERDAM—Herbert Clark, Perkins st.  
453. AUBURN—W. W. Gillespie, 119 E. Genesee.  
131. BINGHAMTON—C. H. Torrey, Box 993.  
219. " E. V. Reynolds, 40 Howard av.  
BROOKLYN—Secretary of District Council, W. Cheriton, 348 Livingston st.  
109. M. A. Maher 51 Irving Pl.  
147. W. F. Gregory, 1515 Atlantic ave.  
175. Wm. A. Ward, 140 Norman ave.  
247. Chas. Monroe, 16 St. Mark's ave.  
258. H. P. Culver, 17 Cornelia st.  
291. (Ger.) F. Kramer, 231 Troutman st.  
351. Peter Morch, 871 Jefferson ave.  
387. Chas. H. Richardson, Box R., Flatbush, N. Y.  
451. Wm. Carroll, 792 Bergen st.  
471. Fred. Brandt, 465 5th ave.  
657. (Millwrights) W. E. Kelk, 12 Butler st.  
639. A. B. Wiles, 249 48th st.  
BUFFALO—Secretary of District Council, R. Harry, 203 Front av.  
9. W. H. Wreggitt, 56 Trinity st.  
365. (Ger.) Chris. Forbach, 113 French st.  
374. E. O. Yokom, 19 Ferguson ave.  
440. W. O. Smith, 47 Alexander place.  
802. E. M. Rathburn, 1894 Niagara st.  
99. COHOCOS—A. Van Arman, 23 George st.  
640. COLLEGE POINT—Chas. Krampe, Jr.  
581. CORNWALL-ON-HUDSON—E. Decker, Box 282.  
805. CORTLAND—J. M. Harrison, 5 Crandall st.  
315. ELMIRA—E. M. Snyder, 761 E. Market  
323. FISHKILL-ON-HUDSON—Jas. Hayes, Matteawan, N. Y.  
714. FLUSHING—Fred S. Field, 154 New Locust st.  
500. GLEN COVE, L. I., Geo. Montfort.  
229. GLENS FALLS—Ira Van Dusen, 86 Sanford st.  
670. HERKIMER—Geo. Getman.  
149. IRVINGTON—Alex. H. Smith, Box 157.  
608. ITHACA—A. F. Nye, 33 Fayette st.  
407. JAMAICA, L. I.—M. Seibert.  
251. KINGSTON—J. Deyo Chipp.  
291. LITTLE FALLS—J. E. House, 89 Burwell st.  
150. MIDDLETOWN—W. R. Rodgers, Watkins ave.  
498. MT. VERNON—S. Budd, 48 N. 8th ave.  
106. NEW BRIGHTON, S. I.—F. E. Salfelder, 52 Richmond Turnpike.  
301. NEWBURGH—S. M. Wilcox, 144 Benwick st.  
271. NEW DORP, S. I.—Louis Delmar, Jr.  
42. NEW ROCHELLE—P. McGeough, 7 Division st.  
507. NEWTOWN, L. I.—J. B. Way, Corona P.O., L.I.  
NEW YORK—Secretary of District Council, D. F. Featherston, 243 W. 123d st.  
51. John J. Hewitt, 705 E. 145th st.  
63. John F. Leahy, 180 E. 117th st.  
64. J. U. Lounsbury, Hudson Bldg., 301 W. 37th  
200. (Jewish) John Goldfarb, 213 Madison st.  
840. A. Watt, Jr., 929 Columbus ave.  
382. H. Seymour, 1390 3d ave., care Sta. K. 180 E. 86th st.  
467. (Scand.) O. Kranig, 511 E. 75th st.  
464. (Ger.) Carl Muller, 1123 Intervale ave.  
468. Rd. Bartlette, 670 7th ave.  
473. J. Hepburn, 116 Bank st.  
478. J. G. Flaeger, 1167 Washington ave.  
497. (Ger.) Ch. Greger, 512 E. 8th st



**SYRACUSE—**  
 15. (Ger.) M. G. Rapp, 221 Grumback ave.  
 565. John R. Ryan, 1215 Mulberry st.  
 814. TARRYTOWN—D. Page, North Tarrytown.  
 78. TROY—Robt. Laurie, Box 145.  
 125. UTICA—G. W. Griffiths, 240 Dudley ave.  
 580. WATERTOWN—David Schantz, 10 William st.  
 233. WAVELEY—E. S. Gregory, Box 175.  
 252. WEST TROY—Charles Angus, 121 3d st.  
 747. WHITE PLAINS—Elbert Banks.  
 593. WILLIAMS BRIDGE—John Edgley, Box 8.  
 273. YONKERS—Chas. Gorton, 142 Ashburton ave.

**NORTH DAKOTA.**  
 174. GRAND FORKS—R. S. Tyler, 1201 N. Third st.

**OHIO**  
 84. AKRON—J. Glass, 111 E. Thornton st.  
 183. BARBERTON—J. H. Smith, New Portage.  
 17. BELLAIR—Geo. W. Curtis, Box 20.  
 170. BRIDGEPORT—John A. Fawcett.  
 501. BUCYRUS—J. A. Fink.  
 143. CANTON—Keller Huff, 87 Charles st.  
 886. CHILLICOTHE—W. D. Taylor, 196 Hirt st.  
 CINCINNATI—Secretary of District Council,  
 M. A. Clements, 134 Clark st.  
 2. D. Fisher, 475 Walnut st.  
 209. (Ger.) August Weiss, 359 Freeman ave.  
 324. (Ship Carp.) J. A. Hamilton, 520 E. Front.  
 327. (Mill.) Geo. Marshall, 457 Main st.  
 481. (Stairs) J. M. Cronin, 923 Washington ave.,  
 Newport, Ky.

628. A. Berger, 227 Fergus st., Station A.  
 664. (East End.)—A. J. Haines, Delta ave., Sta. C.  
 667. Theo. Goodwin, 52 Symmes st., Station D.  
 676. John N. Flagus, 919 Vine st.  
 681. F. W. Daganer, 498 W. Liberty st.  
 683. C. Quick, Glenway ave, Price Hill.  
 692. F. Walber, 87 Liddell st., Fairmount.  
 713. (Mill & Elevator Bldgs.) W. L. McGrew, 28  
 Mickin ave.

CLEVELAND—Secretary of District Council,  
 Vincent Havin, 158 Superior st., Room 11  
 11. A. M. Blair, 26 Sayles st.  
 39. (Bohem.) Fr. Divoky, 85 Petrie st.  
 161. H. L. Ellacott, 161 Seelye ave.  
 234. (Ger.) Wm. Kampke, 52 Norwood st.  
 241. A. O. McKerson, 370 Pearl st.  
 393. (Ger.) Theo. Wehrlich, 16 Parker ave.  
 449. (Ger.) Fred. Albrecht, 21 Brooklyn st.  
 461. H. J. Riggs, 84 Sayles st.  
 632. (Boh.) Wm. Mares, 1372 Central ave.  
 281. COLLEGE HILL—H. Cummings.  
 COLUMBUS—Secretary of District Council,  
 H. A. Goddard, 269 No. 17th st.

61. A. C. Welch, 762 W. Broad st.  
 826. John Gahan, 958 Leonard ave.  
 850. (North side) G. A. Ward, 24 Hunt ave.  
 589. CONNEAUT—C. E. Sanders.  
 DAYTON—Secretary of District Council, S.  
 G. Mathers, 23 Catherine st.

104. W. C. Smith, 1020 Wayne ave.  
 302. (Mill.) A. Fisherling, N. Milburn st., N. D.  
 846. (Ger.) Jos. Wirth, 311 Clover st.  
 896. (Car Bldg.) Geo. Frenner, 588 Herman st.  
 187. DEFIANCE—Walter Lambert, 315 Seneca st.  
 677. DELAWARE—C. A. Rubrecht, 41 Hill st.  
 776. DELHI—James Slattery, Home City.  
 828. EAST LIVERPOOL—J. D. Wylie, Box 634.  
 152. FINDLAY—A. D. Neumeier, Box 491.  
 202. FOSTORIA—J. H. Falser, 722 W. Center st.  
 644. GREENVILLE—G. W. Hamilton, Box 519.  
 637. HAMILTON—Wm. Hammerle, 212 Ross st.  
 636. IRONTON—W. A. Argo, 332 S. 5th st.  
 267. LIMA—J. Vansweringen, 712 S. Main st.  
 485. LOCKLAND—(Mill.) F. S. Mosstellar, Sharon-  
 ville, Hamilton Co.

708. " Chas. E. Hurlst, Box 182.  
 369. MADISONVILLE—A. Zoll, Box 202.  
 855. MARIETTA—J. W. Pores'er, 406 Mulberry st.  
 14. MARTIN'S FERRY—L. I. Shipman.  
 338. MASSILLON—John Smith, 249 E. North st.  
 735. MIDDLETOWN—Jacob O. Kern, Heno, O.  
 903. MILFORD—W. A. Elston, Box 177.  
 735. NELSONVILLE—John Sidwill.  
 705. NORWOOD—A. E. Best, Ivanhoe av., Norwood,  
 Cincinnati.

443. PRIMA—Theo. Ayers, P. O. Box 207.  
 680. POMEROY—J. M. Fowler, Mason City, W. Va.  
 437. PORTSMOUTH—Chas. Thomas, 110 Campbell  
 708. SAEK—Wm. Bousal, 371 W. Main st.  
 107. SANDUSKY—H. Harmon, 1223 Columbus ave.  
 384. SPRINGFIELD—W. B. Knisley, 315 Linden ave.  
 186. STEUBENVILLE—D. H. Peterson, 706 Adam.  
 243. TIFFIN—A. Weigle, 151 Sycamore st.  
 TOLEDO—Sec. District Council, E. G. Mc-  
 Fillen, 233 Webster st.

25. A. Smith, Room 6 Law Building.  
 188. (Ger.) Chas. Loiz, 1715 Lagrange st.  
 476. (E. Side.) F. Zentgraf, 683 Oswald st.  
 412. WARREN—Jos. W. Mease, 136 Belmont st.  
 792. WASHINGTON COURT HOUSE—R. Meesmore,  
 649 N. North st.  
 171. YOUNGSTOWN—J. P. Anderson, 518 Ford ave.  
 716. ZANESVILLE—Fred. Kappes, Central ave.,  
 10th Ward.

**OKLAHOMA TERRITORY**  
 393. OKLAHOMA CITY, O. T.—W. A. Hudless,  
 331 Noble ave.  
 694. PERRY—J. T. Nobbe.

**OREGON**  
 620. ASTORIA—Jacob Frey, Box 443.  
 50. PORTLAND—David Henderson, Box 548.

**PENNSYLVANIA**  
 ALLEGHENY CITY—  
 311. C. L. Mohney, 70 Wilson ave.  
 387. (Ger.) Robert Gramberg, 206 Spring Garden.  
 467. ALTOONA—H. R. Haines, 347 Walnut ave.  
 551. BANGOR—Whitfield Swayze.  
 246. BRAVER FALLS—A. Burry, Box 611, New  
 Brighton.

655. BELL VERNON—G. W. Engle, Box 55.  
 492. BELLVUE—M. J. Loftus, Stokes ave., Brad-  
 dock.

189. BRADDOCK—J. F. Theurer, 612 Washington st.  
 560. BRADFORD—C. F. Cummings, 1 Main st.,  
 Rooms 11 and 12.

223. BUTLER—H. G. Keil, 170 Oak st.  
 728. CARBONDALE—Fred Bluman, 21 Thorn st.  
 207. CHESTER—Eber S. Rigby, 240 E. Fifth st.

408. COBAPOLIS—J. M. Moore, Box 4.  
 690. DUQUESNE—Chas. Stauffer, Box 8.  
 290. EASTON—Frank P. Horn, 914 Butler st.

116. ERID—John Moore, 228 E. 12th st.  
 432. FRANKFORD—J. R. Nace, 6610 Edmund st.  
 Tacony.

461. FRANKLIN—R. L. McIntyre.  
 123. GREENMANTOWN—J. E. Martin, 58 W. Duval st.  
 442. GREENSBURG—Adam Blonecker, 236 Concord

396. GREENVILLE—M. M. Schout.  
 287. HARRISBURG—G. W. Diehl, 1223 Herr st.  
 298. HOMETRAD—J. A. Wolf, Box 473.

356. JENNETT—J. G. Baker, Penn Station.  
 794. JERMYN—Thos. McDermott, Box J.  
 690. JOHNSTOWN—Eugene Dwyer, 205 Franklin st.

110. KITTANNING—C. F. Boney, Box 431.  
 208. LANCASTER—O. Hensell, 34 New Holland av.  
 485. LOCK HAVEN—W. D. Tidlow, Flemington,  
 Clinton Co.

177. McKENNEY—U. G. Boyer, 819½ Walnut st.  
 481. MARYSVILLE—R. E. McKinley, Mansfield  
 Valley.

554. MEADVILLE—P. F. Kelling, 287 State st.  
 278. MERCER—J. D. Boyd.

333. NEW KENSINGTON—W. J. Laughlin, Box 272.  
 206. NEW CASTLE—W. W. McCleary, 238 Harbor  
 PHILADELPHIA—

8. Chas. Hardican, 1222 Columbia ave.  
 227. (Kensington) Chas. L. Spangler, 2164 Sargear  
 238. (Ger.) H. C. Schneider, 116 Pomona Terrace,  
 Germantown, Pa.

359. (Mill) J. Duerlinger, Jr., 2432 N. Fourth st.  
 PITTSBURGH—Secretary of District Council  
 W. P. Patton, 61 Mahan ave.

142. H. G. Schomaker, 126 Webster st., Alleg.  
 164. (Ger.) Adolph Bats, 131 12th st., S. S.  
 165. (E. End) F. B. Denman, 47 Inwood st., B. B.

230. W. F. Willock, 119 Bausman st., Knoxville  
 885. (W. End) E. F. Beck, Box 42 W. E. Station.  
 402. (Ger.) Ludwig Pauker, 1310 Breed st., S. S.

737. Wm. R. Kirk, 11 Southern ave.  
 415. PITTSBURGH—A. M. Haggerty, 320 Franklin st.  
 145. PITTSBURGH—Wm. Evans.

336. READING—T. Kinsinger, 1107 Greenwich st.  
 368. ROCHESTER—A. N. Gutermuth, Box 152.  
 SCRANTON—Secretary District Council,  
 A. T. Maloney, 311 Putnam st.

563. S. B. Price, 101 No. Filmore ave.  
 718. Geo. Steenback, 908 Oxford st.  
 751. Fred. Dewitt, 1219 Short ave.

184. S. SCRANTON—(Ger.) T. Straub, Rear 109 S.  
 Main ave., Scranton.  
 37. SHAMOKIN—H. A. L. Smink, 510 E. Camero

268. SHARON—L. B. Craig, 5½ W. State st.  
 185. SHARPSBURG—W. C. Pfusch.  
 514. SHARPSVILLE—W. Reichard, Box 170.

276. TARENTUM—T. C. Miller, Box 267.  
 459. UNIONTOWN—W. S. Koons, 18 Morgantown  
 480. WASHINGTON—E. B. Young, Call Box 343.  
 102. WILKES-BARRE—A. H. Ayers, 51 Penn st.

266. WILLIAMSPORT—L. F. Irwin, 441 Hepburn st.  
 191. YORK—Ed. Mickley, 19 N. Penn st.

**RHODE ISLAND**  
 176. NEWPORT—P. B. Dawley, Jr., 693 Thames st.  
 342. PAWTUCKET—Henry Bell.  
 94. PROVIDENCE—Geo. Nuttall, 27 Geneva st.

759. WESTERLY—Wm. Thomas, 55 Grove st.

**SOUTH CAROLINA**  
 52. CHARLESTON—(Col.) R. H. Bollinger, 62 Bo-  
 yard st.

69. COLUMBIA—(Col.) C. A. Thompson, 106 East  
 Tallor st.

**TENNESSEE**  
 253. KNOXVILLE—A. W. Manlove, 2533 Michigan  
 ave.

394. MEMPHIS—C. F. Callahan, Estelle P. O.  
 463. NASHVILLE—J. W. Senior, 7 Miller st.  
 766. " E. B. Parson, 1012 N. Market st.

**TEXAS**  
 300. AUSTIN—J. C. Miller, P. O. Box 636.  
 781. CORPUSCANA—W. C. Chilcoat, 311 E. 1st ave.

198. DALLAS—O. L. Wiley, Box 299.  
 371. DENISON—H. B. Chase, 603 W. Day st.  
 444. EL PASO—J. M. Campbell, 617 St. Vrain st.

277. FT. WORTH—A. Krause, 908 Stella st.  
 811. GAINESVILLE—J. P. Johnson, 617 Denison st.  
 526. GALVESTON—Chas. Sherwood, care Y. M. C.

" (Ger.) John Beck, 1604 O½ st.  
 114. HOUSTON—M. E. Leach, 1510 Walker ave.  
 414. HOUSTON HEIGHTS—J. McCrory.

539. PARIS—S. W. Sutherland, Lock Box 183.  
 367. SAN ANTONIO—O. H. Schoemacher, 1002 S.  
 Pecora st.

460. " (Ger.) T. Jaenig, 1111, E. Commerce  
 783. SHERMAN—W. J. Cherry, 471 N. Branch st.  
 622. WACO—A. F. Hurley, Box 489.

599. WAXAHATCHIE—J. H. Rogers.  
 628. WICHITA FALLS—G. H. Martin.

**UTAH**  
 283. SALT LAKE CITY—Geo. B. Stum, 813 W. 4th,  
 So. St.

**VERMONT**  
 512. BELLOWS FALLS—Sidney Howard, Box 683.  
 329. RUELINGTON—Jos. Childs, 22 North st.

59. RUTLAND—A. Persaw, 1 East st.  
 610. ST. JOHNSBURY—A. J. Dutil, 4 North ave.

**VIRGINIA**  
 285. NORFOLK—W. E. Holladay, 108 Fenchurch st.  
 781. PORTSMOUTH—L. W. G. Scory, 309 4th st.

132. RICHMOND—Wm. H. Gaul, 606 Albemarle st.  
 262. " (Col.) J. B. Mason, 704 Clark st.

**WASHINGTON**  
 743. ABERDEEN—A. C. Little.  
 542. OLYMPIA—H. Hall.

551. SEATTLE—Geo. W. Boyce, Box 1450.

**WEST VIRGINIA**  
 511. CHARLESTON—J. L. Jones, Box 599.  
 608. CHARLESTON—Chas. H. Grim, Box 289.

236. CLARKSBURG—J. H. Ridenour, Box 8.  
 619. ELKINS—D. R. Martin, Box 201.  
 423. FAIRMONT—I. N. Robinson, Pa'tine.

516. GRANTON—C. F. Burk, Box 304.  
 719. HUNTINGTON—T. E. Gilkison, 1829 4th ave  
 577. MARTINSBURG—Geo. L. Schoppert.

524. MOUNDVILLE—L. S. Jackson.  
 563. PARKERSBURG—A. N. Pinn.  
 426. WHEELING—Saml. Patterson, Box 243.

5. WHEELING—A. L. Bauer, 1619 Jacob st.

**WISCONSIN**  
 579. ASHLAND—B. Zehren, 520 E. 7th ave.  
 128. EAU CLAIRE—Aug. Schreiber, 632 Putnam st.

583. GREEN BAY—J. C. King.  
 182. JANESVILLE—O. Anderson, 121 Chatham st.  
 835. LA CROSSE—E. H. Muth, 202 W. ave., N.

130. MADISON—T. C. Dohr, 213 Lake st.  
 MILWAUKEE—Secretary of District Council  
 John Bettendorf, 755 7th ave.

30. (Ger.) Wm. Hubilitz, 749 18th st.  
 223. (Ger.) Wm. Arens, 609 Nat. ave.  
 290. (Ger.) Hugo Knepel, 1009 9th st.

907. A. Noelsken, 627 5th ave.  
 518. (Ger.) F. Schuerer, 695 24th st.  
 622. Herm. Bahr, care of B. Zautke, 1131 Teu-  
 tonia ave.

572. C. T. Milice, 715 Clyborn st.  
 508. Theo. Dembinski, 825 Eleventh ave.  
 472. No. LA CROSSE—F. Pederson, 2042 Maine st.

634. OSHKOSH—John Euler, 875 Bowen st.  
 804. RACINE—(Ger.) J. A. Botsford, 1113 N. Wis. st.  
 607. SHEBOYGAN—(Ger.) Carl Huebner, 720  
 Georgia st.

182. WAUWATON—Louis Erickson.

**THE CARPENTERS in Blackburn, Eng-**  
 land, are out on a strike and are locked  
 out on the Clyde on account of the eight-  
 hour agitation. The General Union of  
 Carpenters of Great Britain have each a  
 three-pence levy per quarter for Organi-  
 zers, payable in March next.

WILLIAM WATKIN, General Secretary of  
 the General Union of Carpenters of Eng-  
 land, has been made Magistrate or Jus-  
 tice of the Peace in Liverpool. At  
 Wigan he was presented with a hand-  
 some, costly testimonial of the esteem of  
 his trade union friends, that he had been  
 advanced to the magistracy.

## WOE TO THE ROBBERS.

Then woe to the robbers who gather  
 In fields where they never have sown;  
 Who have stolen the jewels from labor,  
 And builded to Mammon a throne.

For the throne of their gold shall be crumbled,  
 And the scepter be swept from his hand,  
 And the heart of the haughty be humbled,  
 And a servant be chief in the land.

For the Lord of the harvest hath said it,  
 Whose lips never uttered a lie,  
 And His prophets and poets have read it,  
 In symbols of earth and of sky;

That to him who hath reveled in plunder  
 Till the angel of conscience is dumb,  
 The shock of the earthquake and thunder,  
 And tempest and torrent shall come.

## THE CRIME OF CRIMES.

On Dec. 16, 1881, Senator Voorhees, of  
 Indiana, made his great speech in the  
 United States Senate in favor of free  
 coinage and against contraction of the  
 currency. The following is an extract:  
 "Sir, in the entire catalogue of crimes  
 against human society not one can be  
 found so awful in all its consequences,  
 both immediate and remote, as a govern-  
 ment commits when it deliberately destroys  
 the money of its own citizens. Wherever  
 in all the regions of time such measures  
 have been accomplished, the horrors of  
 history have taken place. No shrinkage  
 in the amount of money, no contraction  
 of the currency in the hands of the people,  
 was ever enforced by law to any consider-  
 able extent, except amidst broken lives,  
 ruined hopes, despair, lost honor, and all  
 the vices springing from the lowest depths  
 of poverty and human misery. The  
 worst ingredients of war, pestilence and  
 famine all flow from the act of a govern-  
 ment violently tearing from the hands of  
 the laboring masses the money they so  
 much need. Murder, theft, robbery,  
 prostitution, forgery, embezzlement and  
 fraud of every hue and mien curse the  
 land that is deprived of a full and  
 circulating medium on which to give  
 employment to its toiling men and  
 women. The social statistics of mankind  
 will show that wherever the supply of  
 money has been scant and labor poorly  
 paid, or left entirely idle, there the gal-  
 lows-tree has borne most frequently its  
 horrid burden; there the jails and the  
 penitentiaries and all the haunts of  
 infamy have been crowded." Mr. Voor-  
 hees was right. Mills, Carlisle, Sherman,  
 Ingalls, Stewart and all well read states-  
 men agree with our greatest political  
 economists and historians, such as John  
 Stewart Mill, Daniel Webster, Henry  
 Clay, J. C. Calhoun, Thomas Jefferson,  
 Archibald Allison, David A. Wells, Hume,  
 Gibbon, Ricardo, Jevons, Smith, Walker,  
 Benton, Jackson, etc., in the statement  
 Contraction is the one underlying crime  
 of crimes producing poverty, suffering,  
 "murder, theft, prostitution, forgery,"  
 and the long black catalogue of evils  
 which the statesman so eloquently  
 enumerates. Inflation of the currency  
 to a proper limit is the remedy.

## LINCOLN'S PROPHECY.

Near the close of the war, in reply to a  
 letter from a friend in Illinois, President  
 Lincoln said:

Yes, we may all congratulate ourselves  
 that the cruel war is nearing its close. It  
 has cost a vast amount of treasure and  
 blood. The best blood of the flower of  
 American youth has been freely offered  
 upon our country's altar that the nation  
 might live. It has indeed been a trying  
 hour for the Republic; but I see in the  
 near future a crisis approaching that un-  
 nerves me and causes me to tremble for  
 the safety of my country.

As a result of the war, corporations  
 have been enthroned, and an era of cor-  
 ruption in high places will follow, and  
 the money power of the country will  
 attempt to prolong its reign by working  
 on the prejudices of the people until all  
 wealth is aggregated in a few hands, and  
 the Republic destroyed. I feel at this  
 moment more anxiety for the safety of  
 my country, than ever before, even in the  
 midst of war. God grant that my sus-  
 picions may be groundless.

## (FOR OUR GERMAN READERS.)

### Monats-Rundschau.

### Von Josephus.



Man sollte  
 doch den-  
 ken, daß  
 jetzt end-  
 lich den  
 amerikani-  
 schen Ar-

beitern die Augen aufgehen würden. Mehr  
 wie dreißig Jahre lang ist ihnen von Leuten,  
 welche die Entwicklung der Dinge wie sie jetzt  
 stehen, voraussahen, gepredigt worden, daß  
 sie sich ökonomisch und politisch vereinigen  
 und ein Programm auf der Basis der Sozia-  
 listik des Grund und Bodens und aller  
 Arbeitswerkzeuge zur Ausführung bringen  
 müßten, wenn sie nicht auf ewig zur Lohn-  
 sklaverei verdammt sein wollen, und daß  
 haben sie den bestgemeinten und selbstlosesten  
 aller Rathschläge ihr Ohr verschlossen. In-  
 zwischen sind Zustände eingetreten, wie sie  
 naturgemäß unter dem kapitalistischen Sys-  
 tem eintreten mußten und die Erfahrungen  
 eines einzigen Monats wie des verfloßenen  
 sollten genügen, um jeden denkenden Arbeiter  
 in den Ver. Staaten zu veranlassen, in die  
 Reihen des organisierten Proletariats zu tre-  
 ten und zu fordern, daß Gesetze geschaffen  
 werden, welche allein geeignet sind, eine  
 Wiederholung solcher finanziellen und indu-  
 striellen Krisen, wie sie jetzt sporadisch auf-  
 treten, auf immer zu verhindern.

Und was war es, das wir während der  
 letzten paar Wochen in dem reichsten aller  
 Länder der Erde erlebt haben? In wenigen,  
 dürren Worten bezeichnet, war es eine Hun-  
 gernoth, wie sie in früheren Jahrhunderten  
 nur infolge großer Kriege, allgemeiner Epi-  
 demien oder mifragter Ernten, Ueber-  
 schwemmungen und ähnlicher Katastrophen  
 eingetreten pflegten. Leute, die in der Lage  
 sind, es zu wissen, behaupten, daß wenig-  
 stens 5,000,000 Arbeiter in Nordamerika  
 während des Monats Januar beschäfti-  
 gungslos waren. Das heißt mit anderen  
 Worten, es waren ungefähr 25,000,000  
 Männer, Weiber und Kinder in Amerika  
 ohne ihr regelmäßiges Einkommen, denn im  
 Durchschnitt kommen auf jeden Lohnverbie-  
 nenden Arbeiter fünf Personen, die von ihm  
 abhängen. Und was bedeutet es, ohne Ein-  
 kommen zu sein? Weniger Essen, weniger  
 Kleider, weniger Feuerung, weniger Lebens-  
 freuden — mehr Schulden, mehr Hunger,  
 mehr Kummer, mehr Noth, mehr Leiden,  
 Krankheiten und andere Ursachen, welche das  
 Leben der Menschen zu verkürzen berechnen  
 sind. Es ist gar nicht daran zu zweifeln,  
 daß in diesem Jahre, wenn wir noch ein paar  
 Monate Zustände haben werden, wie im  
 Januar, die Bevölkerung der Ver. Staaten  
 abnehmen, statt zunehmen wird, denn die  
 Sterblichkeit ist infolge der großen Noth  
 allenthalben in der Zunahme und die Ein-  
 wanderung wird durch die Auswanderung  
 überwogen, eine Erscheinung, die seit der  
 Entdeckung von Amerika noch niemals dage-  
 wesen ist! Was wird diese allgemeine Noth,  
 dieses langsame Verhungern und Verkommen  
 der arbeitenden Massen des amerikanischen  
 Volkes zur Folge haben? Werden die Ar-  
 men, die Unterdrückten, deren unveräußer-  
 liche Rechte auf Leben, Freiheit und Glück-  
 seligkeit von den Reichen und „Herren“  
 geraubt worden sind, sich endlich ihrer Lage  
 bewußt werden und dem kapitalistischen  
 Raubgesindel ein donnerndes Gell zurufen?  
 Oder werden sie sich geduldig weiter aus-  
 schinden und abschlagen lassen? Diese  
 Frage soll jeder Carpenter, der diese Zeilen  
 liest, für sich selbst beantworten und dann  
 soll er sie allen andern Lohnarbeitern, mit  
 denen er in den nächsten vier Wochen zusam-  
 menkommt, vorlegen, — ich bin fest davon  
 überzeugt, daß die Antwort lauten wird:  
 Nein, wir wollen nicht länger Sklaven sein;  
 wir wollen diese schöne Land selbst besitzen,  
 es selbst bebauen und seine reichen minerali-  
 schen und pflanzlichen Schätze für uns selbst  
 verarbeiten und nicht länger die Knechte der  
 Schurken sein, welche uns unser Erbtheil ge-  
 rohlen und uns darum betrogen haben, in-



dem sie sich durch ihre Werkzeuge in den Gesetzgebungen und öffentlichen Aemtern „Gesetze“ und „Verordnungen“ gegen das arbeitende Volk machen lassen!

Die große Noth hat die Arbeiter in vielen großen Städten veranlaßt, Nothstandsarbeiten zu verlangen und hier und da sind auch wirklich ein paar hunderttausend Dollars bewilligt worden, um Staatsgebäude zu vollenden, Straßen zu bauen und sonstige Arbeiten zu verrichten, in denen Bauhandwerker beschäftigt werden können. Aber, was will das sagen, angesichts der Thatfache, daß die Zahl der Arbeitslosen so ungeheuer groß ist? In New York allein giebt es über 80.000 Männer, die keine Arbeit haben und dort haben die Behörden ganze \$300.000 bewilligt, oder \$37.50 für Jeden, um damit durch den Winter zu kommen, oder gar noch länger damit auszukommen; denn es ist noch lange nicht gesagt, daß nach Ablauf des Winters die Zustände sich gebessert haben werden. Nebenbei hat man Betteluppen, alte Kleider, Brot — und Weizen und Getreide vertheilt und den Arbeitslosen gesagt, sie sollen „auf Gott vertrauen“, dann werde Alles bald besser werden. Diese Betteluppen, alten Kleider und frommen Rathschläge haben jedenfalls nur wenige der Leidenden erreicht, denn es giebt nicht genug reiche Leute, die sich für Werke der Wohlthätigkeit interessieren, um eine so große Noth, wie die gegenwärtige, zu beheben. Da kann nur das ganze Volk helfen, indem es sich aus seiner lethargie aufrafft und das jetzige Spitzbubenregiment über den Haufen wirft und die allgemeine Cooperation einführt.

Daß die American Federation of Labor in ihrer letzten Konvention dazu den Anfang gemacht hat, ist ein recht erfreuliches Zeichen und ich möchte allen Mitgliedern der Brotherhood empfehlen, für das von der Federation ausgearbeitete Programm, welches allen in der Federation vertretenen Unions unterbreitet worden ist, zu stimmen. Dies Programm enthält unter anderen Forderungen der Gewerkschaften, wie: Die achtstündige Arbeitszeit, Sanitäts- und Fabrik-Inspektion, Abschaffung der Kontrakt- und Schwitz-Systeme, auch die Uebernahme der Straßenbahnen, Gas- und elektrischen Werke durch die städtischen Behörden zur öffentlichen Vertheilung von Wärme, Licht und Kraft; Verstaatlichung der Telegraphen, Telephone, Eisenbahnen und Minen; Vergesellschaftung aller Produktions- und Distributions-Systeme. Einführung des Referendums für die gesamte Gesetzgebung, somit die Grundlage zu einer politischen Arbeiterbewegung, die darauf berechnet ist, dem kapitalistischen System durch Gesetzgebung ein Ende zu machen. Stimmt dafür, sobald das Programm Euch vorgelegt wird!

Die Lohnabläge dauern in allen Gewerken fort. Und warum sollten sie auch nicht? Die Kapitalisten müßten Narren sein, die solche Gelegenheit unbenutzt vorbeigehen zu lassen. Wo immer es Arbeitslose giebt, kann der Kapitalist dreist reduciren, denn es werden sich stets genug Hungernde anbieten, für geringeren Lohn zu arbeiten. Dabei geht natürlich die schöne Illusion, daß man es in Amerika besser hat, als anderswo, zum Teufel. Diese Illusion besteht nur noch auf dem Papier der verlogenen Zeitungsschreiber der Kapitalisten- und Double-Presse und in den Reden der politischen Demagogen und anderer Lügner, welche die Ausbeuter sich halten, um den Zusammenbruch ihres Hailunten-Systems möglichst lange aufzuhalten. Aber hier und da wird diesen Gaullern und Heuchlern ein bider Strich durch die Rechnung gemacht durch ein oder das andere Schreckenskind der Kapitalistenklasse selbst. Da ist z. B. im Staate New Jersey eine Anzahl von Töpferhütten, welche dieser Tage öffentlich erklärt haben, sie würden von jetzt an nicht mehr Lohn bezahlen, als ihre Konkurrenten in England — plus dem Schutzgeld, welches der Kongreß für Töpferwaren vom Ausland bestimmen werde. Gibts keinen Lohn, so soll der Lohn nicht mehr als derjenige der Töpfer in England betragen. Und so wirds ganz gemächlich weiter gehen. Sobald die Töpfer in Deutschland im Stande sein werden, bessere und billigere Waaren, wie die Engländer zu machen, wird man die Löhne der Amerikaner auf das Niveau der Deutschen setzen, welches bekanntlich noch ein wenig niedriger ist, und so würde es weiter gehen, bis wir auf das Niveau der Chinesen mit ihrer Reis- und Ratten-Speisefabrikation wären nicht bloß im Töpferhandwerk, sondern in allen anderen ebenfalls. Daß die Herren Landlords beim Fallen der Löhne die Miete nicht herabsetzen, daß Grocer, Fleischer und Bäcker ihre Preise nicht reduciren, wissen Sie alle, meine Herren, auch wenn Ihre Löhne gar nicht bezahlt werden. Diese Sorte von Mäusen saugt unverbessert weiter, bis sie fett und zum Schlucken zu faul oder so krank geworden ist,

daß ihr Magen nicht mehr verdauen kann. Hoffentlich werden sich die Kapitalisten aber doch verrecknet haben und wir werden nicht mehr tiefer sinken, sondern das Bestimmen der Löhne bald selbst besorgen, indem wir die Bosse in den Ruhestand versetzen und unser Geschäft des Producirens und Vertheilens der Produkte durch unsere öffentlichen Beamten besorgen lassen, gerade so, wie es die American Federation of Labor auf ihrer Convention in Chicago beschlossen hat!

Daß es übrigens nicht nur die Arbeiter sind, welche angefangen haben, zu fordern, daß dem jetzigen System ein Ende gemacht werde, dafür könnte ich massenhafte Beispiele beibringen, denn so wie wir denken jetzt auch viele Gelehrte, Professoren, Prediger, junge Kaufleute, Beamte und Andere, die mehr oder weniger mit der Kapitalistenklasse verknüpft sind. Ich will nur hier ein paar Worte aus einer Predigt anführen, welche Pastor John W. Brooks kürzlich in St. Paul gehalten hat. Derselbe sagte nämlich u. A.: „Alles treibt auf Christus hinaus. Die Eisenbahn-, Kohlen-, Zucker-, und Mehl-Barone wollen nicht aufhören, zu graben. Sie können nicht genug bekommen. Früher oder später müssen solche Zustände zu einer Katastrophe führen. In Frankreich floß das Blut wie Wasser und düngte die Acker. In England flogen unter Cromwell die Köpfe des Königs und der Edelleute wie Schneeflocken und, ob die heutige Ungerechtigkeit einmal mit Kugeln oder Schindeln besetzt werden wird, das wage ich nicht zu entscheiden. Ich kann nur beten, daß es mit Stimmgabeln geschehen möge.“

Ein Beweis für das Kommen besserer Tage ist das Zusammengehen der Arbeiter der verschiedensten Richtungen zur Unterstützung der Arbeitslosen. Allenfalls gehen Gewerkschaftler, Knights of Labor, Socialisten und Anarchisten Hand in Hand und Leute, die bisher erbitterte Gegner waren, brühen ihre Leidenschaften angesichts des gemeinsamen Feindes. Die Knights of Labor unterhandeln mit der American Federation über vereintes Vorgehen und wir dürfen zuversichtlich erwarten, daß der abschließende Bruderkampf nie wieder ausbrechen möge.

Noch ein paar Worte über die Ereignisse in Europa. Dieselben werden jedenfalls auch die Gemüther in Amerika beeinflussen. In Sicilien sind mehr wie 300.000 Lohnlaven in Empörung gegen ihre Unterbrücke und die Regierung und ihre Soldaten sind nicht im Stande die Rebellion niederzuhalten. In Frankreich und Spanien zittert die Bourgeoisie vor Bombenattentaten und in Deutschland hat das entschlossene Auftreten der Arbeiter-Parlamentarier die ganze offizielle Welt in Angst und Schrecken versetzt. Ich glaube sicher, der Ausbruch ist nahe und wann er kommt, wird auch hier ein ähnliches Resultat erfolgen. Qui vivra, verra — sagen die Franzosen, „wer leben wird, wird sehen!“

#### Warum Gewerkschaften existiren.

Gewerkschaften existiren nicht als das Resultat eines Zufalls oder einer Theorie, sondern als das directe und logische Resultat des jetzigen ökonomischen Systems und sie bestehen und werden bestehen, trotz der Angriffe ihrer offenen und versteckten Feinde. Gewerkschaften haben eine aufbauende und fortschreitende Tendenz, sie versuchen, von Grund auf zu bauen, ihren Mitgliedern zu helfen und sie zu schützen vor der Gewinn-sucht und Selbstsucht von Männern, deren Gerechtigkeitsfönn durch die Jagd nach Reichtum abgestumpft wurde; Gewerkschaften wissen, daß Idealismen oder Gesellschaftszustände nicht im Handumdrehen erzeugt werden können, deshalb versuchen sie, ihren Mitgliedern bessere Löhne zu verschaffen, ihre Arbeitszeit zu verkürzen, wodurch die Mitglieder und deren Familien sich besser ernähren und kleiden können und mehr Zeit für Studium und Denken haben. Die Gewerkschaften versuchen, sie zum Nachdenken zu bringen, damit sie begreifen, daß der Arbeiter ein Faktor in diesem Leben ist, daß er sich unabhängig fühlt und Unabhängigkeit verlangt. Die Geschichte beweist, daß die Gewerkschaften die Löhne ihrer Mitglieder fortwährend erhöht und ihre Arbeitsstunden verringert haben. Wer könnte demnach behaupten, daß der Mensch bei guter Arbeit, Nahrung und Wohnung nicht einen guten Bürger abgiebt? Gewerkschaften erzielen gute Bürger, die im Stande sind, die heutigen sozialen und ökonomischen Fragen zu begreifen. (Bäcker-Zeitung.)

#### Unterstützung für Arbeitslose.

Es zeugt von großem Opfermuth der Mitglieder der gewerkschaftlichen Organisationen, wenn sie enorme Beiträge leisten, um ihre arbeitslosen oder auf der Reise befindlichen Kollegen nicht darben und hungern zu lassen. Wenn auch die Hauptaufgabe der Gewerkschaftsorganisation keineswegs in diesen Unterstützungsrichtungen zu suchen ist, so tragen diese doch wesentlich dazu bei, die Mitglieder auch bei Arbeitslosigkeit in der Organisation zu halten. Und das ist ein großer Vortheil. Daran tranken heute die Organisationen, da sie in Zeiten des geschäftlichen Niederganges ihrer Mitglieder nicht zu halten vermögen. Gerade dann, wenn die Organisation am nothwendigsten ist, um die Verschlechterung der Arbeitsbedingungen zu verhindern, wird sie durch Abfall der Mitglieder geschwächt. Diesem kann durch Unterstützungsrichtungen vorgebeugt werden, und darin liegt ein großer Werth derselben. Diejenigen Arbeiter, welche von ihrer Organisation im Falle der Arbeitslosigkeit Unterstützung erhalten, werden ihre Arbeitskraft nicht zu jedem Preise verkaufen und so nicht auf die Löhne der in Arbeit Stehenden drücken. Die Arbeitslosenunterstützung wird sich also als ein geeignetes Mittel erweisen, der Lohnbruderei vorzubeugen. Leider kann die Arbeitslosenunterstützung nicht in allen Organisationen eingeführt werden, auch wird an deren Einführung bei der gegenwärtigen Lage der Arbeitsmarktes kaum zu denken sein. Sicher ist, daß, wo solche Unterstützungsrichtungen in einem Gewerbe vorhanden sind, die Löhne am höchsten stehen.

#### EIGHT-HOUR CITIES.

Below is a list of the cities and towns where carpenters make it a rule to work only eight hours a day:

Alameda, Cal.	Murphysboro, Ill.
Ashland, Wis.	New York, N. Y.
Austin, Ill.	Oakland, Cal.
Berkeley, Cal.	Oak Park, Ill.
Bessemer, Cal.	Pasadena, Cal.
Brighton Park, Ill.	Pueblo, Colo.
Brooklyn, N. Y.	Rogers Park, Ill.
Carondelet, Mo.	St. Louis, Mo.
Chicago, Ill.	Sacramento, Cal.
Chicago Heights, Ill.	Santa Barbara, Cal.
Denver, Col.	San Francisco, Cal.
East St. Louis, Ill.	San Jose, Cal.
Englewood, Ill.	San Rafael, Cal.
Evanston, Ill.	Sheboygan, Wis.
Freemont, Cal.	South Chicago, Ill.
Grand Crossing, Ill.	South Denver, Col.
Highland Park, Ill.	South Evanston, Ill.
Hyde Park, Ill.	Stockton, Cal.
Indianapolis, Ind.	Town of Lake, Ill.
Kensington, Ill.	Verona, Pa.
Los Angeles, Cal.	Venice, Ill.
Manor Station, Pa.	Washington, D. C.
Maywood, Ill.	Whitcomb, Wash.
Milwaukee, Wis.	West Troy, N. Y.
Mt. Vernon, Ind.	

Total, 49 cities.

#### FIRST CLASS BOOKS, CHEAP, PRACTICAL AND USEFUL.

BELL'S CARPENTRY MADE EASY	\$5 00
THE BUILDER'S GUIDE AND ESTIMATOR'S PRICE BOOK, Hodgson	2 00
THE STEEL SQUARE, AND HOW TO USE IT	1 00
PRACTICAL CARPENTRY, Hodgson	1 00
STAIR-BUILDING MADE EASY, Hodgson	1 00
HAND RAILING MADE EASY	1 00
ILLUSTRATED ARCHITECTURAL AND MECHANICAL DRAWING-BOOK, A Self-Instructor, with 300 Illustrations	1 00
THE CARPENTER'S AND BUILDER'S COMPLETE COMPANION	2 50

Address P. J. McGUIRE,

Box 884, Philadelphia, Pa.

#### WEBSTER'S INTERNATIONAL DICTIONARY



Successor of the "Unabridged." Ten years spent in revising, 100 editors employed, more than \$300,000 expended. A Grand Educator Abroad of the Times A Library in itself Invaluable in the household, and to the teacher, professional man, self-educator.

Ask your Bookseller to show it to you.

Published by G. & C. MERRIAM CO., SPRINGFIELD, MASS., U.S.A. Send for free prospectus containing specimen pages, illustrations, testimonials, etc. Do not buy reprints of ancient editions.

#### Deutsches Buchdrucker-Label.



Dieses Label wird auf allen Zeitungs- und anderen Druckarbeiten verwendet, welche in deutschen Union-Druckereien hergestellt werden.

#### OUR PRINCIPLES.

##### UNION-MADE GOODS.

Resolved, That we as a body thoroughly approve of the objects of the American Federation of Labor and pledge ourselves to give it our earnest and hearty support.

Resolved, That members of this organization should make it a rule, when purchasing goods, to call for those which bear the trade-marks of organized labor, and when any individual, firm or corporation shall strike a blow at labor organization, they are earnestly requested to give that individual, firm or corporation their careful consideration. No good union man can kiss the rod that whips him.

##### KNIGHTS OF LABOR.

Resolved, That we most emphatically discourage carpenters and joiners from organizing as carpenters under the Knights of Labor, as we believe each trade should be organized under its own trade head in a trade union. This does not debar our members from joining mixed assemblies.

##### LABOR LEGISLATION.

Resolved, That it is of the greatest importance that members should vote intelligently; hence, the members of this Brotherhood shall strive to secure legislation in favor of those who produce the wealth of the country, and all discussions and resolutions in that direction shall be in order at any regular meeting, but party politics must be excluded.

##### IMMIGRATION.

Resolved, That while we welcome to our shores all who come with the honest intention of becoming lawful citizens, we at the same time condemn the present system which allows the importation of destitute laborers, and we urge organized labor everywhere to endeavor to secure the enactment of more stringent immigration laws.

##### FAITHFUL WORK.

Resolved, That we hold it as a sacred principle that Trade Union men, above all others, should set a good example as good and faithful workmen, performing their duties to their employers with honor to themselves and their organization.

##### SHORTER HOURS OF LABOR.

We hold a reduction of hours for a day's work increases the intelligence and happiness of the laborer, and also increases the demand for labor and the price of a day's work.

##### MISCELLANEOUS.

We recognize that the interests of all classes of labor are identical, regardless of occupation, nationality, religion or color, for a wrong done to one is a wrong done to all.

We object to prison contract labor, because it puts the criminal in competition with honorable labor for the purpose of cutting down wages, and also because it helps to overstock the labor market.

Resolved, That we most earnestly condemn the practice in vogue in many cities, but more especially in the West, that of advertising fictitious building booms, as it has a tendency to demoralize the trade in such localities.

#### RULES REGARDING APPRENTICES.

At the Detroit Convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, held Aug. 6-11, 1888, the following rules in relation to apprentices were approved, and the Local Unions are urged to secure their enforcement:

Whereas, The rapid influx of unskilled and incompetent men in the carpenter trade has had, of late years, a very depressing and injurious effect upon the mechanics in the business, and has a tendency to degrade the standard of skill and to give no encouragement to young men to become apprentices and to master the trade thoroughly; therefore, in the best interests of the craft, we declare ourselves in favor of the following rules:

SECTION 1. The indenturing of apprentices is the best means calculated to give that efficiency which it is desirable a carpenter should possess, and also to give the necessary guarantee to the employers that some return will be made to them for a proper effort to turn out competent workmen; therefore, we direct that all Local Unions under our jurisdiction shall use every possible means, wherever practical, to introduce the system of indenturing apprentices.

SEC. 2. Any boy or person hereafter engaging himself to learn the trade of carpentry, shall be required to serve a regular apprenticeship of four consecutive years, and shall not be considered a journeyman unless he has complied with this rule, and is twenty-one years of age at the completion of his apprenticeship.

SEC. 3. All boys entering the carpenter trade with the intention of learning, business shall be held by agreement, indenture or written contract for a term of four years.

SEC. 4. When a boy shall have contracted with an employer to serve a certain term of years, he shall on no pretence whatever, leave said employer and contract with another, without the full and free consent of said first employer, unless there is just cause or that such change is made in consequence of the death or relinquishment of business by the first employer; any apprentice so leaving shall not be permitted to work under the jurisdiction of any Local Union in our Brotherhood, but shall be required to return to his employer and serve out his apprenticeship.

SEC. 5. It is the duty of each Local Union to make regulations limiting the number of apprentices to be employed in each shop or mill to one for such number of journeymen as may seem to them just; and all Unions are recommended to admit to membership apprentices in the last year of their apprenticeship, to the end that, upon the expiration of their term of apprenticeship, they may become acquainted with the workings of the Unions, and be better fitted to appreciate its privileges and obligations upon assuming full membership.



## Tools AND FINE BUILDERS HARDWARE

Hammacher, Schlemmer & Co.,  
209 BOWERY, NEW YORK,

### UNION MADE NAILS.

The NAILS made by the below-named list of nail mills are strictly Union made nails, and are recommended to the members of the United Brotherhood.

#### CUT NAILS.

Union Cut Nails are made by Junction Nail Co., at Mingo Junction, Ohio; Laughlin Nail Co., at Martin's Ferry, Ohio; Labelle Nail Co., at Wheeling, W. Va.; Lakeside Nail Co., at Hammond, Ind.; LeClair Nail Co., Belleville Nail Co., Belleville Steel and Nail Co., all located at Belleville, Ill.

#### WIRE NAILS.

Union Wire Nails are made by Salem Wire Nail Co. Works, at Salem and Findlay, Ohio; American Wire Nail Co. and Hazen Wire Nail Co., both at Anderson, Ind.; Oliver Roberts Barb Wire Co., this city; New Castle Wire Nail Co., at New Castle, Pa.

The above list of nail mills is recognized by the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers where Union men are employed.

**Wm. McNiece & Son,**  
515 CHERRY ST.,  
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

MANUFACTURERS OF

**Hand, Panel  
and Rip Saws,**  
FROM THE VERY BEST CAST STEEL.

Warranted the Best in the World.

HAND MADE.

BEST PLANE IN THE WORLD

Any Carpenter  
who is a member in  
good standing of  
any Carpenters'  
Union in the United  
States, may send to  
us for our

**Self-Setting Planes**

on 30 DAYS' TRIAL, to be paid for or returned, at our expense, within 30 days of receipt, by properly filling up the following Blank.

**GAGE TOOL CO.,**  
VINELAND, N. J.

Carpenters' Union . . . P.O. of . . .  
Date . . . 189

To the GAGE TOOL CO., Vineland, N. J.:  
I am a member of Union . . . and  
desire to try your Self setting Planes,  
which are not sold in our town. If you  
will send me a . . . Plane, about  
. . . inches long, with an iron about  
. . . inches wide, all sharpened and  
ready for use, I will try it and either send  
you the price or return the Plane at your  
expense within 30 days from receipt. As  
proof of my membership, etc., our Secre-  
tary has impressed between the seal of our  
Union—Your truly,  
Name . . .  
Address . . .

## STARRETT'S TOOLS ARE WARRANTED

SEND FOR  
A CATALOGUE

L. S. STARRETT  
ATHOL, MASS.

### Patent Foot Power Machinery. Complete Outfits.

Wood or metal workers without steam power, can successfully complete with the large shops, by using our New Labor Saving Machinery, latest and most improved for practical shop use, also for Industrial Schools, Home Training, etc.

CATALOGUE FREE.  
Seneca Falls Mfg. Co.  
22 WATER ST., SENECA FALLS, N. Y.



## "A GREAT SUCCESS"

Hundreds of Carpenters praise the best book printed.

### HOW TO FRAME A HOUSE, Or Balloon and Roof Framing

By OWEN B. MACINNIS.

Author of "Practical Centering," "How to Join Mouldings," Etc., Etc.

It is a practical treatise on the latest and best methods of laying out, framing and raising timber houses on the balloon principle, together with a complete and easily understood system of Roof Framing. The whole makes a handy and easily applied book for carpenters, both foremen and journeymen.

#### CONTENTS—Part I.

Chapter I. General description of Balloon Frames, Framed Sills and their construction.  
Chapter II. First Floor Beams or Joists, Story Sections, Second Floor Beams, Studding, Framing of Door and Window Openings, Wall Plates and Roof Timbers.  
Chapter III. Laying out and working Balloon Frames, Girders, Sills, Posts and Studding.  
Chapter IV. Laying out First and Second Floor Joists or Beams, Ceiling Joists and Wall Plates.  
Chapter V. Laying out and framing the Roof.  
Chapter VI. Raising.

#### Part II.—Difficult Roof Framing.

Chapter I. Simple Roofs.  
Chapter II. Hip and Valley Roofs.  
Chapter III. Roofs of Irregular Plan.  
Chapter IV. Pyramidal Roofs.  
Chapter V. Hexagonal Roofs.  
Chapter VI. Conical or Circular Roofs, etc., etc.  
Illustrated and explained by 35 large engravings of houses, roofs, etc. It measures 8 1/2 inches. Any mechanic can understand it.

PRICE ONLY \$1.00.

Send name, address and cash for book to

**OWEN B. MACINNIS,**  
356 W. 124th Street, New York City



This is a Facsimile of the LABEL of the  
**UNITED HATTERS**  
OF NORTH AMERICA.

The Label has received the indorsement of the General Executive Board of the K. of L. and of the American Federation of Labor.

The Label is placed on every union-made hat before it leaves the workman's hands. If a dealer takes a label from one hat and places it in another, or has any detached labels in his store, do not buy from him, as his labels may be counterfeit and his hats may be the product of scab or non-union labor.

Beware of Counterfeits. Sometimes they are printed on white paper and sometimes on yellow paper. As a general thing they are not perforated on the edges. A counterfeit label with perforated edges has lately made its appearance. It is larger than the genuine one. The genuine label is about an inch and a half square and is printed on a colored paper. When purchasing a hat see to it that you get the genuine label with the perforated edges.

This is the Only Correct Union Label for Fur-Felt Hats.

BUY NO FUR-FELT HAT WITHOUT IT!

EDWARD BARRETT, President,  
Hat Makers' International Association.  
JAMES H. PHIBBS, Secretary,  
535 Snyder Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.  
JAMES GRAHAM, President,  
Hat Makers' International Ass'n.  
JOHN PHILLIPS, Secretary,  
67 Park Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

## COOK'S PATENT LEVEL.

Made in Wood and Iron. Every Level Fully Guaranteed.

Inquire at your nearest hardware store for them. If not in stock, send to

**DAVIS & COOK,**  
WATERTOWN, N. Y.

TAKE NO  
OTHER.

## DISSTON'S



It will pay you to buy a saw with "DISSTON'S" on it. It will hold the set longer, and do more work with out filing than other saws, thereby saving in labor and cost of filing. They are made of the best quality of crucible cast steel and are

FULLY WARRANTED.

For sale by all dealers.

ASK FOR No. 7. Send for Pamphlet, "THE SAW." Mailed Free.

## Henry Disston & Sons,

### ALL KINDS AND SHAPES OF FILES AND RASPS.

Made of best steel with great care, and each file carefully inspected before leaving the factory. Send for Catalogue containing over 200 full steel engravings of files.

**HENRY DISSTON & SONS, Inc., Philadelphia, Pa.**



TRADE MARK.

If you want the very best tools made, buy only those stamped as above.



Stair Builders' Chisel.



Stair Builders' Gauge.

### NO EDGE TOOL CAN BE GOOD

without a hard, smooth, keen, cutting edge. This is the one essential feature of a good edge tool, and the one in which the Barton Tools are unequalled. They are also of the best shapes and well finished, but to their superior cutting quality is mainly due the reputation which they have held for so many years, and still hold, of being the best in the United States. Do you want such tools? If you do you can have them. They are for sale by dealers in high grade tools throughout the United States. If your dealer does not keep them and refuses to order them, send for our illustrated catalogue, in which full directions for ordering are given.

**MACK & CO.,** foot of Platt Street, ROCHESTER, N. Y.  
Manufacturers of the most extensive line of Fine Edge Tools in the United States.



## Save \$50 When you Build.

**Hicks' Builders' Guide** comprising an easy practical system of estimating material and labor for Carpenters, Contractors and Builders. A comprehensive guide to those engaged in the various branches of the building trade. It saves time, money and mistakes. 160 pages, 114 illustrations, cloth bound. Price, \$1.00.

**The Building Budget and Everybody's Assistant**, a book of practical experience in building from over 60 builders in all parts of the country, 156 pages, 125 illustrations. . . . Price, 50 cents.

**The Contractor's Bill and Time Blank** is sure to save carpenters, contractors and builders many dollars. 24 blanks per book, price, 6 cents; 2 books 10 cents; 6 books 25 cents. Hand book and pocket edition of blanks free. Address

**I. P. HICKS, Box 407,  
Omaha, Neb.**

### First-Class Books for Carpenters.

Gill's Rapid Carpentry, Just Issued. 2d Edition, Revised. Price, \$2.00.  
Gill's Detail on the Steel Square. Just out. Price, \$1.00.  
Gill's Enlightened Stair Builder. Price, \$1.00.

Mailed free on receipt of price.

Agents wanted in every city, on good terms. Apply to General Agent.

**ROBERT LEONARD,**  
P. O. B. Jersey City Heights,  
Secretary Local 488, N. J.

### Br. C. & J. of America Society Goods.

ESTABLISHED 1866.

**CHAS. SVENDSON,**  
MANUFACTURER OF



Flags and Banners  
FOR SOCIETIES.

Regalia, Badges, Uniforms and Military Goods.

Over 2000 Society Flags and Banners Manufactured. Over 6000 Societies furnished with Badges or Regalia.

No. 84 Court St., Cincinnati.

### AGENTS WANTED.

**CARPENTERS**  
preferred, to sell One-way Lock Weather Strips—(C & J) for sides of doors and windows; mould 4 and drop 5 bottom of doors. Big Selling Terms Free. Mention paper. Write **BUREAU OF C. & J.**, Chicago, Pa.

### MORRILL'S



SAW SET

**CHAS. MORRILL,**

Room 173, Palitzer Building, New York.

### MARSTON'S HAND AND FOOT POWER MACHINERY.



Circular Saw, Iron Frame, Steel Shafts and Arbors, Machine Cut Gears, iron center part in top.

Send for Circular and Price-List

**J. M. Marston & Co., 242 Ruggles Street,  
Boston, Mass.**

### RIBBON BADGES

AGENTS WANTED.

New Illuminated Catalogue.

**Whitehead & Hoag**

Newark, New Jersey.

FLAGS. FLAGS. FLAGS.



# THE CARPENTER

A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, and Kindred Interests.

VOL. XIV.—No. 3.  
Established 1881.

PHILADELPHIA, MARCH, 1894.

{ Fifty Cents per Year.  
Single Copies, 5 Cts.



JOHN MCBRIDE.

The struggles the coal miners are undergoing of late to uphold their now scanty wages against reductions brings to view the sterling qualities of one of their most sagacious and best tried leaders. A coal miner himself, tutored in the "pit," he has developed wonderful powers. None who have ever met him can fail to be impressed with the forceful bearing, the graceful address, and cogent, cool reasoning of John McBride.

Born in Wayne County, Ohio, June 25, 1854, he is now in the full vigor of manhood, and ably qualified, mentally and physically, for the arduous duties of uplifting his fellow men. Fourteen years has he served the coal miners as President of Miners' State and National Unions, and to day is National President of the United Mine Workers' Unions of America.

For four years he was a member of the Ohio Legislature, sent there by the influence of the coal miners of Stark county. On other occasions at one time he was just barely defeated for State Senator, and in 1886, as a candidate for Secretary of State, though not elected, he was 9,600 votes ahead of his ticket.

During his legislative terms he succeeded in having more legislation passed in favor of workmen and women than ever passed in Ohio before or since. The conspiracy laws of that State were repealed, the factory acts remodeled, the mining laws improved, and the law of arbitration so amended as to make its provisions practical. In 1890-91, Mr. McBride was Commissioner of the Bureau of Labor Statistics of Ohio, and made an excellent report. Some of his suggestions and recommendations since then have been enacted into the statutes of Ohio.

Mr. McBride is an excellent parliamentarian and conservative and careful of the best interests of Labor. He is no time server nor trimmer to popular applause. He fully comprehends the depth and scope and basic principles of the labor movement, and stands strongly in line for the Unity of all Labor's Forces.

John McBride has always taken an active interest in the American Federation of Labor, being president of the convention held at Columbus, Ohio, in 1886, where that body as now constituted was finally organized. At that convention he declined the presidency of the Federation. On numerous occasions since that time, Mr. McBride has been urged to stand as a candidate, but steadily declined. Finally at the Chicago convention, last December, his friends prevailed on him, and after a very interesting struggle Mr. McBride was defeated by a very slender majority, and President Gompers was re-elected.

The delegates of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters, the Iron Molders, Iron Workers, Miners, and a number of large National and International Unions cast their votes for John McBride. His courageous stand and cool management of the coal miners in their present round of trade troubles more than ever testifies to his many estimable qualities.

## THE WORST IS OVER!

Dismal, dark and dolesome have been the stories of multitudes of our toilers, ever since early last summer! No one section of trade has been exempt from the cyclone of misery, want of work and all the attendant evils which have beset our land for many months.

Through these most perilous days and months the banner of our United Brotherhood has been upheld. Honor—aye more than honor—to the brave hearts and the unselfish men who have not weakened. Eternal, undying credit to them for their firmness and devotion.

The barefoot patriot heroes of Valley Forge in Revolutionary days did not suffer much more, than have the thousands of silent sufferers for trade union principles. Amid privations and distress, amid the despair and anguish of homes oft with cupboards bare, amid the sneers and scoffs of the selfish and unthinking, the union men have more than held their own against the surging tide of selfish desire to reduce wages.

Employers, contractors, capitalists, with a fury born of selfish hate of Labor's advancement, have made fierce onslaughts on our ranks. The wages were to be reduced; the hours of labor were to be brought back to the old-time rule.

But with invincible courage, with undaunted spirit, wherever this was tried, our men have met the shock of battle and held their own! In New York city, Chicago and a number of places, we have been victorious recently against all such attacks. In Cincinnati we are now engaged in a struggle for the planing mill men, members of the U. B., ever since February 5th.

Meanwhile, in scores of cities, our men are preparing to establish the eight-hour day this coming spring. Others are moving forward for an advance in wages, or for the recognition of trade rules.

In Chicago, New York, Montreal, and a numbers of cities, our membership is on the increase the past month, largely through the influence of dispensations granted our Locals. Montreal has trebled its membership the past two months, notwithstanding there is great industrial distress all through Canada. Our Montreal Unions initiate from 100 to 150 new members per week.

The reports coming in from the bulk of the 600 cities under our jurisdiction the past month, show prospects of an improvement in the building trades this spring. They likewise give evidence that our U. B. is taking an upward turn in membership. The worst is evidently over.

The Local Unions, in most instances, are holding public meetings, with local speakers, and stirring up the carpenters to profit by the severe lessons and hard knocks of the past. Those who give way to stagnant indifference, will perish or suffer. Those who push on, will prosper and grow. It is the law of existence; it is the fore-finger of fate. Move on; push the agitation; work with might and main; the day of deliverance must come!



Don't expel members who are six months in arrears! That was the old law. Our present law simply suspends such members.

Unions having needy members out of work, and who can't pay monthly dues, should apply to the G. S. for a special dispensation.

THE U. B. will not publish any Official Souvenir or Hand-book for our forthcoming Biennial Convention, the third Monday of next September in Indianapolis, Ind.

OTHERS as well as members are permitted to read THE CARPENTER. It can also be placed in reading-rooms and libraries and handed to any carpenter who desires to read it.

WE no longer furnish Trustees or Auditors blanks to Locals. Reports from those officers can be prepared after the style and forms of the blanks heretofore sent.

NEW PASSWORD and officers' blanks for the ensuing quarter have been mailed this month to all Locals. If not received notify the G. S.

SEND in your list of new officers if you have not done so. Those secretaries delinquent in this respect will be published in April CARPENTER.

WE MUST arrange at next Convention to have some form of an out-of-work benefit for our unemployed members, to aid them in upholding wages and Union rules.

WE MUST arrange to have uniform and universal sick or accident benefits in all our Locals to treat all our members alike wherever they go.

## POINTERS FROM PEORIA.

PEORIA, Ill.—Trade worse than stagnant. There are hopeful signs for spring. Union 245 does not feel the hard times entirely so depressing as the ugly feelings in and out of the Union and prompted by anything but a good, true Union spirit. The spirit of religious intolerance or bigotry should have no place in a labor society. We should be tolerant and liberal to each man's religious and political views.

The great work of Trades Unions, it seems to me, is to educate and organize—and organize and educate. Education makes careful leaders and obedient followers. Education banishes prejudice and intolerance, political and religious. Education is the only method of solidifying the ranks of labor. Education is the only hope of salvation—full and final—for the wage-workers.

So let us urge it upon union men to stamp with disapproval every effort within or without the ranks to divide the workers or divert their attention in any way from the cause every brother has seriously obligated himself to uphold and advance.

CARPENTERS' strikes are now going on in New York, Cincinnati, Chicago, and Belle-Vernon Pa. Warn men of the trade to avoid these four cities.

## MEETING OF EXECUTIVE BOARD.

The next quarterly meeting of the General Executive Board of the United Brotherhood, will be held at the General Office, 124 N. Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa., the week beginning Monday, April 2, 1894. The Board will be in session eight or nine days.

## CARPENTERS' TRADE MOVEMENTS THIS SPRING.

Movements of Carpenters' are contemplated in various cities this spring, to secure the eight-hour day by a conference and understanding with the contractors and builders. In a number of places arrangements are under way for the establishment of trade rules and a minimum scale of wages.

## CARPENTERS' EIGHT-HOUR CONVENTIONS.

The conventions held by our U. B. Carpenters' Unions on February 22 were gratifying in success beyond expectations.

In New York city 123 delegates were present from an area within 100 miles of New York city, including the States of New York, New Jersey and Connecticut.

At Pittsburgh 58 delegates were present from western Pennsylvania, eastern Ohio and West Virginia.

At Cincinnati 93 delegates from western Ohio, eastern Indiana and northern Kentucky were in attendance.

Chicago had a convention of over 100 delegates from parts of northern Illinois, southern Wisconsin, western Michigan and northern Indiana.

San Francisco had 23 delegates from the Unions of the Pacific coast.

A great deal of good has been accomplished by these eight-hour conventions in pushing forward the eight-hour agitation and in arousing a more general interest in the work of organizing the Carpenters this spring. The conventions were called per orders of the G. E. B. They were to be held at six central points where our Local Unions have membership, and are extended enough within a given area to secure a largely attended convention.

In addition to the five cities above mentioned, Boston was also to have a convention for New England, but postponed it until next June.

The work and proceedings of these conventions will be summarized in the April CARPENTER, so our members will get a fair synopsis of the proceedings.



## CEASE YOUR STRIFE.

Come, workmen, cease your strife,  
That only serves to divide you;  
While thus you play the game of life,  
Your enemies will deride you.  
Cast each unworthy thought away,  
Join hands with your toiling neighbor,  
And all unite to make the fight  
O'er the rights and wrongs of Labor.

Why spend your time and waste your strength  
In competing with your brother?  
Pause and reflect: you'll find at length  
'Tis better to help each other,  
Too long have men their fellows slain  
By musket, or shell, or sabre;  
Swear it shall not be so again;  
Unite in the ranks of Labor.

"United we stand," a gallant band,  
Batling in a cause most holy;  
"Divided we fall," pushed to the wall,  
The victims of our own folly.  
Then clear the way; do not delay.  
Combine with your honest neighbor,  
Your rights demand, and hand in hand,  
Uplift the standard of Labor.

## WHAT CAN BE DONE FOR THE UNEMPLOYED?



R. WILLIAM  
Salter, of  
Philadelphia, the  
Lecturer of  
the Society  
of Ethical  
Culture, is  
a profound  
thinker,  
and deeply  
in earnest,

heart and soul, with the best impulses of the labor movement. A plain man of culture and learning he is not one of the dilettanti, who desire to aid the working people in a patronizing way or to fill them with any pedantic notions. A firm believer in the doctrine that the workers must take a strong, earnest hand in their own elevation and emancipation, he ever strives to impress that thought in all his public discourses.

When in Chicago he was influential in the organization of the Economic Conferences in that city, which of Sunday evening brought millionaires and capitalists into joint public discussion in one of the largest halls with workingmen and the active spirits of all phases of the labor movement. The utterances of Mr. Salter at this time on the "Problem of the Unemployed" are all the more welcome that we know his past history. In a recent discourse in this city he took for his subject "What can be done for the Unemployed?" And without further prelude here are some of his remarks:

To pass now to the problem as a whole, not merely as we feel it here and now, but as it is likely to recur every few years, and indeed in a lesser degree to be always with us, I should like to say one or two things.

In the first place, I do not wonder that we have every now and then great numbers of unemployed people, when I bear in mind certain facts. I only wonder that we do not have more of them. Let me state what I mean. Edward Atkinson calculated not long ago that ten men on a bonanza farm in the far West can produce enough by their labor to serve bread to one thousand persons in New York. He also calculated (and I need not say that he is an authority on all such questions of fact, however one may agree or disagree with him in matters of theory) that one operative in a cotton factory makes sufficient cloth for two hundred and fifty people; that one operative in a woolen factory makes enough for three hundred people; while the modern cobbler working in a boot and shoe factory furnishes one thousand men, or more than one thousand women, with all the boots and shoes they may require in a year. Such are the wonderful results of machinery

and invention, and how in face of this any great gain is to be made by each one having his own little piece of land to work on, or his own spinning-wheel and loom, or his own last, I am at a loss to see.

It is an age of large production and of machinery. Economy impels that way. But if relatively fewer and fewer people are being required to produce the necessities of human life—food, clothes, shoes, and the like—and if at the same time other people are dependent upon what they earn for the power to get these things how are they to have the chance to earn anything, in what way are they to expend their labor, save in the production of luxuries the demand for which may, indeed, be said to be indefinite, but can hardly be without limits, and the production of which may itself in time pass more and more into the hands of refined machinery, with relatively fewer and fewer human beings required to tend it? Undoubtedly machinery and invention tend to cheapen things produced by their help and so to make a wider market for them, so long as persons have the wherewithal to buy at all.

But persons must have the means to buy, and if these means depend upon their labor, and in the long run machinery and nature's forces are making the necessity for labor less, it does not require any gift of prophecy to see that trouble in the industrial world must sooner or later occur.

Other causes doubtless co-operate, e. g., the lack of any systematic or organized calculation of the market. See a striking article by Professor William Smart on "The Dislocations of Industry," *Contemporary Review*, May, 1888. I must not be understood as objecting to machinery. I believe that benefits ordinarily undreamt of are yet to come to society from its use.

Even now it is possible to see how more things can be produced than people can buy; indeed this is the fact before our eyes at the present time. Carpets, clothing, hats, shoes,—there are more of these than there is market for; not, of course, more than people need, but more than they can buy. Hence the shops and the factories shut down. People say, free coinage of silver, an unstable currency, made the trouble. But England has no free coinage, she has a so-called stable currency, and she has the same trouble. Others say, the prospect of tariff reform depresses trade. But England has more reform than our present reformers dream of, and she has the same depression. People attribute it to what they don't like; but the cause lies deeper.

I must not linger over this however. What I want to say is that while the present system of things continues overproduction must be expected now and then, and also the throwing of a corresponding number of persons out of employment; and further, that it must not strike us as strange if there is a continually increasing number of the unemployed or half-employed, quite apart from these periodic crises under one of which we are now suffering. Hon. Carroll D. Wright, the head of the National Labor Bureau, told us not long ago that there were about a million able-bodied men in our country who were without work the previous year. Rev. Herbert V. Mills, a careful English writer estimates that there is only honest work in England to occupy, at the utmost, two-thirds of the population.

It will not do to say that there is not wealth enough; contrary to the laws of Malthus, wealth is increasing faster than the population. Robert Giffen, the great English statistician, says that wealth increases in England at the rate of three per cent. per annum, and population 1.3 per cent. In our own country between 1860 and 1870 population increased twenty-two per cent., and wealth 86.13 per cent. And what Carlyle said of his own country forty years ago probably holds good of us to day, "We have more riches than any nation ever had before. In the midst of plethoric plenty the people perish."

I see no way out of it. There is not

room for all our people in our present industrial system. Either the people have got to shrink to its proportions, and thousands die, kill themselves in battle, or somehow take themselves off from the face of the earth, or the system has got to enlarge to their proportions. The latter seems the more humane alternative. And a few earnest serious men and women are working in this spirit. They are asking why, because a person cannot be employed at a profit by some one else, he should not have the right to work to meet his own needs.

But I do not wish to go into details any more than is necessary. Somehow work must be found for the workless; if you feel that, you will, perhaps, be ready to appreciate the idea (supposing that you recognize the facts that I have already stated), and taking the idea in a living way, will work it out in detail, according to your own best thought and light. Do not content yourself with thinking that after a year or two things will be brighter and the problem will be gone; you have got to meet the problem of those who are unemployed in ordinary times, and then of a recurring crisis like the present one, but a few years further on. Society has got to have a system in which every one who is willing to work shall somehow be able to find work. There can be no rest for you or for me till we learn how this can be made possible. An influential paper remarks, that whatever we may say about requiring that a man shall work if he would eat, no one intends that anybody shall die of starvation, and that the death even of the least deserving human being we should all regard as a severe arraignment of our civilization. I would venture to say that the day will come when for a man to ask for work and not be able to get it will be equally regarded as an arraignment of our civilization.

We must stand together and help one another. We must not worship our wealth, our machinery and inventions, but make them serve us, serve all. We must try to make the lot of men more secure on the earth; to have an order of things in which anxiety will not prey on human hearts in the way it does on many now; in which the door of hope will always be open to the honest and the well meaning; in which it will never occur to one to ask:

"And who in this Christian land  
Will hark to a poor man's cry?  
And how can you make us understand  
Why Christians let men die?  
It's tears of blood we shed,  
As we starve and toil and freeze;  
It's work we want, not money and bread  
In doles from the charities.  
What wonder that men go mad  
With trouble and toil and maze?  
What wonder that women go bad,  
If nothing but badness pays?"

O friends, do your best to make such a state of things as this impossible in the future; above all, think, think till you find some way out of this maze in which our modern society is wandering!

## EXPULSIONS

ALEX. ARMSTRONG, from Union 356, Marietta, O., for misusing money of said Local.

ROBERT CARSON, from Union 109, Brooklyn, N. Y., for misappropriation of the funds of the Local Union.

WM. W. WRIGHT, from Union 332, New York City, for appropriating to his own use funds of the New York D. C. while F. S.

A. C. PAGE and B. M. GORDON, from Union 115, Bridgeport, Conn., for taking a striker's place in the tie-up of the street car line in that city.

C. C. ROSS, formerly of Chattanooga, Tenn., and Atlanta, Ga., and whose shady transactions in Little Rock, Ark., are well-known, has bobbed up again in Knoxville, Tenn. The members of Union 225 want to keep a sharp watch on Mr. Ross.

DUBUQUE, Iowa.—Union 678 has organized a Building Trades Assembly, with good effect.

DALLAS, Tex.—Not one-half our members at work and prospects dismal. Saw and hatchet men have the best show; they work for \$1 to \$1.50 per day. Union men keep up to Union wages.

DENVER, Col.—Trades and Labor Assembly is out in a circular to organized labor denying in strong words all newspaper reports that "times are as good in Colorado as last year." The fact is, the percentage of unemployed is greater than ever before in all branches in Colorado.

## PROTECTIVE FUND.

Below is a report of all the Protective Fund received by the G. S. during the month of Jan., 1894.

All moneys received since January 31, will be published in next month's CARPENTER. Whenever any error appears notify the G. S.

Local Union.	Protective Fund.	Local Union.	Protective Fund.	Local Union.	Protective Fund.	Local Union.	Protective Fund.
2	\$21 00	177	\$4 55	351	\$1 20	560	\$1 50
3	8 40	178	7 00	352	1 05	561	2 40
5	8 45	179	2 18	354	50	563	3 85
6	80	180	3 70	355	8 75	564	8 20
8	9 75	181	21 60	356	2 95	565	7 8
9	4 40	183	1 20	359	8 60	567	4 95
11	11 38	184	4 45	360	2 58	574	1 68
12	4 75	186	2 40	361	1 50	578	2 15
13	50	189	2 20	362	1 50	579	65
14	1 05	190	2 00	365	1 80	581	2 25
16	8 70	191	1 40	367	1 80	585	80
18	1 18	192	2 28	368	1 85	586	3 15
19	1 25	193	2 78	369	2 68	588	1 70
20	2 60	196	65	371	50	590	65
21	6 70	198	2 85	373	85	591	1 40
24	1 45	199	8 45	374	6 60	592	2 10
26	8 60	200	4 15	376	1 05	593	1 60
27	2 60	201	1 55	377	1 10	595	1 40
28	35 95	202	75	380	2 60	598	1 80
29	17 10	203	4 15	381	6 05	602	75
30	3 60	204	1 80	382	14 85	604	1 90
33	33 28	206	3 25	384	1 10	606	1 25
34	1 20	207	6 15	386	2 95	610	1 20
35	1 75	208	2 80	388	1 80	611	2 80
37	90	209	8 45	390	6 10	617	2 25
38	1 60	211	26 00	391	2 85	619	75
39	4 50	214	1 18	393	1 10	624	2 45
40	3 95	215	4 30	396	4 60	625	2 20
42	2 55	216	88	398	90	626	2 40
43	17 60	217	1 00	399	55	627	1 90
44	2 40	218	3 60	400	1 25	628	4 88
45	55	221	2 00	402	2 40	629	1 95
46	85	221	2 78	403	1 05	631	1 25
47	1 00	226	1 00	404	1 00	632	2 50
48	2 20	227	2 55	405	8 00	636	1 30
49	3 90	228	4 55	407	18 60	637	2 98
50	1 95	229	1 90	409	1 00	638	4 50
51	8 85	230	4 85	410	4 95	639	3 60
55	4 40	231	80	413	2 50	640	1 40
56	1 45	232	50	415	60	641	1 78
59	95	233	55	416	4 25	645	45
60	6 90	234	4 55	417	80	648	1 35
61	8 50	235	2 50	419	1 65	649	1 30
62	10 10	237	5 75	421	2 00	650	4 30
93	13 90	238	3 10	424	3 90	651	80
64	7 88	239	4 30	426	60	654	1 05
68	2 65	240	4 28	426	1 35	658	1 10
70	1 55	241	3 45	427	3 00	687	3 60
72	16 40	242	2 00	428	1 60	659	3 60
73	6 58	244	60	430	90	659	1 90
74	1 95	245	2 80	434	2 25	681	3 75
76	1 70	247	9 50	436	1 20	682	1 05
78	7 60	248	95	436	1 30	683	1 00
80	1 25	249	2 70	437	1 65	684	5 60
82	4 55	250	1 45	440	3 95	685	2 65
83	7 15	251	3 05	442	1 25	666	2 15
84	1 10	252	1 58	418	1 80	667	6 50
87	1 70	253	1 78	446	15 18	668	2 20
88	90	257	14 85	449	4 18	670	65
89	1 70	258	4 60	450	1 40	676	2 55
90	7 18	259	1 85	451	7 25	677	1 05
92	1 80	260	5 58	453	6 55	678	10 05
93	85	261	50	455	1 30	680	90
94	4 60	262	60	456	90	681	7 15
95	65	263	2 00	457	5 00	683	4 10
96	3 35	265	65	459	1 50	685	2 20
99	1 30	266	75	460	1 90	687	2 30
100	1 30	267	95	461	2 58	689	1 85
101	1 05	268	4 95	462	2 45	690	50
102	2 60	270	5 40	463	1 40	692	3 55
103	1 25	271	60	466	3 75	694	80
104	1 90	273	1 60	468	11 40	695	2 05
105	1 95	274	5 80	469	1 85	696	1 00
1 7	2 50	275	1 10	470	1 78	698	7 05
108	7 50	276	1 50	473	5 10	699	4 30
109	19 35	277	1 20	474	50	701	1 20
110	1 10	278	1 50	475	1 00	702	55
112	6 95	279	2 10	477	1 95	708	4 70
113	1 25	283	2 80	478	3 10	704	4 35
114	2 50	284	4 35	479	1 47	705	3 25
115	2 15	285	95	480	1 20	706	3 45
117	4 90	286	5 60	481	4 95	707	40
118	5 45	288	6 70	482	4 40	708	1 29
119	8 85	290	8 70	483	12 05	712	4 50
120	95	294	2 88	484	2 40	714	2 80
121	4 90	295	1 80	485	2 20	715	6 70
122	5 19	296	1 20	486	3 50	716	4 05
127	1 10	298	6 05	490	1 45	718	8 25
130	3 70	299	12 40	493	6 35	719	2 00
131	1 00	300	68	496	2 00	725	1 10
133	1 80	301	4 60	496	85	728	40
134	5 85	302	2 05	500	95	729	5 60
136	1 70	304	4 70	501	1 10	731	1 05
137	1 50	305	2 00	502	85	732	1 65
138	2 88	307	4 65	507	1 45	734	1 25
140	2 30	308	2 90	509	11 18	736	1 10
141	4 85	311	8 65	510	1 25	739	2 75
143	3 10	312	85	511	3 50	740	1 60
144	3 20	314	1 85	512	85	742	1 05
145	1 40	318	80	514	2 10	744	1 85
147	2 95	316	6 00	515	6 05	746	1 70
149	2 30	320	1 70	517	4 40	749	45
150	1 25	323	60	518	7 50	750	3 15
151	8 40	324	1 65	519	90	753	50
152	85	325	1 75	520	2 50	755	8 00
153	2 00	326	8 20	521	2 95	759	1 85
154	4 05	327	18 20	522	2 08	769	90
155	8 65	328	3 00	525	45	766	2 70
157	1 15	332	12 00	532	1 25	767	1 90
163	3 78	334	2 20	534	1 70	769	75
165	6 58	335	11 10	535	60	775	98
166	8 45	337	1 10	542	1 00	781	8 05
167	5 75	339	2 65	549	1 30	783	1 55
168	5 58	340	23 90	550	58	785	2 45
169	6 15	341	40	551	1 60	786	2 50
170	70	342	5 25	553	85	788	1 15
171	4 65	343	4 48	554	5 80	799	1 38
172	95	344	1 70	555	1 20	801	1 00
174	85	345	1 58	557	1 15	802	75
175	6 60	346	1 50	558	2 30	805	1 20
176	4 58						



# MECHANICAL

## CARPENTERS' TOOLS: HOW TO USE AND KEEP THEM IN ORDER.

### PART III — THE STEEL SQUARE.

COPYRIGHTED 1893, BY A. H. WESLING.

The steel square is one of the most important tools of the carpenter, and its capabilities should be thoroughly understood by every mechanic. With its aid most any piece of framing, stairwork, etc., may be "laid off" in much less time and with greater accuracy than by any other method; in fact the so-called line methods become mere dalliances when compared with the steel square method. It is by far the most—and in many cases, the only real—practical method of laying off work. While the so-called line methods are doing much more towards filling the pages of books and periodicals than the more practical steel square method; they compare, for the use of the practical mechanic, about as the stage-coach and the railroad for the traveler.

the brace, when the two sides on the rise and run are of the length indicated in the first two figures of each division. For instance, 18" run by 24" rise gives 30" the length of the brace; or 60" run by 60" rise gives 84 $\frac{1}{2}$ " length of brace, etc. As this gives the length of the brace only when the rise and run are of certain lengths, and as there are methods by which any kind of a brace may be readily laid off with the square without the aid of these figures, they are seldom used.

At the corner of the square is the scale of hundredths of an inch. It consists of a square inch, the sides of which are divided into ten equal parts each; these divisions are connected with each other by lines, one set of lines running diagonal across the other set. Now, referring to the annexed figure, the distance between the diagonal lines, measured on the horizontal line is  $\frac{1}{10}$  or  $\frac{1}{100}$  of an inch between each two; and the distances between the outside vertical line, and the first diagonal line are,  $\frac{1}{100}$  of an inch at the first division,  $\frac{2}{100}$  at the second,  $\frac{3}{100}$  at the third, etc. To measure any number of hundredths containing both tenths and units, say,  $\frac{1}{10}$  measure on the horizontal line opposite the Fig. 1 on the left side vertical line, up to the diagonal line marked 2. Or  $\frac{1}{100}$  measure on the horizontal line between lines 5, and 5, etc.

Opposite the scale of hundredths on the blade of the square is the board and scantling measure. In the centre of the blade, beneath the 12" division, will be found the figures 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15, between the parallel lines. Taking

Example: For a board 11 ins. wide, and 23 feet long, take 11 under the 12" mark, and follow up the line to the 23" mark where the number 21 | 1 will be found, 21 $\frac{1}{2}$  being the contents.

When the thickness is more than 1 in., the answer may be increased in proportion, or a proportionate higher figure may be taken. If the thickness is  $\frac{1}{2}$ " add one quarter, if  $\frac{1}{4}$ " add one-half, if  $\frac{3}{4}$ " double it, etc.; take one of the figures so much higher. Example: What are the contents of a joist 2 by 6", 21 ft. long? Take 12 at the centre (the double of 6) and follow up the line to 21", where the figure 21 will be found, that being the contents in square feet. This measure may be used in several different ways, which the student will soon learn by practice.

On the tongue of the square, on the opposite side of the brace rule, will be found the octagon scale. The small divisions in this scale are in proportion to  $\frac{1}{2}$  the length of any side of an octagon as an inch is to the diameter of the whole octagon. To lay off an octagon in a given square, bisect the sides, as shown in the small figure, and from the centres set off as many divisions of the octagon scale toward each corner as the whole side of the square is in inches, and connect those points, *b, b*, which give the sides of the octagon. To lay off an octagon from a given side, and of a given diameter, find the centre of that side, and from there set off as many divisions of the octagon scale towards each side, as the whole diameter is in inches, and from the last points lay off angles of 45° (12 by 12 or 16 by 16" on the tongue and blade of the square) make those lines equal to the first side (double the number of divisions on the octagon scale), which give the next two sides of the octagon; then square up from the first side through the terminal, and make those lines equal to the first side, which give the fourth and fifth sides of the octagon, etc., until you have all the sides. Always remember that the alternate sides of an octagon are at a right angle, or square to each other. Another way is to extend the line *a, b* to *c*, and square up from there and set the distance *b c* off on that line, etc.

(To be continued.)

## GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP OF THE TELEGRAPH.

The Central Labor Union of Indianapolis, Ind., has placed the subjoined memorial to Congress in circulation among the Trade Unions and labor societies of Indiana:—

"As it has been demonstrated by practical experience in several countries of the Old World, that the operation of the telegraph system by the State is not only a benefit to the public, but also a source of revenue; and as it has at all times been the policy of Trade Unions, that all natural monopolies should be controlled by the State, and not by a favored few; therefore, be it

"Resolved,—That the Central Labor Union of Indianapolis firmly believes that great good would result from the Government ownership of the telegraph system in this country.

"Resolved,—That the Central Labor Union will at all times work to the attainment of this end.

"Resolved,—That a copy of the foregoing be sent to each of Indiana's representatives in Congress, and in the United States Senate with a request that they give the matter their earnest attention."

WAVERLY, N. Y., reports carpenter work flatter than ever known at any previous time.

MUNCIE, Ind.—Our membership in Union 592 is increasing steadily, though improvement in trade is very slow. Our ability to uphold the Union as we did in these trying times has aroused the admiration of every one.

LINCOLN, Neb.—For want of thorough organization in this city, carpenters work any number of hours per day, from eight to eleven, for any price. The merchants have agreed to sell no goods on credit since January 1 of this year.

UTICA, N. Y.—We must complain our sister city, Syracuse, N. Y., sends non-union scabs, ten-hour men, who work ten hours for the same rate we get for nine hours a day. Syracuse men should organize, and they would get what we get.

## CONSTITUTION FOR BUILDING TRADES LEAGUES.

### ARTICLE I.

SECTION 1. This organization shall be known as the Amalgamated Council of the Building Trades.

SEC. 2. This council shall be composed of delegates duly chosen from all societies in the building trades, who shall, before being admitted, produce credentials signed by the president and recording secretary of their society, and shall have the seal of their union attached.

SEC. 3. In case of a secret society, the seal of their lodge attached shall be a sufficient guarantee of their genuineness.

SEC. 4. The officers of this society shall consist of a chairman, vice-chairman and recording secretary, corresponding secretary, financial secretary, treasurer and sergeant-at-arms.

SEC. 5. The chairman and vice-chairman shall be elected at each meeting, and shall be nominated from delegates of different societies, nor shall any chairman sit in judgment on any case affecting the union he belongs to.

SEC. 6. The recording secretary, corresponding secretary, financial secretary, treasurer and sergeant-at-arms shall be elected quarterly; the recording secretary shall receive such salary as this council shall deem advisable.

### ARTICLE II.

SECTION 1. The executive functions of this council shall be vested in the officers and delegates while in session, and in such committees as this council may find necessary to conduct its business under this constitution.

SEC. 2. The objects of this council shall be to centralize the united efforts and experience of the various societies engaged in the erection and alteration of buildings, and that they may form one common council, and with common interest to prevent that which may be injurious, and properly perfect and carry into effect that which they may deem advantageous to themselves, and for the common good of all.

SEC. 3. All trade and labor societies represented in this council, when desirous of making a demand for either an advance of wages or an abridgement in the hours of labor, shall, through their delegates, report the same to this council, prior to the demand being made, when, if concurred in by a two-thirds vote of all the societies present, at any stated meeting, the action shall be binding. This section shall not prevent any society from acting on its own responsibility.

### ARTICLE III.

SECTION 1. No trade shall be entitled to more than three votes on any question that directly affects the material interests of any trade society.

SEC. 2. All trades or societies represented shall be entitled to three delegates.

SEC. 3. Any society having three or more branches shall be entitled to one delegate for each branch.

### ARTICLE IV.

SECTION 1. Any trade society represented in this council that may desire material aid, shall state their case to this council, and, if approved by the delegates, shall bring the matter before their respective organizations for immediate action.

### ARTICLE V.

SECTION 1. It shall be the special duty of this council to use the united strength of all the societies represented therein, to compel all non-union men and "scabs" to conform to, and obey the laws of, the society that they should properly belong to.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of any trade or labor society to use every lawful means to induce all non-union men or scabs to become members of their respective unions, and any trade society failing in their just efforts, shall bring the matter before this council through their delegates, with all the facts in the case, with the names of the men, if possible, where employed, and the name of the employer, the same to be presented in writing with the signature of the president of the society affected, when this council shall take immediate action in the matter, and, if deemed advisable, this council may, by a two-thirds vote of the delegates then present, forming a quorum, order a withdrawal of any or all trades or societies who may be on any building where said non-union men or scabs may be employed. This order shall be carried into effect through the agency of the walking delegates of the various societies.

### ARTICLE IV.

SECTION 1. All societies represented in this council shall pay the sum of two dollars each per month.

### ARTICLE VII.

SECTION 1. On demand of a union represented, a general strike shall be ordered to reinstate a member or members who have struck and are refused employment on that job that was struck.

SEC. 2. Any walking delegate or delegates of any society ordering a strike, without the consent of this council, the trade he represents shall be held responsible for the wages of the men on strike. This shall not prevent a delegate from ordering a strike of the members of the society he represents to adjust its own internal affairs without the assistance of this council.

SEC. 3. Members of a union seceding from a parent organization and forming a separate union shall be excluded from this council.

SEC. 4. All branches of a union shall demand the same wages and the same hours of labor.

### ARTICLE VIII.

SECTION 1. When the members of two unions represented in this council work at the same trade, it shall be unlawful for one to take the place of the other when on strike.

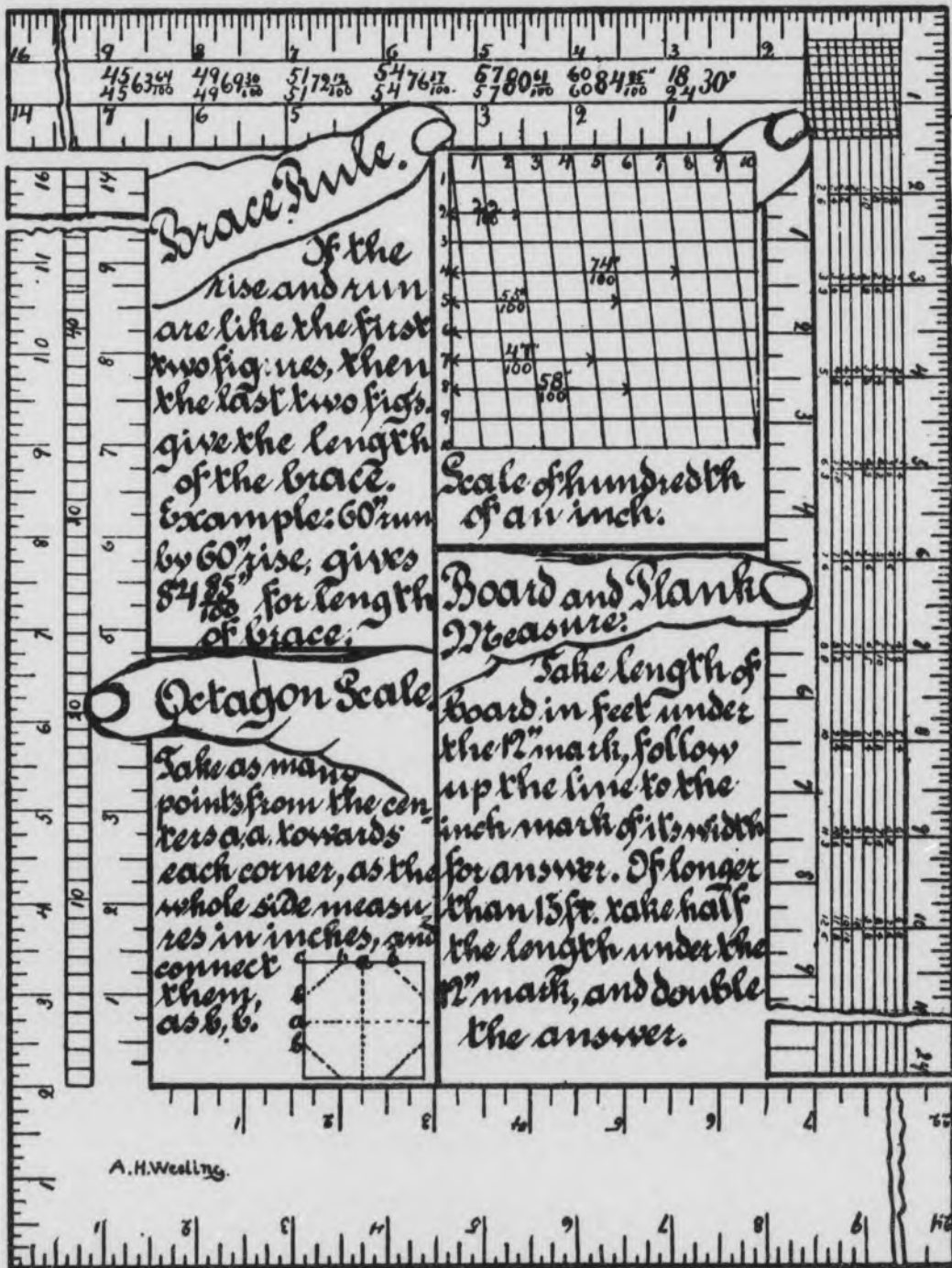
### ARTICLE IX.

SECTION 1. No society or branch of a society shall be allowed to strike more than one employer at a time, unless there are two or more employers on the same job.

### ARTICLE X.

SECTION 1. Two-thirds of all the trades represented in this council shall form a quorum.

SEC. 2. It shall take two weeks notice of motion and two-thirds majority to alter or amend any article of this constitution.



When purchasing a steel square, the first thing to see to, is that it is correct, that the tongue and blade are exactly at an angle of 90° to each other; that they are perfectly straight, and their measurements correct. The 24" blade and 16" tongue, are the most convenient. To test the squareness take a wide board, with a perfectly straight edge, square across drawing a fine line, then reverse the square and apply it from the opposite direction, and if the edge exactly coincides with the line, the square is correct. For correctness of measurement, several squares may be compared, first held together one way, then reversed, to see that the inch lines always correspond.

On one side of the tongue of the square is the brace rule, it gives the length of

the figure denoting the length of the board, follow up the line to the inch mark of the width, where you will find the contents in square feet, and twelfths of a square foot. Example: A board is 13 ft. long, and 11 ins. wide, what are the contents in square feet? Take the figure 13 below the 12" mark, and follow up the line to the 11" mark (the width of the board), where you will find 11 | 11, which means that the board contains 11 and  $\frac{11}{12}$  feet. Or, take a board 9 feet long and 19 ins. wide, take 9 under the 12" mark, follow up the line to the 19" mark, where you will find the figures 14 | 3, which means that the board contains 14 $\frac{1}{4}$  or 14 $\frac{1}{2}$  feet. Whenever a board is longer than 15 feet (the highest number underneath the 12" mark,) but less than 16" wide, the number denoting the width may be taken beneath the 12" mark, and the line followed up to the inch mark of the length, where the contents will be found.



## THE CARPENTER

PHILADELPHIA, MARCH, 1894.



## LABOR'S NINETY AND NINE.

BY S. M. SMITH.

There are ninety and nine who live and die  
In want and hunger and cold,  
That one may revel in luxury  
And be lapped in its silken fold:  
That ninety and nine in hovels bare—  
The one in a palace with riches rare.

They toil in the fields, the ninety and nine  
For the fruits of our mother earth,  
They dig and delve in the dusky mine  
And bring its hidden treasures forth,  
But the wealth released by their sturdy blows,  
To the hands of the one forever flows.

From the sweat of their brows the desert blooms  
And the forest before them falls,  
Their labor has builded humble homes  
And cities with lofty walls,  
But the one owns cities and homes and lands,  
And the ninety and nine have empty hands.

But the night, so dreary and dark and long  
At last shall the morning bring,  
And over the land the victor's song  
Of the ninety and nine shall ring,  
And echo afar from zone to zone:  
Rejoice for labor shall have its own!

## SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEMS IN CARPENTRY.

SUBMITTED BY BROTHER RICHARD VERMEER  
L. U. 162, CHICAGO, ILL.

Editor of THE CARPENTER.

Sir and Brother:—I saw your notice inviting articles on carpenter work so I send you one which I think will prove of interest.

Almost every carpenter has more or less trouble making lookout brackets, framing curved roofs or framing lintels or centres for brick arches, crossing each other, so I will give a few illustrations of my experience in doing this work.

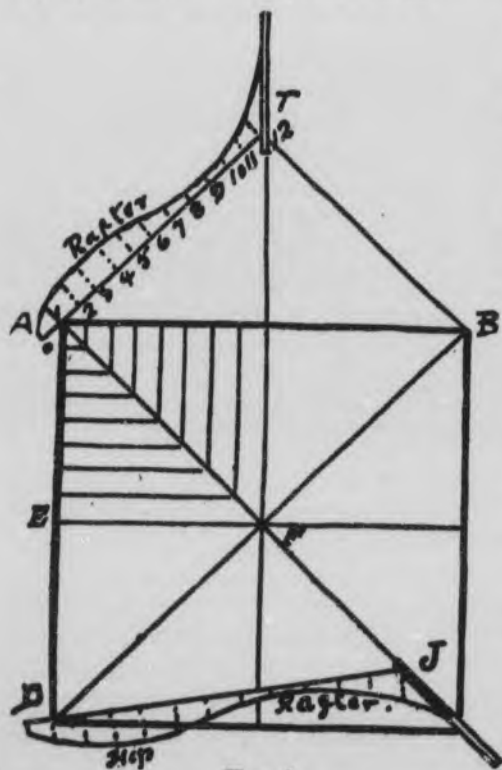


FIG. 1.

Fig. 1 is a tower roof of a building with four hip rafters. A T is the length of common rafter, and D J the length of hip rafter. To find the shape of hip rafter the common rafter A T being ogee shape. If the lower edge be straight, divide it into twelve equal parts (Fig. 1) or more, the more the better for getting exact curve, draw line square to the bottom line from the spacing points. Take D J as the length of hip rafter, and divide it into the same number of spaces as common rafter. Set off lengths from base line to curve on common rafter and draw the curve as shown.

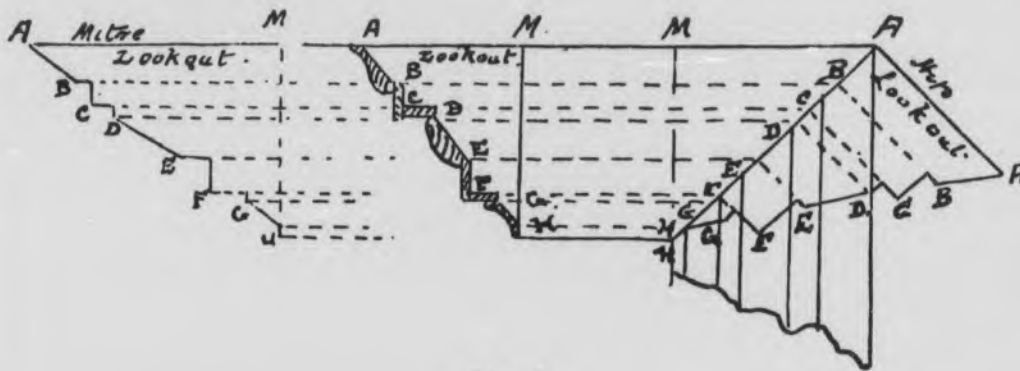


FIG. 2.

Fig. 2 is a sketch of a lookout or a cornice bracket and it is necessary a mechanic should know how to get the necessary shapes for them.

In the centre of Fig. 2 a section of a cornice may be seen as A B C D E F G H, the mitre or corner bracket and the hip bracket may be found by the following method. Square out from the line A H to the right and set of the lines from M H to the outside cuts of the brackets on the centre section.

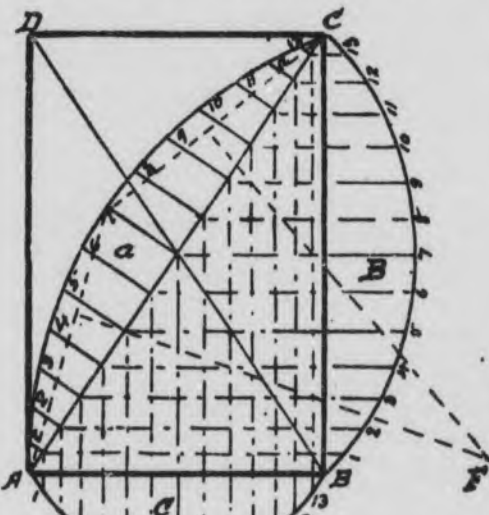


FIG. 3.

The jack rafters are the same shape as common rafter, decreasing in length as they go down.

Carpenters will see at Fig. 3 the way to make the centre or lintel support for a brick arch or vault. A B C D represents the plan longer than it is wide. To find the shape of the curves for arch ribs it is necessary to take the radius of the narrow section C, whether a circle or an oval. Divide the curve into equal parts and draw lines parallel to A D or B C, then where they cut A C draw lines out square to A C and set off on them distances to make the section a the same height on C as 1 2 3 4, etc. A centre for the curve A C can be found by drawing the two lines 7 A and 7 C and dividing each in the centre as shown. Then by squaring out from the division points, a centre F will be the intersection and a point determined from which the arc A 7 C may be struck with a pair of compasses. In a similar manner, the section B and curve C B may be found.

NOTE.—Our correspondent and brother evidently intends to give lines to find the curves of a vault whose side is A D and front A B, penetrating and forming the given lines A C and D B, the curve of which will be A 7 C. We must compliment him on his method, which is an excellent one, viz.: that of ordinates or intersecting lines.—[EDITOR.]

## THE SITUATION IN ROCHESTER.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—The Building Trades Council and Trades Assembly have secured an appropriation of \$10,000 to help the unemployed mechanics by building public park-houses by day's work. We are going to erect a new Court House and have compelled our Common Council to go ahead with some of its proposed buildings to give work to the unemployed. They are to erect a new police station and two precinct houses. We have fully 50 per cent. of the carpenters idle. Out of 722 men employed for public work recently, 269 were laborers, 228 carpenters, and the balance were of other occupations. Our carpenters' Unions are holding well attended public agitation meetings.

## MECHANICAL SUGGESTIONS.

BY OWEN B. MAGINNIS.

To determine the largest triangle which can be constructed in a square of given size: Let A B C D, Fig. 1, be the given

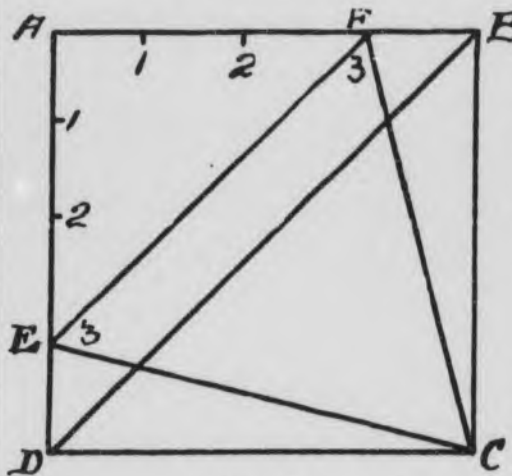


FIG. 1.

square and B D the diagonal; to find the triangle divide the side A B into four equal parts, also the side A D. Join the point 3 on the side A B with the point E on the side A D, also E and C, which will give F E C the triangle required.

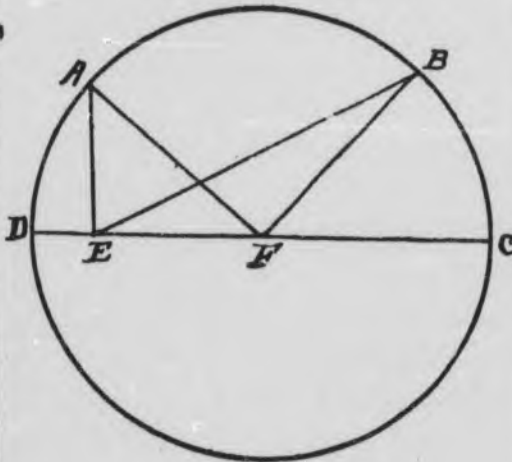


FIG. 2.

To find the exact length of the circumference of a given circle: Let A B C D, Fig. 2, be the given circle and D C the diameter, F the centre. From the centre F, draw the right angle or square A F B. From A let fall a perpendicular or plumb line A E and join F B. Four times the length F B will be the exact length of the circumference of the circle A B C D.

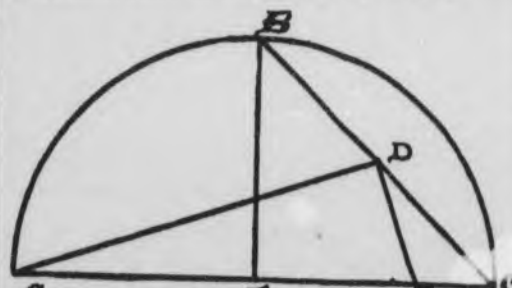


FIG. 3.

To find the length of a quarter of a circle or half a semi-circle: Let A B C, Fig. 3, be the semi-circle, A C the diameter, E D drawn at right angles to it from the centre F. Join B and C and bisect B C at D, also join A D. A D will be the exact length of the quadrant or quarter circle A B and the triangle A D E will be equal in area to the triangle B F C.

WAXAHACHIE, TEX.—We have only one scab, or ten-hour carpenters' job, in this place. Trade is flat, and transient and non-resident men seem to be preferred.

## CARPENTERS' TRADE MOVEMENTS.

NEW YORK CITY.—There has been considerable trouble here of late in keeping up the standard rate of wages. But our men have bravely held their own against all the odds of hard times and scabby influences. We have had strikes on numbers of jobs against a half dozen contractors, and have been successful. We are well backed by the Board of Walking Delegates, and have abundance of funds, local and national, to hold our own. We had to order a strike on the Millionaire's Club and several jobs against the employment of cabinetmakers at less than carpenters' wages.

Delegate Halkett (of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and joiners) said, January 16, that one reason why so many thousands of carpenters and cabinetmakers in this city are out of employment is that nearly all contractors get their trimmings and other materials made up out of the city by non-union and cheap labor. Only the inharmonious relations in this city of the Unions in the trade prevent this system being stopped.

## FROM LOS ANGELES, CAL.

WHEREAS, The "American Federation of Labor" has declared in favor of independent political action, and refusing to bolster up any longer the barbarous struggle for existence known as the "Competitive System of Industry." It now favors the only scientific solution of the labor problem, viz.: the nationalization of all industries, and direct legislation.

Therefore, We, the members of the Los Angeles Industrial Legion, No. 5, hereby congratulate the organized wage workers for having taken this step. We extend to them the right hand of fellowship and pledge our united support to the principles which they have adopted.

As soon as the labor unions shall have taken a referendum vote on the measure, we favor the calling of a National convention of all the industrial reform bodies, making a complete unification of labor forces.

MILTON CARLSON,  
Adjutant L. A. Ind. Legion, No. 5,  
Los Angeles, Cal.

## SATURDAY HALF HOLIDAY IN ONTARIO.

TORONTO, Canada.—Our Trades and Labor Council has petitioned the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario, to pass an Act securing the Saturday half-holiday to the largest possible number of cities in the Province, and giving power to the councils of other municipalities to extend the provisions of such an Act. The Saturday half-holiday is now the prevailing rule in the Province of Ontario in public offices and banks and in large numbers of private business establishments and factories.

## FOR THE RELIEF OF AMERICAN SHIPPING.

CHAS. HAGEN, 707 Tchoupitoulas st., New Orleans, La., is president of the National Seamen's Union of America. In the interest of that union and in behalf of the American Merchant Marine Service, he is out in a strong circular, advocating a memorial and petition to Congress for the protection and relief of American shipping. It appears that in the fruit-trade between this country and the West Indies and Central America less than fifteen per cent. of the vessels engaged carry the American flag, where originally the trade was almost entirely in American hands. This shipping service now is principally in the hands of Scandinavians who work for one-third the cost of manning an American vessel.



## BATH-ROOM WOOD WORK.

SECOND ARTICLE.

BY OWEN B. MAGINNIS.

Fig. 1 is a sketch representing a bathtub having the top nailed round its edge, and consists of four pieces—two sides, a top and a bottom, which are either doweled and glued together in the shop or factory and sent to building in one entire piece, or the four sent separately and fitted together in the building.

The former method is, of course, the best, as all that is necessary is to fit the whole cover into its place; besides, the joints being glued and fastened together, there is less danger of their coming apart than when fitted together by the carpenter in the building; but this method is comparatively inferior to that shown in Fig. 2, where the ends are framed or doweled into the sides, and the moulding mitred round in the way seen here.

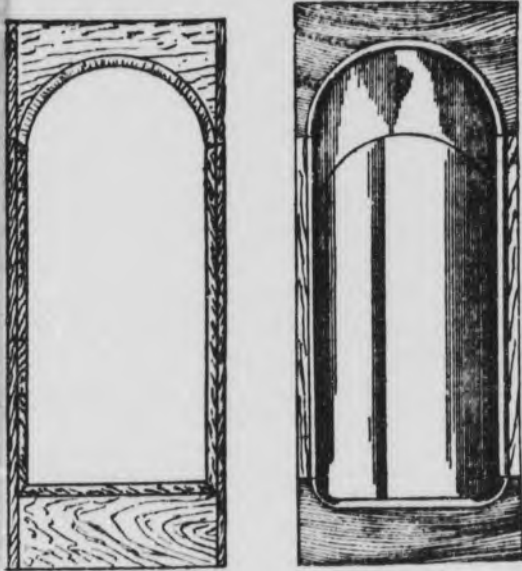


FIG. 1.

FIG. 2.

I would by no means recommend the use of dowels in constructing these details, but the adoption of the always reliable mortise and tenon which, on account of its large area, gives greater cohesion for the parts together, thereby insuring the liability of these parts remaining intact; whereas the area of the dowels is insufficient to gain stability, and when end wood is glued to the running grain the adhesion is scarcely strong enough to make up what is lacking in the dowel.

Figs. 3 and 4 are the best mouldings for seat round the opening.

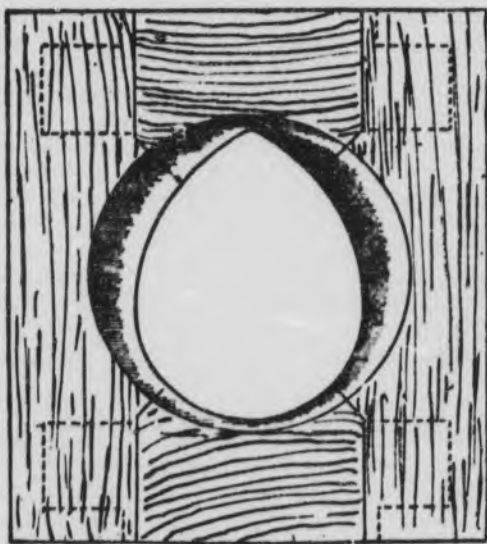


FIG. 3.

Another method of constructing a water-closet seat, where it is desired to economize material, as often occurs when of San Diego mahogany, black walnut or any other rare wood is specified, and there are a quantity of seats to be made; for instance, in a large flat or hotel building.

It is to frame the entire seat together in four pieces; two stiles and two rails, the pieces being sufficiently wide to come within the periphery of the opening, which should be marked from a pattern.

It will be noticed here that the only waste is the stuff inside the outline, and that the frame is *stub* or blind, tenoned together, which is done for the purpose of gaining smooth edges, something absolutely essential in first-class work. Another way similar to the method just described in Fig. 4, excepting that the stiles are on the sides instead of on the front and back as those in the last sketch, and rather a better form of construction when strength is considered. A still more advanced form of putting together the pieces, is that which differs from the last one described in being mitred from the periphery back to the joint, which is done for the purpose of preserving the shape of the moulding, which must always be cut on its edge.

The mortise and tenon framing is similar in all respects; still this form will require more careful workmanship and very accurate fitting of the joints to make a perfect job.

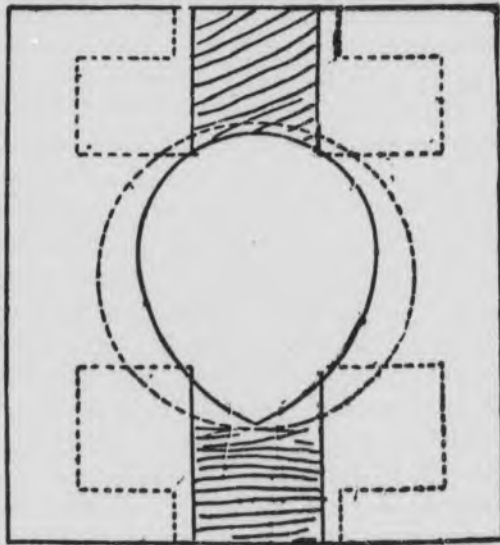


FIG. 4.

Perhaps the most perfect method of construction is that shown in the engraving at Fig. 4, as it not only economizes the stuff, but obviates in the least degree the action or changes of the wood, gives an elegant appearance, and altogether is about the best way for the highest class of work.

The mitres can either be solidly joined together by the tenons denoted on the mitres on the top, or by the slip tongue on the bottom.

The tongue should be long and should have the grain of the wood running at right angles to the joint, and not the grain of the wood parallel with the line of the joint, and all joints must be fitted so close as to be almost invisible when the stuff is cleaned off and sand-papered.

Glueing on all this joinery work ought to be of the most thorough kind; the glue should be thick, and the stuff should be heated when the glue is being applied. Paneled risers for bath-tubs and water-closet seats are too well known to need comment here. It is therefore unnecessary to touch upon them.

## AN INCIDENT AT A VESTRY ELECTION.

[From *The Advent*—an Episcopal paper.]

It was Charles II, who said that Episcopacy was the only religion fit for a gentleman, and there are no doubt many in this day and generation who share that monarch's opinion, with the unexpressed proviso that it can only continue so if the objectionable "lower classes" are kept out.

This is brought to our mind by hearing of an incident which occurred at the last Easter vestry election of an ultra fashionable "high" church not a hundred miles from New York city, where, as it happened, a certain carpenter was nominated for vestryman. Thereupon much indignation was expressed by certain gentlemen present at the idea that the vestry of St. Dives's Church, which had always hitherto been composed exclusively of gentlemen, should have upon it a carpenter, a mere tradesman. It was too good an opportunity to lose, and we are glad to learn that there was somebody present who reminded his hearers of a certain carpenter of two thousand years ago.

## MONEY \$\$\$ RECEIVED

FOR TAX, PINS AND SUPPLIES during the month ending January 31, 1894.

Whenever any errors appear notify the G. S. without delay.

Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.
2	\$ 64 00	174	\$ 2 90	351	\$ 3 20	568	\$ 12 55
3	11 95	175	19 80	352	3 15	569	12 10
4	103 60	176	15 65	353	1 50	570	2 25
5	25 35	177	13 65	354	11 25	571	15 85
6	2 40	178	2 10	355	9 35	572	5 50
7	1 10	179	6 45	356	11 80	573	4 95
8	29 25	180	1 70	357	7 65	574	6 45
9	13 20	181	64 80	358	7 50	575	1 95
10	35 80	182	3 60	359	1 50	576	7 85
11	14 25	183	1 35	360	8 90	577	2 40
12	2 00	184	7 20	361	8 40	578	9 45
13	3 15	185	6 60	362	5 65	579	5 10
14	26 10	186	6 25	363	8 45	580	1 55
15	3 45	187	4 20	364	1 50	581	4 20
16	7 75	188	6 75	365	2 55	582	7 30
17	7 80	189	8 75	366	22 80	583	3 00
18	20 10	190	8 20	367	3 65	584	4 20
19	34 65	191	1 05	368	3 30	585	3 90
20	6 35	192	7 05	369	7 80	586	2 75
21	30 30	193	10 85	370	19 65	587	6 70
22	9 90	194	18 45	371	44 65	588	2 00
23	8 80	195	4 65	372	3 80	589	3 87
24	107 85	196	2 30	373	8 85	590	3 60
25	52 80	197	12 95	374	5 40	591	8 40
26	10 80	198	6 40	375	18 80	592	7 85
27	101 25	199	9 75	376	8 55	593	2 25
28	3 60	200	17 65	377	3 30	594	3 45
29	5 65	201	8 90	378	13 80	595	7 35
30	2 70	202	25 35	379	1 50	596	6 60
31	5 70	203	78 00	380	2 70	597	8 80
32	14 60	204	3 45	381	1 65	598	5 70
33	11 65	205	12 90	382	3 75	599	15 80
34	8 85	206	2 55	383	7 20	600	8 70
35	55 00	207	3 00	384	3 15	601	3 75
36	7 70	208	10 80	385	3 00	602	7 50
37	1 65	209	2 70	386	9 00	603	8 90
38	2 55	210	6 50	387	55 80	604	8 85
39	3 00	211	8 25	388	8 00	605	14 50
40	15 10	212	8 00	389	12 35	606	10 80
41	11 70	213	8 90	390	9 25	607	7 00
42	5 85	214	15 15	391	1 80	608	6 25
43	31 30	215	8 70	392	21 05	609	6 40
44	18 80	216	14 85	393	2 40	610	1 35
45	4 35	217	1 90	394	4 95	611	1 60
46	2 85	218	1 50	395	6 00	612	4 30
47	3 00	219	1 85	396	11 70	613	5 50
48	15 10	220	13 65	397	1 80	614	13 20
49	30 30	221	7 50	398	4 05	615	2 40
50	41 70	222	3 40	399	9 00	616	8 47
51	23 55	223	17 25	400	4 80	617	3 80
52	14 85	224	9 30	401	2 70	618	10 80
53	1 75	225	12 90	402	25 65	619	11 30
54	7 95	226	12 75	403	6 75	620	5 70
55	4 65	227	10 35	404	3 60	621	11 25
56	19 20	228	6 00	405	3 90	622	3 15
57	19 65	229	4 20	406	4 95	623	8 00
58	8 85	230	8 40	407	12 45	624	16 80
59	5 95	231	30 00	408	7 20	625	9 70
60	22 80	232	2 85	409	3 75	626	6 45
61	3 75	233	8 60	410	4 50	627	19 50
62	13 65	234	4 35	411	48 70	628	6 90
63	21 95	235	9 65	412	12 45	629	1 95
64	3 30	236	4 65	413	4 20	630	8 65
65	8 10	237	5 25	414	22 25	631	3 15
66	7 95	238	44 85	415	19 65	632	31 40
67	5 10	239	14 95	416	3 90	633	2 70
68	21 75	240	5 55	417	2 70	634	24 20
69	5 40	241	16 65	418	16 00	635	12 30
70	1 75	242	1 80	419	8 25	636	6 60
71	13 80	243	2 05	420	8 70	637	6 90
72	1 95	244	1 95	421	4 75	638	5 55
73	10 05	245	4 25	422	7 35	639	1 50
74	5 60	246	2 95	423	4 20	640	12 90
75	4 00	247	14 65	424	11 25	641	9 90
76	8 20	248	28 00	425	24 90	642	6 25
77	3 15	249	1 80	426	3 65	643	3 00
78	7 80	250	4 70	427	5 25	644	21 65
79	3 75	251	22 00	428	8 00	645	12 90
80	3 75	252	3 30	429	17 30	646	3 60
81	6 00	253	4 50	430	16 75	647	2 65
82	7 50	254	4 10	431	3 00	648	14 10
83	25 60	255	4 50	432	5 65	649	15 80
84	45 05	256	6 30	433	9 80	650	9 75
85	8 20	257	6 40	434	4 20	651	10 35
86	7 00	258	15 05	435	7 07	652	3 70
87	18 65	259	2 85	436	14 85	653	3 60
88	8 75	260	20 30	437	18 20	654	10 00
89	7 50	261	1 00	438	36 15	655	5 00
90	6 45	262	20 10	439	18 95	656	10 00
91	14 70	263	26 10	440	6 50	657	13 50
92	18 85	264	7 05	441	10 70	658	8 40
93	11 55	265	8 90	442	10 15	659	21 10
94	2 85	266	8 00	443	4 35	660	12 15
95	15 70	267	15 15	444	17 05	661	26 75
96	15 80	268	37 20	445	6 00	662	6 50
97	3 30	269	1 95	446	2 55	663	3 30
98	11 10	270	13 80	447	2 85	664	1 70
99	3 00	271	6 15	448	3 80	665	20 65
100	5 65	272	14 10	449	2 55	666	3 15
101	18 15	273	6 00	450	4 25	667	4 95
102	6 10	274	13 95	451	33 45	668	3 75
103	6 50	275	8 70	452	3 75	669	3 80
104	7 75	276	38 95	453	10 50	670	8 25
105	7 60	277	8 95	454	6 95	671	5 55
106	13 05	278	5 61	455	3 00	672	8 15
107	42 75	279	2 40	456	6 30	673	5 65
108	6 30	280	18 40	457	15 15	674	8 60
109	6 65	281	5 10	458	14 30	675	8 15
110	4 70	282	2 20	459	22 50	676	9 45
111	8 45	283	1 80	460	2 70	677	1 50
112	9 15	284	4 95	461	5 60	678	9 00
113	4 25	285	5 25	462	8 65	679	5 15
114	25 20	286	9 00	463	6 15	680	2 55
115	2 65	287	39 60	464	1 35	681	10 35
116	6 00	288	9 00	465	7 25	682	5 70
117	12 15	289	5 40	466	11 90	683	2 25
118	10 95	290	6 50	467	3 00	684	2 35
119	8 45	291	6 60	468	3 00	685	7 60
120	11 25	292	35 55	469	3 90	686	9 15
121	6 90	293	8 50	470	1 65	687	7 40
122	19 65	294	7 95	471	4 80	688	7 85
123	10 65	295	72 70	472	2 65	689	8 00
124	17 75	296	1 20	473	15 90	690	3 45
125	10 65	297	15 75	474	3 45	691	2 20
126	19 45	298	18 65	475	3 45	692	4 25
127	2 10	299	5 10	476	6 40	693	3 00
128	13 65	300	4 65	477	4 80	694	8 75
129	2 35	301	4 75	478	7 20	695	4 10

Total, . . . . . \$5,341 64

## TO MEMBERS OUT OF WORK.

If you are out of work and can't pay your dues, have the Secretary of your local write the General Secretary and he will give your Union special instructions in each case.

Local Unions weak in membership and desiring special terms to initiate new members, or to pay dues for members out of work, can apply to the G. S. for a dispensation.

## IMPORTANT PRIZES OFFERED.

By order of the G. E. B. the following cash prizes are offered.

## COMPETITIVE ARTICLES.

For the best article, to be published in *THE CARPENTER*, with designs or drawings, written by a member of the U. B. on the subject of building, construction or carpentry, a prize of \$20 is offered; for the second best article, a prize of \$10 will be given.

This offer is open for the space of six months, or until April 16, 1894. Send the articles to the G. S.

## PRIZES FOR NEW MEMBERS.

The Local Union which shows the greatest pro rata increase in membership by April 1, 1894, will be given a prize of \$20, to the second best union a prize



### THERE MUST BE SOMETHING WRONG.

When earth produces free and fair,  
The golden wavy corn;  
When fragrant fruits perfume the air,  
And fleecy flocks are shorn;  
Whilst thousands move with aching head  
And sing the ceaseless song;  
"We starve we die, oh give us bread!"  
There must be something wrong.

When wealth is wrought a seasons roll  
From off the fruitful soil;  
When luxury from pole to pole  
Reaps fruit of human toil;  
When, from a thousand, one alone  
In plenty rolls along,  
The others only gnaw the bone,—  
There must be something wrong.

And when production never ends  
The earth is yielding ever;  
A copious harvest oft begins  
But distribution NEVER;  
When toiling millions toil to fill  
The wealthy coffers strong,  
When hands are crushed that work and till;  
There must be something wrong.

When poor men's tables waste away  
To barrenness and drought,  
There must be something in the way  
That's worth the finding out;  
With surfeit one great table bends,  
While numbers move along,  
With scarce a crust their board extends,  
There must be something wrong!

—Selected

### A ROUGH SKETCH OF A ROUGH STRUGGLE.

VI.—THE FIRST TRIUMPH. (Continued.)

BY HUGH MCGREGOR.



OMING to the consideration of the second element that entered into the composition of the new industrial system; we are enabled to form something like a real conception of its condition by a record preserved in

the national archives of France. The preservation of this record is most fortunate as it throws sure light on the condition of nearly one-third of the total number of workers in Western Europe during a period of which records of any kind are now in existence. It substantiates the conclusions arrived at by Prof. Thorold Rogers, while it antedates by four hundred and fifty years any labor record known to exist in England. The document to which we refer is the roll of the serfs and revenues of the abbey of St. Germain-des-Prés, composed by the Abbot Irminion in the beginning of the ninth century, during the reign of the Emperor Charlemagne. This roll shows that the abbey possessed domains in the valley of the Seine, most of them near Paris, aggregating 1343 square miles; of which 1079 square miles were forest, and 264 square miles were cultivated; mainly as plowland, but with considerable vineyard, and a small proportion of meadow and pasture. This immense territory consisted of thirty-nine distinct domains called *fiefs*, having an average area of 34½ square miles. Each domain or *fief* was divided into *manse*s, or small agricultural holdings, which were subordinate to an extensive tract called the *domain mansi*.

Of the thirty-nine domains inscribed on the abbey roll the details of only twenty-three of them have been deciphered. According to the detailed statement, the average area of a domain manse was 27½ square miles, or 17,754 acres; of which an average of 558 acres was under cultivation. The agricultural and mechanical labor of the domain manse was performed in part by serfs, bondes and slaves attached to the manse itself, and partly by those who tenanted the small, tributary manse.

The general features of a domain manse village were not widely different from those of many villages that may be seen to-day throughout Western Europe. Contiguous to the cultivated portion of the domain manse, and generally near a running stream, stood the manse-house, occupied by officers called *ministeriales*, who were generally serfs, and charged with the direction of labor on the domain manse and the supervision of the general affairs of the domain. The chief officer or *judez*, acted as president of the serfs' meetings and as justice of the peace, whose decisions were subject to revision by the abbot. And he was assisted in the performance of his duties by two other officers called *vilains*, who acted as overseers but had no judicial powers. Grouped around the manse house, or extended along the main road, were the bakery, smithy and workshops of various kinds; including the gynecia, or women's workshop. Also the cottages of the people permanently attached to the manse; the stables, cattle-yards, wine-presses, gardens, orchards, and fish-ponds; while on the stream, or may-be the nearest hill-top, stood the grist mill. Often in such a village would be a church, served by one or more ecclesiastics, who, with their dependants, occupied a special manse-house and a manse.

The average number of tributary manse on a domain was seventy one, having an aggregate area of 1480 acres, and a tax-paying population of 435 persons. These manse are classed on the abbey roll under three distinct heads, and were occupied by persons in three different conditions of servitude, called *ingenuiles*, *lidiles* and *serviles*, respectively. The taxes levied on these manse were paid partly in produce—cattle, hogs, poultry, eggs, grain, grapes, etc.; and partly in labor. The labor exacted was agricultural, mechanical, and otherwise; according to the age, sex and aptitudes of the tenants, and the necessities of the domain. But agricultural labor was incumbent on all capable of labor during the critical periods of husbandry, as haying, harvest and vintage.

The *ingenuile*, or serf manse on a domain averaged sixty-two in number. These had an average extent of 21½ acres, and supported an average household of a fraction over six persons. The taxes of an average sized and fertile serf manse were equivalent to \$36.75 according to our present money values; of which \$23.31 was payable in produce, and \$13.44 in labor.

Of the manse occupied by *lidiles*, or bondes of mixed slave and serf origin, there were rarely more than one on each domain. Such a manse would have about 27½ acres in area, support some 11 persons, and pay a tax equivalent to \$54; that is, \$12 in produce, and \$42 in labor.

On each domain the average number of *servile*, or slave manse was eight, averaging fifteen acres in extent, and supporting some six persons each. The taxes of a slave-manse averaged a sum equal to \$82.40; of which \$9.60 was paid in produce, and \$22.80 in labor.

By the assistance of this abbey-roll we can clearly perceive the successive phases of the evolution by which the bulk of the workers finally arrived at a state of personal freedom. We see that at the beginning of the ninth century the great body of the workers were already on the high road to emancipation. This abbey-roll reveals to us that at the date it was made a certain proportion of the land was cultivated for the direct benefit of the abbey and its monks; but more than twice the area thus cultivated was entrusted for cultivation to such serfs, and slaves also, who had proved themselves worthy of trust by regular habits of intelligence and industry. To these

tenants of separate holdings the abbey no longer gave food and clothing, but accorded them the privilege of managing the land entrusted to them on condition of them paying a certain portion of the annual produce and a certain number of days' labor. All that the tenants succeeded in producing over and above the fixed tax they were permitted to keep, carry to market, and exchange for such merchandise they might desire. The taxes paid by the serfs do not appear to be excessive, since the produce and labor taxes combined of a manse supporting six persons was but little more than the equivalent of half the annual wages of an agricultural laborer in that country to-day. The labor tax was doubtless the most onerous, as it called for an average of 1½ days' labor per week from each serf-manse, and 2½ days' labor per week from each slave-manse.

In the course of generations, however, the difference between slave and serf disappears, as they both gradually acquired, by purchase or gift, the right to defend the security of their family and to possess property. The clergy ever strove to enforce the sanctity of family life; and with the tendency of the lords to transmit their functions and lands to their eldest sons grew up hereditary offices, titles and estates; in like manner the small holdings came in time to be transmitted from father to son. So that by the end of the thirteenth century it would have been almost as difficult to dispossess a serf, who paid his customary taxes, from his holding, as to oust a lord from his domain. In this way was formed a class of peasants; the great mass from whose ranks were drawn the bulk of the artisans and laborers, who, when they obtained permission to leave their domains, swelled the population of the old cities and the new towns, many of which latter were destined to become communes and surpass the old cities in wealth and population.

Long before the tenants of tributary manse had acquired more than a very precarious tenure of the lands they tilled, the serfs of the domain had urged their claims to an amelioration of their condition. In this, however, they had been preceded by the serfs of the cities under feudal rule, and also by those of episcopal cities. The serfs claimed similar advantages to those enjoyed by the municipalities or the Roman communes, for these terms are identical. They claimed the privilege of choosing their own magistrates; freedom from domain taxes, whether in the form of compulsory labor or of poll-tax; and guarantees for the security of property.

In the year 1098, Baudri, bishop of Nozon, one of the six ecclesiastical peers of France, assembled all the inhabitants of the town. He presented them with a charter which constituted them an associated body forever under magistrates called *jurati* "jurymen." "Whoever," said the charter, "shall desire to enter this commune shall not be received a member of it by any individual, but only in the presence of the jurymen. If the commune be outraged, all those who have sworn to it shall be bound to march to its defence, and none shall be empowered to remain at home unless he be infirm or sick, or so poor that he must needs be himself the watcher of his own wife and children lying sick." The other articles guarantee to the members of the commune of Nozon the complete ownership of their property, and the right of not being handed over to justice save by their own municipal magistrates. The bishop first swore to this charter, and the inhabitants of every condition took the same oath after him. Then, in virtue of his pontifical authority, he pronounced an anathema, all the curses of the gospels, against whoever should in time to come dare to dissolve the commune. Furthermore, in order to give this charter of industrial freedom a stronger warranty, the bishop requested the king of France to corroborate it by the great seal of the crown. The king complied with this request, and the good example thus set bore good fruit in the peaceful establishment of communes at St. Quentin and at Soissons.

(To be continued.)

### GREELEY ON WAGE SLAVERY.

HIS RESPONSE, IN 1845, TO AN INVITATION TO AN ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION.

In response to an invitation to attend an Anti-slavery Convention, in 1845, Horace Greeley wrote the committee as follows:

"What is slavery? You will probably answer, 'The legal subjection of one human being to the will and power of another.' But this definition appears to me inaccurate on both sides—too broad, and at the same time too narrow. It is too broad, in that it includes the subjection founded in other necessities, not less stringent than those imposed by statute. We must find some truer definition.

"I understand by slavery, that condition in which one human being exists as a convenience for other human beings—in which the time, the exertions, the faculty, of a part of the human family are made to subserve, not their own development, physical, intellectual and moral, but the comfort, advantage or caprices of others. In short, wherever service is rendered from one human being to another, on a footing of one-sided and not mutual obligation—where the relation between the servant and the served is one not of affection and reciprocal good offices, but of authority, social ascendancy and power over subsistence on the one hand, and of necessity, servility and degradation on the other—there, in my view, is slavery.

"1. Wherever certain human beings devote their time and thoughts mainly to obeying and serving other human beings, and this is not because they choose to do so, but because they must, there (I think) is slavery.

"2. Wherever human beings must exist in such relations that a part, because of the position they occupy and functions they perform, are generally considered an inferior class to those who perform other functions, or none, there (I think) is slavery.

"3. Wherever the ownership of soil is so engrossed by a smaller part of the community that the far larger number are compelled to pay whatever the few may see fit to exact for the privilege of occupying and cultivating the earth, there is something very like slavery.

"4. Wherever opportunity to labor is obtained with difficulty, and is so deficient that the employing class may virtually prescribe their own terms and pay the laborer only such share as they choose of the product, there is a very strong tendency to slavery.

"5. Wherever it is deemed more reputable to live without labor than by labor, so that a 'gentleman' would be rather ashamed of his descent from a blacksmith than from an idler or mere pleasure-seeker, there is a community not very far from slavery. And—

"6. Wherever one human being deems it honorable and right to have other human beings mainly devoted to his or her convenience or comfort, and thus to live, diverting the labor of these from all productive or general usefulness to his or her special uses, while he or she is rendering no corresponding service to the cause of human well-being, there exists the spirit which originated and still sustains human slavery."

### SOMETHING OF VALUE TO LABOR SPEAKERS AND WORKINGMEN.

Those wishing instructive and educational pamphlets on the Labor Question can procure them by writing to Chris. Evans, 14 Clinton place, New York city. Mr. Evans is secretary of the American Federation of Labor. There are eight pamphlets issued by that body, and they are of value to every worker who desires to talk in public or become posted in the theories and practical work of the movement. The eight pamphlets cost 45 cents, and most of them are only 5 cents each. Send to Mr. Evans for a list. Besides that, send to Mr. Evans for a copy of *The Federationist*, the New monthly organ of the American Federation of Labor. The subscription price is 50 cents per year.



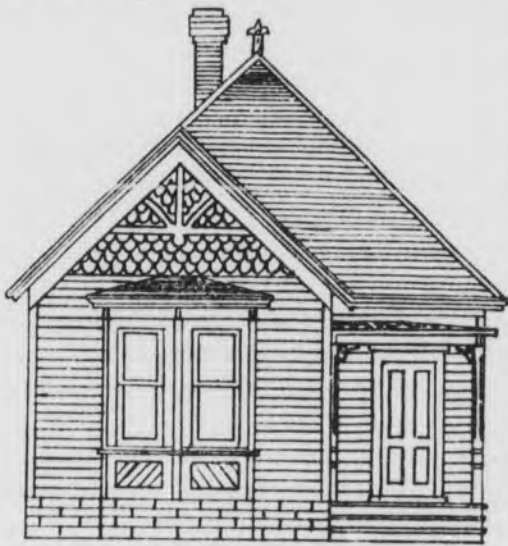
PRACTICAL ESTIMATING OF  
MODERN HOUSE DESIGNS.

BY I. P. HICKS.



WITH this issue of THE CARPENTER we are able to give the readers of the journal a better idea of the work of estimating from designs. Our illustrations which are necessarily made

small for publication, show the arrangement of rooms, general construction and appearance of the house, which, with the full and complete estimate in detail, give a fair idea of the work necessary to carry out the design.



FRONT ELEVATION.  
SCALE 1/2 INCH EQUALS 1 FOOT.

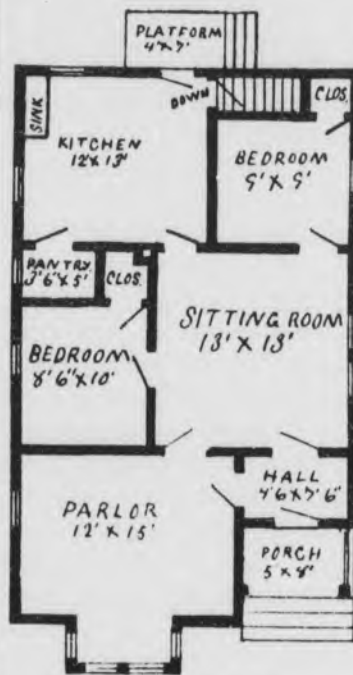
Our design is a 5-room cottage, with closets, pantry, hall, bay window and front porch. In size and shape it is similar to the floor plan given in the January issue of THE CARPENTER, but in some respects a better plan, and as we now intend to give both floor plans and elevations in a way that the readers of THE CARPENTER can make a practical use of, we will try and cover the subject in a very thorough manner. The first consideration is a few measurements to facilitate the work of estimating and which are as follows:



RIGHT SIDE ELEVATION.  
SCALE 1/2 INCH EQUALS 1 FOOT.

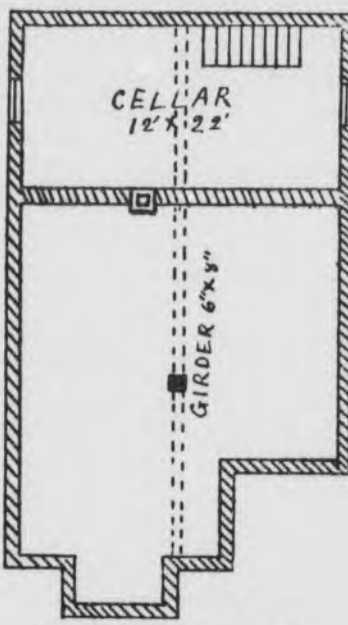
Length of cellar wall, 76 feet, 7 feet high.  
Length of foundation walls, 84 feet, 2 feet high.  
Entire distance around outside of floor plan, 135 feet.  
Distance around on cornice line of main cornice, 110 feet.  
Length of porch and bay window cornices, 34 feet.  
Length of main rafters, 18 feet 4 inches, including projection for cornice.  
Length of rafters on front gable, 13 feet 4 inches, including projection.  
Number of door frames, 12.  
Number of window frames, 12, double frames counted as two frames to facilitate estimating the material required.

EXCAVATING AND MASONRY.	
62 yds. excavating 30c. per yd.	\$ 18.60
10,600 brick laid in wall, \$10 per m.	106.00
32 lineal ft. chimneys, 80 c. per ft.	25.60
	\$150.20



FLOOR PLAN  
SCALE 3/4 INCH EQUALS 1 FOOT.

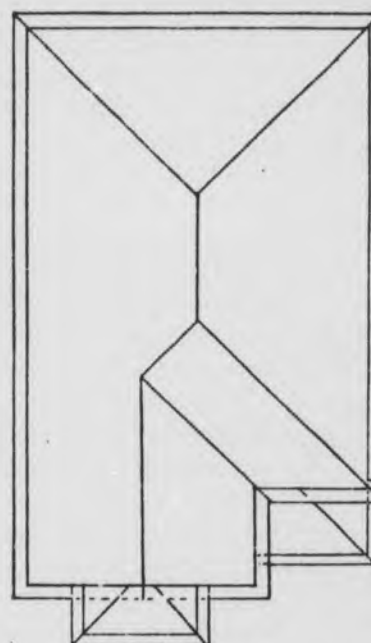
LUMBER BILL.	
3 6x8 14 feet, girders . . . . .	168 feet
1 6x8 12 " sills . . . . .	48 "
2 6x8 16 " " . . . . .	128 "
2 6x8 18 " " . . . . .	144 "
1 6x8 20 " " . . . . .	80 "
1 6x8 24 " " . . . . .	96 "
48 2x8 12 " floor joists . . . . .	768 "
6 2x8 16 " " . . . . .	126 "
240 2x4 10 " studding, sides and partitions . . . . .	1560 "
40 2x4 16 " plates . . . . .	440 "
16 2x6 16 " ceiling and porch joists . . . . .	256 "
22 2x6 14 " ceiling joists . . . . .	308 "
22 2x6 10 " " . . . . .	230 "
24 2x6 18 " rafters . . . . .	432 "
44 2x6 14 " " . . . . .	616 "
3 2x6 22 " hip rafters . . . . .	66 "
	5456 "
5,456 f. in frame, \$18 per m. . . . .	\$98.20
1,850 f. sh't'g walls, \$20 " . . . . .	37.00
1,800 f. " roofs, \$18 " . . . . .	23.40
11,000 shingles, \$3.50 per m. . . . .	38.50
1,800 f. 6-inch siding, \$20 per m. . . . .	36.00
1,280 f. " flooring, \$20 per m. . . . .	25.60
750 f. 1/2 finish, cornice, jambs, shelves, etc., \$35 per m. . . . .	26.25
250 f. 1 1/2 finish, casings, \$40 " . . . . .	10.00
230 f. 1/2 beaded ceiling, \$25 " . . . . .	5.75



FOUNDATION PLAN

## CARPENTER WORK.

12 sqs f'm'g'l'y'ng fl'rs \$1.30	\$ 15.60
18 " " sh't'g & s'd'g \$2.25	40.50
10 " " ceiling 50c	5.00
11 " " sh't'g & sh'g rf \$3.50	38.50
135 lineal ft. cf cornice 15c	20.25
18 lineal ft. bay w'd'w corn'e 15c	2.70



ROOF PLAN.

330 lineal ft. 8 in base 4c	13.20
12 door frames complete \$2.25	27.00
12 window frames complete \$2.25	27.00
2 cellar frames \$1.00	2.00
Cellar stairs	3.00
Wainscoting kitchen	3.00
Kitchensink	2.00
Shelving pantry	3.00
Finishing closets \$1.25	2.50
Porch 8 lineal feet \$1.25	10.00
Back platform and steps	3.00
Outside corner casings	3.00
	\$221.25

## HARDWARE.

50 lbs. 20d nails	\$ 1.15
100 lbs. 10d nails	2.50
150 lbs. 8d nails	3.85
60 lbs. 6d nails	1.65
40 lbs. 3d coarse	1.50
40 lbs. 10d finish	1.20
60 lbs. 8d finish	1.80
10 lbs. 6d finish	.40
4 lbs. 3d finish	.20
12 pair butts 15c	1.80
1 front door lock	2.50
11 mortice locks with knobs 90c	9.90
12 sash locks 15c	1.80
300 lbs. window weights \$1.50	4.50
300 feet sash cord 50c per h	1.50
3 doz. wardrobe hooks 30c	.90
12 door stops 2 1/2c	.30
1 kitchen sink	2.00
160 ft. tin roof on porch & bay 8c	12.80
	\$52.25

## RECAPITULATION.

Excavating and masonry . . . . .	\$150.20
Lumber bill . . . . .	419.71
Carpenter work . . . . .	221.25
Hardware . . . . .	52.25
Plastering, 450 yds 25c . . . . .	112.50
Painting . . . . .	55.00
Plumbing . . . . .	35.00
Total cost . . . . .	\$1045.91

It will be noticed that the above estimate is very close to an even \$1,000, and it is quite likely that in most localities the house can be built for that sum. If it should become necessary to either reduce or increase the cost, this kind of an estimate will always show where it may best be done.

It will also be noticed that we have a different price on framing, sheathing and shingling the roof than in our former plan. This is because it is a hip and valley roof. Hip and valley roofs consume more time to frame, sheet and shingle than the plain roofs, and those who estimate roofs all alike are sure to get left with the hip and valley roofs.

## PATENTS

We secure United States and Foreign Patents, register Trade-Marks, Copyrights and Labels, and attend to all patent business for moderate fees. We report on patentability free of charge. For information and free hand-book write to H. E. WILLSON & CO., Attorneys at Law, Opp. U. S. Pat. Office. WASHINGTON, D. C.

## INTELLIGENT ACTIVITY.

Earnest, intelligent activity in work is needed above almost everything else to promote the interests and welfare of laboring men. In earlier periods of the country's history, when there were opportunities always at hand to employ the hands of labor to advantage, it was not a difficult matter to secure food, shelter and raiment by any one, such as the condition at the time afforded, but conditions are now different.

Now we have to work, steal, starve or beg to get our living. Here the component parts of labor society are separated into different classes. Some work, if they can find it; some steal, and others beg to procure a living, while a few starve. When money finds free circulation these distinct classes greatly decline and merge them selves, through enlightenment of the understanding, into a single

body. Our industrial situation, through bad legislation, is in a deplorable condition, and there is no demand for laborers.

The money power and corporate interests have control of the situation, and workmen are being forced into bull-pens and workhouses, to be driven into working at such rates of pay as is thought adequate for their sustenance.

Labor alone is not going to advance the condition of society. There must be intelligent thought and moral culture among the laboring classes before it is benefited. Men's follies, whims and inconsistencies must be dissipated and removed as far as possible to produce a sounder and healthier social organization. Where but in the councils of workmen can this be consummated. There necessarily will be, in the beginning of any new movement, many grievous mistakes made, which may be remedied by intelligent discussion of the matter in union associations.

At these meetings opportunities are afforded to suggest and learn something of our economic and political systems, and the kindred subjects of the condition of trade and exchange, the relations of capital and labor, subjects that are of great importance in fixing wages, and the employment of labor.

There are plenty of questions for consideration and discussion that are excluded from the unions which call for attention in their meetings. In this age of advancement it is profitable to understand just what is the true condition of affairs in the various departments of government and business of this country that we may not suffer ourselves to be cajoled and deceived by corrupt and designing men, and be led to support those who are opposed to our interests, merely trusting their word because they belong to one or other of the political parties. Honesty of purpose with many persons is easily swerved in these times of fraud and deception among politicians, where their object is to serve well the cause of those whose influence will secure the largest number of votes for them.

It is politicians of this character that has brought about the distress prevalent in the country; stopped the wheels of industry, throwing workmen out of employment by the wholesale, forcing them to subsist on scanty allowances and reducing their wages in all branches of labor. They have done this through an effort by Congress to establish the gold standard in our money, the consequences of which, if silver is demonetized, will be more disastrous hereafter than those which we are now suffering. Let the workmen consider well this important subject in their unions and meetings.

Syracuse, N. Y. JAMES E. MAHN.

Boston, Mass.—Our Carpenters' District Council, of Boston, was very fortunate in adopting a scheme whereby a circular was sent out to all stores and business houses soliciting carpenter work in alterations, jobbing, etc., to be done direct by our unemployed members through the D. C. In return, our members agreed to patronize such business houses as gave our members work in preference to others. The scheme has worked admirably.



# THE CARPENTER

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and  
Joiners of America.

Published Monthly, on the Fifteenth of each Month

AT

124 N. Ninth St., Phila., Pa.

P. J. McGuire, Editor and Publisher.

Entered at the Post-Office at Philadelphia, Pa.,  
as second-class matter.SUBSCRIPTION PRICE:—Fifty cents a year, in  
advance, postpaid.Address all letters and moneys to  
P. J. McGuire,  
Box 884, Philadelphia, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, MARCH, 1894.

## ONLY A WORKINGMAN.

Yes, that is the expression "Only a workingman!" Among our aristocracy it is a designation of contempt. It implies inferiority in every particular. It means a man born to toil for others, to be kept out of "good society," a machine to vote, but never to be put up for a candidate, or elected; something between a man and brute, a despised imbecile when on a strike or demanding better social conditions.

This "workingman" is the son of an other workingman. His race has been in servitude for ages, but, unlike the serf or slave, he is permitted to learn to read and write. This is about the extent of his education, unless his native energy leads him to educate himself. He begins his hard life of toil when a boy and keeps it up until he dies. He has no bonds, stocks or investments. He owns no factories, forges or mines, but is only a dull and discontented serf, to create wealth for others.

Working early and late, and harassed by the cares of a family; crowded down into inferior surroundings of all kinds, what wonder that this "workingman" has no higher aspirations or ambitions? What wonder that he is despised by the very classes that he supports in luxury and idleness?

Somebody must work, that is certain, and therefore there will always be "workingmen" not as a distinct and degraded class, but as the highest type of physical and intellectual manhood as all head and hand-workers should be.

A hereditary working class is the natural consequence of a hereditary capitalist class. The only remedy is to blend both classes into one, with a common unitary interest. Class divisions are a remnant of ancient feudalism and force. The old baron has gone with his man-at-arms, but his modern representative dominates in the mine, factory and workshop, and unceasingly collects his tribute from labor in the shape of rent, profit and interest.

You "Workingmen" set your wits to work. Is there anything your "Boss" does that you cannot do yourselves, if the factories and mines were yours? Dissect our social system. There is a class of bankers, issuing "promises to pay," and these they lend at interest to the class that controls the factories, mines and railroads. This class employs labor and pays it with the "promises to pay" of the banker.

Now, "working men," what chances for you under this arrangement? What bank will lend you or your trade union a dollar? None of them will trust you, hence you must trust yourself and organize as a laboring class independent of all other classes.

## A "SCAB" DEFINED.

I am instructed by our Union to have you inform us what constitutes a Scab! We would like to have you give the definition in THE CARPENTER, as there is dispute in other localities as well as ours as to the proper use of the word.

Shelbyville, Ind.

J. C.

The definition of "scab" according to Webster's dictionary, and as quoted from Shakepeare, is "A mean, dirty, low, paltry fellow."

In trade union and labor circles, however, a "scab" is one who, after he becomes a member of a trade or labor organization, and has taken a pledge to abide by its principles, in the hour of trial or trade troubles becomes a traitor or a renegade.

Whether it be in a strike or lockout, the "scab" is one who deserts his fellows and returns to work in violation of union principles and union rules. Generally the word "scab" only applies to those who were union men and have broken their obligation by deserting the union standard of principles.

The word "scab" is also applied alike to the union man and to the non-union man who persistently works below union wages, or longer than the limit of union hours.

This term "scab" should never be used toward non-union men unless they are hopelessly of the type above mentioned. A man outside of the Union, who has never been a member, should be regarded and spoken of as "non union man." He becomes a "scab" only when he persistently works below the union scale and proves himself an unworthy man.

Some twenty years ago a union man was tried in one of the Courts of London, England, for intimidating a "scab" for going to work on a strike job. In summing up the case against the prisoner, the prosecuting counsel said:

"According to these unionists a scab is to his trade what a traitor is to his country; and, though both may be useful to one party in troublesome times, when peace returns they are detested alike by all; so, when help is needed, a 'scab' is the last to contribute assistance, and the first to grab a benefit he never labored to secure; he cares only for himself, but he sees not beyond the extent of a day, and for momentary and worthless approbation would betray his friends, his family and his country. In short, he is a traitor on a small scale, who first sells his fellow-men, and is himself afterwards sold in his turn by his employer, until at last he is despised by both and deserted by all. He is an enemy to himself, to the present age, and to posterity."

On this subject we reproduce in next column an article from THE CARPENTER published in November, 1887, and we are still of the opinion that the term "Bat" would be more appropriate when applied to a certain class of carpenters.

## WHAT IS A BAT?

(This article is republished from THE CARPENTER, November, 1887.)

Among carpenters we find a class of bipeds who are neither men nor monkeys, who lack manhood and honor, who are so destitute of the principles of honor, and who have such small regard for their rights and interests as mechanics that they will work anywhere for any price, or as many hours as they can get work; they will take piecework, and will work overtime, and even on Sundays, for starvation wages. They loathe to meet in contact with their fellow-men in union, and they slink away as though there were something dark and noxious in their lives. They are slimy, detestably loathsome, and repulsive in their habits, and are generally shunned by their fellow-men.

In some trades this class of detestables are called "scabs;" among printers they are known as "rats;" among coal-miners and in the iron trades they are "black-sheep." In the carpenter trade they have been known as "scabs," but as this word does not quite fully fill the bill in regard to this element, which we desire to brand with the scorn and reprobation it deserves, we have concluded to use the appellation "BAT" in place of "scab."

A "bat," as Locke puts it, "is something of a beast and a bird." It loves the dark surroundings, and breeds in the most noxious places. One group of the bat family comprises the vampire, which lives upon sucking the blood of animals. The more we consider this question, the more we are convinced that the proper appellation for the unprincipled men in the carpenter trade is to call them "Bats," for they are also as blind to their own true interests as a bat is blind to the light of day. In reality, they are "as blind as bats."

## REDUCE THE HOURS.

In the world of labor to-day we work too long.

We are not paid any more wages the longer we work.

Those who work the longest hours the world over, get the least pay, and are the most slavish and degraded.

We live in an age of machinery, science and invention.

Steam, electricity and chemistry are the great giant forces replacing human skill and manual industry. They are throwing thousands into idleness and uncertainty.

These great social forces of inventive genius were intended for man's benefit and elevation—for his emancipation from drudgery. They are now used for his subjection. We do not desire to destroy them: foolish is he who would think so. What we want and what we will have, is that they shall not be used to our injury and for the benefit of the moneyed few.

We are willing to work and want to work; but as human beings, we desire to participate in the advantages of every one of these civilizing agencies. Ten hours of labor to day is more exhaustive than fourteen hours' labor in the past. The high pressure system of labor that now prevails is destructive to human life, and unless something is done, it means the downfall of our race. But we have hope, yes, confident are we, that the time has come when the hours of labor must be reduced.

We must move on to get the eight-hour system. No matter if wages are reduced for a while on account of the shorter hours. That need not be if the men are united. The main thing is to reduce the hours, after that the wages will raise before long. If 500 carpenters drop off two hours work a day—work only eight hours a day—this will be 6,000 hours work less in the week, which will require 125 more men to do it.

The employment of this extra force relieves the labor market of a large surplus now out of work and takes away the element now used to reduce wages.

Why should we not reduce the hours of labor? In the words of a gifted poet we want:

The leisure to live,  
The leisure to love,  
The leisure to taste our freedom.

BUILDING TRADES COUNCILS are being formed through the influence of our Unions in Holyoke, Mass., and Washington, D. C. A call for a National Convention of the building trades has been issued by the National Association of Marble Cutters and Setters. See page 9 of this journal.

## CRANKY HOT SHOT.

DOWN WITH PIECE WORK in the carpenter trade! It is a fraud upon the public, by leading to botch work and scamping—it is emphatically dishonest.

PIECE WORK appeals to the greedy and selfish and is a curse to the trade and a blight on all who touch it.

PIECE WORK is an injury to the workmen by intensifying the competition among them; it reduces wages and increases the hours of labor.

OUR WAR is not against men but against the inhuman system that permits fleecers and capitalists to take the lion's share of wealth.

SAVING springs from acquisitiveness. The trouble with workmen is not that they did not save enough, but that they had not enough to spend.

LABOR can never get the full results of its work under the present system of industry. Competition must be superseded by co-operation.

EVERY labor saving machine should help the whole world. Every one should tend to shorten the hours of labor and relieve the burdens of toil.

It matters not whether our substance is stolen from us under the lash of the law, or under the lash of the slave master, the principle is the same and we are slaves.

How is it your Astors, Goulds, Belmonts and Vanderbilts possess hundreds of millions worth of the labor of others, and all they ever did was to stand between producer and consumer in the transit of wealth.

THIS great hydra of moneyed interests and corporate powers owns our Legislature and Congress—being virtually the master of the laws, of the courts, the military, police and municipal forces, corrupting the press, subsidizing and degrading all whom it can buy, and crushing all who will not serve its interests.

## AN OLD STORY ADAPTED TO PRESENT DAY POLITICIANS.

What Cola di Rienzi, the last of the Roman Tribunes and leader of the working people, said in 1300 A. D., is entirely apropos to those rascally politicians who in 1894 A. D. swarm in our labor organizations ready to sell us out at any amount to the highest bidder:

"The patricians would gladly advance the fortunes of some among us—but how? By some place in the public offices, which would fill a dishonored coffer by wringing yet more sternly the hard-earned coins from our famishing citizens! If there be a vile thing in the world, it is a plebeian advanced by patricians, not for the purpose of righting his own order, but for playing the panderer to the worst interests of theirs. He who is of the people, but makes himself a traitor to his birth if he furnishes the excuse for these tyrant hypocrites to lift up their hands and cry, 'See what liberty exists in Rome when we, the patricians, thus elevate a plebeian!' Did they ever elevate a plebeian, if he sympathized with plebeians? No, brothers, should I be lifted above our condition I will be raised by the arms of my countrymen and not upon their necks."

CHICAGO.—Union 690 and several of the Locals have been holding very successful agitation meetings in public.

VICKSBURG, Miss.—There is a better outlook in town for work. Union 496 meets every first and third Friday in Odd Fellows' Hall. Visiting brothers are invited.

SACRAMENTO, Cal.—More men thrice over than work. Bosses talking of a return to ten hours. They are always ready to take advantage of the men if we are not mindful of our Unions.



## GENERAL OFFICERS

OF THE

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

Office of the General Secretary,

124 N. Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

General President—Henry H. Trenor, 870 Lafayette ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 General Secretary—P. J. McGuire, Box 884, Philadelphia, Pa.  
 General Treasurer—James Troy, 2442 Montrose st., Philadelphia, Pa.

## GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENTS.

First Vice-President—J. C. Larwill, 1124 First ave., Cleveland, O.  
 Second Vice-President—Chas. Lane, P. O. Box, 911, Butte, Montana.

## GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD.

(All correspondence for the G. E. B. must be mailed to the General Secretary.)  
 Hugh McKay, 283 Lexington St., E. Boston, Mass.

S. J. Kent, 2046 S. st., Lincoln, Neb.  
 D. P. Rowland, 283, W. Court st., Cincinnati, O.  
 W. T. Dukehart, 208 Walnut st., Nashville, Tenn.  
 A. M. Swartz, 288 Sandusky st., Allegheny, Pa.



[Insertions under this head cost 10 cents a line.]

Two of the old-time members and pioneer workers of the United Brotherhood have recently gone to their last account.

JOHN J. MAGUIRE, aged 54, of Union No. 8, Philadelphia, Pa., died January 24, 1894, of Pneumonia. He had been ailing for some months previously, and for quite a long period he had not been very robust in health. He was a delegate to the Buffalo Convention of the U. B. in 1886, and was there elected one of the General Vice-Presidents. In 1887 and 1888 he acted on the Conference Committee with the United Order of Carpenters. On December 21, 1889, he was placed on the clerical staff in our General Office, and was there employed for nearly four years up to shortly before his demise.

JOSEPH G. CLINKARD, of Union No. 33, Boston, Mass., aged 41, died February 6, 1894, of Pneumonia. He was ill about three weeks, and prematurely ventured out to perform his duties as Business Agent, and had a relapse which carried him off in a few days.

He became a member shortly after the inception of Union 33; was delegate to the Buffalo Convention in 1886, and held various positions of trust and honor in the labor organizations of Boston. He was one of the best "Hustlers" and Organizers ever sent on the road for the U. B., and organized fully three score of Unions for us in New England. For nearly five years he acted as Business Agent for our Unions in the Boston District. A neat set of resolution of condolence and remembrance of his services have been adopted by the Carpenters' D. C. of Boston.

Died at Shreveport, La., on February 5th, HENRY SCHAEFER, aged 37 years, a member of Union 45.

Signed, PETER GABSON, Secretary.

BOSTON, February 10, 1894.

Local Union No. 33.

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Almighty to remove from our fellowship our beloved Brother, JOSEPH G. CLINKARD.

Resolved, That we mourn the loss of our dear Brother, who during his life by conscientious discharge of his duty, gentlemanly conduct and sterling charity to his brother members, leaves behind him the heritage of an honorable career worthy of our best emulation.

Resolved, That we extend to his wife and children our heartfelt sympathies, with the sincere hope that "He that doeth all things well" may soothe their sorrow.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to his wife and children, spread upon the minutes and published in the official Journal THE CARPENTER.

GEORGE G. CHILDS,

H. LLOYD,

HARRY P. SLEVIN.

Committee.

GERMANTOWN, Union 122, Feb. 27, 1894.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God in His infinite mercy to remove from our midst our esteemed Brother, JAMES B. HIRST, therefore be it

Resolved, That the members of this Union extend their most heartfelt sympathy to his bereaved family, and be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the widow, be entered upon our minutes, be published in the Germantown Independent, and in our official Journal, THE CARPENTER.

S. H. BLIZZARD,

O. A. TAYLOR,

Jno. M. Ross,

Committee

## CALL TO FORM A NATIONAL BUILDING TRADES COUNCIL.



GUTTENBERG, N. J., Feb. 1, 1894.

To the National Associations and Building Trades Councils wherever found.

Greeting:—At the last Convention of the National Association of marble-cutters and setters of America, it was resolved to appoint a committee invested with the power to form a plan and also extend an invitation to all central bodies and national associations of the building trades of the United States to meet in conference, for the purpose of creating a national organization of the building trades. We deem it a matter that should be given careful consideration on the part of central and national bodies identified with the building trades, as the interests of the building trades of the United States could be equally as well protected in conventions of this character as the employers, atch and advance the interests and welfare of their members in their annual conventions. The basis of representation shall be one delegate for each building trades council and one delegate for each and every national association. It is the desire of the committee that in selecting delegates from the different building trade councils to select from such trades that have no national association. You are most respectfully requested to take prompt action on this matter, and forward the result of the same to the General Secretary before April 1, who will furnish further details as to date and place of meeting.

Address all communications to

Yours fraternally,

JOHN S. WHALL, Gen. Sec.

Herman ave., Guttenberg, N. J.

WM. H. TURBETT,  
 WM. KEATING,  
 L. L. WANDS,  
 JOHN S. WHALL, } Committee.

## THE ADVANCEMENT MARKED.

I think that organized labor as it now exists is one of the few things that mark the advancement of the present century. I consider any onslaught on organized labor, as such, a wrong which ought not to be tolerated. The Homestead strike has done one thing, and that is it has put a stop to the use of private armies for the present. While I am in favor of obedience to the law, I do not think that men should be hired to protect property in the place of state officers.—Bishop Samuel Fallows

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Union 639 had a grand entertainment and reception Feb. 5th. It has strengthened our Union considerably.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—The Edison General Electric Company is advertising for help all over the country, and we are flooded with all kinds of scab help. This shop has cut the wages so that the help do not get half pay, and those out of work have to be fed by the town or charity. There has been but little work for carpenters this winter. Strangers had better keep away from here.

## NINE-HOUR CITIES.

Below is a list of the cities and towns where carpenters make it a rule to work only nine hours a day.

Albina, Oreg.  
 Allston, Mass.  
 Amesbury, Mass.  
 Atlantic City, N. J.  
 Arlington, Mass.  
 Arransas Harbor, Tex.  
 Anacortes, Wash.  
 Asbury Park, N. J.  
 Astoria, Oreg.  
 Asheville, N. O.  
 Auburn, N. Y.  
 Auburn, Me.  
 Akron, O.  
 Altoona, Pa.  
 Apollo, Pa.  
 Anderson, Ind.  
 Allegheny City, Pa.  
 Albany, N. Y.  
 Austin, Tex.  
 Bakersfield, Cal.  
 Bay City, Mich.  
 Bar Harbor, Me.  
 Baltimore, Md.  
 Belle Vernon, Pa.  
 Bath Beach, N. Y.  
 Buffalo, N. Y.  
 Bryn Mawr, Pa.  
 Butler, Pa.  
 Bayonne, N. J.  
 Boise City, Idaho.  
 Bridgeton, N. J.  
 Burlington, Iowa.  
 Blaine, Wash.  
 Bridgeport, Ohio.  
 Bradford, Mass.  
 Brunswick, Me.  
 Braddock, Pa.  
 Beulah, Ohio.  
 Belleville, Ill.  
 Belleville, Can.  
 Bellevue, Pa.  
 Boston, Mass.  
 Bridgeport, Conn.  
 Brockton, Mass.  
 Beaver Falls, Pa.  
 Brookline, Mass.  
 Butte, Mont.  
 Carrollton, Ga.  
 Cairo, Ill.  
 Calgary, Can.  
 Canton, Ohio.  
 Chelsea, Mass.  
 Charleroi, Pa.  
 Charleston, W. Va.  
 Charlestown, W. Va.  
 Chester, Pa.  
 Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 Concord, N. H.  
 Corona, N. Y.  
 Covington, Ky.  
 Columbus, Ga.  
 Columbus, Ind.  
 Camden, N. J.  
 Concordia, Kan.  
 Columbia, S. C.  
 Collinsville, Ill.  
 Ochoes, N. Y.  
 Corsicana, Tex.  
 Columbus, Ohio.  
 Cambridge, Mass.  
 Charlestown, Mass.  
 Chattanooga, Tenn.  
 Coraopolis, Pa.  
 Cleveland, Ohio.  
 Colorado City, Col.  
 Colorado Springs, Col.  
 Cornwall, N. Y.  
 Coryville, Ohio.  
 Dayton, Ky.  
 Des Moines, Iowa.  
 Davenport, Iowa.  
 Dover, N. H.  
 Decatur, Ill.  
 Detroit, Mich.  
 Denison, Tex.  
 Dedham, Mass.  
 Dorchester, Mass.  
 Duquesne, Pa.  
 Dubuque, Iowa.  
 Dallas, Tex.  
 El Paso, Tex.  
 East Liverpool, Ohio.  
 East Saginaw, Mich.  
 East Orange, N. J.  
 East Portland, Oreg.  
 East Boston, Mass.  
 Easton, Pa.  
 Elizabeth, N. J.  
 Elwood, Ind.  
 Elwood, Pa.  
 Erie, Pa.  
 Englewood, N. J.  
 Evansville, Ind.  
 Everett, Mass.  
 Exeter, N. H.  
 Eureka, Cal.  
 Fair Haven, Wash.  
 Fall River, Mass.  
 Findlay, Ohio.  
 Fitchburg, Mass.  
 Fresno, Cal.  
 Frankford, Pa.  
 Franklin, Pa.  
 Fort Worth, Tex.  
 Fort Wayne, Ind.  
 Fostoria, Ohio.  
 Franklin, Mass.  
 Galesburg, Ill.  
 Galveston, Tex.  
 Grand Rapids, Mich.  
 Great Falls, Mont.  
 Greensburg, Pa.  
 Greenfield, Ind.  
 Gloucester, Mass.  
 Greenville, Pa.  
 Germantown, Pa.  
 Greenwich, Conn.  
 Grove City, Pa.  
 Glen Cove, N. Y.  
 Hot Springs, Ark.  
 Homestead, Pa.  
 Hamilton, Can.  
 Hartford, Conn.  
 Halifax, N. S.  
 Hampton, Va.  
 Hanford, Cal.  
 Haverhill, Mass.  
 Hackensack, N. J.  
 Harriman, Tenn.  
 Harrisburg, Pa.  
 Henderson, Ky.  
 Hudson, Mass.  
 Herkimer, N. Y.  
 Hoosick Falls, N. Y.  
 Hyd Park, Mass.  
 Hoboken, N. J.  
 Holyoke, Mass.  
 Houston, Tex.  
 Houston Heights, Tex.

Meriden, Conn.

Moline, Ill.

Mobile, Ala.

Muncie, Ind.

Moundsville, W. Va.

Muskegon, Mich.

McKeesport, Pa.

Mt Pleasant, Pa.

New Britain, Conn.

Nelsonville, O.

North Easton, Mass.

New Kensington, Pa.

Norfolk, Va.

New Orleans, La.

Newport, R. I.

Newport, Ky.

Newport News, Va.

Newtown, N. Y.

Newburyport, Mass.

Nanaimo, Brit. Col.

Nyack, N. Y.

Norwood, Mass.

N. La Crosse, Wis.

Natchez, Miss.

New Cumberland, W. V.

New Castle, Pa.

New Haven, Conn.

New Haven, Pa.

New Rochelle, N. Y.

New Westminster, B. C.

Nyack, N. Y.

Newark, N. J.

Natick, Mass.

Newton, Mass.

Newburgh, N. Y.

New Bedford, Mass.

New Albany, Ind.

New Brighton, N. Y.

New Brunswick, N. J.

Northampton, Mass.

Norwich, Conn.

Norwalk, Conn.

Oceanic, N. J.

Oswego, N. Y.

Ogden Utah.

Olean, N. Y.

Ottawa, Can.

Ottumwa, Iowa.

Ontario, Cal.

Omaha, Neb.

Orange, N. J.

Olympia, Wash.

Pawtucket, R. I.

Port Chester, N. Y.

Punxsutawney, Pa.

Pensacola, Fla.

Peterborough, Can.

Portland, Oreg.

Port Townsend, Wash.

Passaic, N. J.

Plymouth, Mass.

Pomeroy, O.

Portland, Me.

Port Angeles, Wash.

Portsmouth, N. H.

Portsmouth, Va.

Portsmouth, O.

Pocatello, Idaho.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Paterson, N. J.

Philadelphia, Pa.

Plainfield, N. J.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Pierre, S. Dakota.

Parkersburg, W. Va.

Paris, Texas.

Porterville, Cal.

Peoria, Ill.

Providence, R. I.

Quincy, Mass.

Racine, Wis.

Rochester, Pa.

Richmond, Va.

Richmond, Ky.

Richmond, Ind.

Rock Island, Ill.

Rondout, N. Y.

Roxbury, Mass.

Rochester, N. Y.

Rosedale, Ind.

Revere, Mass.

Riverside, Cal.

Red Bank, N. J.

Redlands, Cal.

Rockford, Ill.

Rutherford, N. J.

S. Framingham, Mass.

Springfield, Mass.

St. Augustine, Fla.

South Omaha, Neb.

South Norwalk, Conn.

South Bend, Ind.

Salem, Mass.

Stoneham, Mass.

Somerville, Mass.

Somerville, N. J.

Salisbury, Pa.

Salt Lake City.

San Angelo, Tex.

Sandusky, Ohio.

Shreveport, La.

Stamford, Conn.

Sea Cliff, N. Y.

Springfield, Ill.

Springfield, Mo.

Springfield, Ohio.

San Leandro, Cal.

Steubenville, Ohio.

Santa Anna, Cal.

Santa Rosa, Cal.

Seattle, Wash.

St. John's, N. B.

Saxtonville, Mass.

Schenectady, N. Y.

Scottsdale, Pa.

Spokane, Wash.

Sharon, Pa.

Sheffield, Ala.

Staten Island, N. Y.

Streator, Ill.

Stoughton, Mass.

S. Abington, Mass.

St. Catherine, Ont.

San Antonio, Tex.

San Bernardino, Cal.

Scranton, Pa.

Sharpsville, Pa.

Shenandoah, Pa.

St. Paul, Minn.

Santa Cruz, Cal.

Saginaw City, Mich.

Sioux City, Iowa.

Sheephead Bay, N. Y.

Seymour, Tex.

Summit, N. J.

Hingham, Mass.  
 Irvington, N. Y.  
 Ithaca, N. Y.  
 Jacksonville, Ill.  
 Jackson, Mich.  
 Jacksonville, Fla.  
 Jeannette, Pa.  
 Jersey City, N. J.  
 Kearney, Neb.  
 Knoxville, Tenn.  
 Kittanning, Pa.  
 Kingston, N. Y.  
 Lansingburg, N. Y.  
 Lawrence, Mass.  
 La Crosse, Wis.  
 La Junta, Col.  
 Logansport, Ind.  
 Lowell, Mass.  
 Lynn, Mass.  
 Leechburg, Pa.  
 Leominster, Mass.  
 Lafayette, Ind.  
 Lancaster, Pa.  
 Lewiston, Me.  
 Lincoln, Neb.  
 London, Canada.  
 Lockland, O.  
 Long Island City, N. Y.  
 Long Branch, N. J.  
 Louisville, Ky.  
 Manchester, N. H.  
 Marlboro, Mass.  
 Marion, Ind.  
 Morristown, N. J.  
 Manayunk, Pa.  
 Malden, Mass.  
 Millville, N. J.  
 Media, Pa.  
 Meadville, Pa.  
 Medford, Mass.  
 Marblehead, Mass.  
 Mayfield, Ky.  
 Monongahela, Pa.  
 Memphis, Tenn.  
 Mt. Vernon, N. Y.  
 Martin's Ferry, O.  
 Maspeth, N. Y.  
 Milford, O.  
 Mamaroneck, N. Y.  
 Mercer, Pa.  
 Middlesborough, Ky.  
 Southampton, N. Y.  
 College Point, N. Y.  
 Conshohocken, Pa.

Tampa, Fla.  
 Taunton, Mass.  
 Tawas City, Mich.  
 Tarrytown, N. Y.  
 Terre Haute, Ind.  
 The Dalles, Oreg.  
 Tiffin, Ohio.  
 Toronto, Ohio.  
 Toledo, Ohio.  
 Toronto, Ont., 80 hrs.  
 Trenton, N. J.  
 Trinidad, Col.  
 Troy, N. Y.  
 Tarentum, Pa.  
 Turtle Creek, Pa.  
 Union Hill, N. J.  
 Utica, N. Y.  
 Uniontown, Pa.  
 Vancouver, B. C.  
 Victoria, B. C.  
 Vincennes, Ind.  
 Visalia, Cal.  
 Waxahatchie, Tex.  
 Wellsburg, W. Va.  
 West Hoboken, N. J.  
 West Duluth, Minn.  
 Warren, Ohio.  
 Winchester, Ky.  
 Winthrop, Mass.  
 Windsor, Can. (Ont.)  
 Weymouth, Mass.  
 Wabash, Ind.  
 Waltham, Mass.  
 Waco, Tex.  
 W. Newton, Mass.  
 Worcester, Mass.  
 Washington, Pa.  
 Wilmington, Del.  
 Whitman, Mass.  
 Woburn, Mass.  
 Winchester, Mass.  
 Wheeling, W. Va.  
 Wilkinsburg, Pa.  
 Winnipeg, Man.  
 Woodside, N. Y.  
 Winfield, N. Y.  
 Yakum, Tex.  
 Yonkers, N. Y.  
 Youngstown, Ohio.  
 Zanesville, Ohio.  
 College Point, N. Y.  
 Williamsbridge, N. Y.  
 La Salle, Ill.  
 Rockland, Me.

Total, 404 cities.

## ODDS AND ENDS.

COLUMBUS, O.—The Ohio State Senate has just passed a very stringent eight-hour law, applicable to all public works, State, county, municipal or township, and no less than a minimum rate of \$1.25 per day of eight hours shall be paid an adult workman on public work.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.—We are holding lively public agitation meetings to push the eight-hour day for carpenters, this Spring. Union 249 is active in this. It has entertainments, music, refreshments, speeches and at its latest social turnout had a boxing match between the juvenile sons of President Reilly.

WILLIAMSPORT, PA.—Trade here is dull and the market is overstocked with a class of men who are not practical carpenters, but are anxious to work at the trade; the bosses are ever ready, and some of them even prefer to hire "saw and hatchet-men," instead of skilled workmen, because the former can be had cheap.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.—The Utah Federated Trades and Labor Council and Building Trades Congress are pushing labor bills now pending in Legislative Assembly of this territory. We have bills to make eight hours a legal day's work and to establish free public employment offices and to secure a Mechanics' Lien law.

TERRE HAUTE, IND.—All carpenters are warned to stay away from Terre Haute, the papers here are advertising for different classes of mechanics. There is very little work in prospect and about five men to every day's work. It will be all the different Unions can do to keep up prices of labor; there are about 3,000 men out of work.

GERMANTOWN, Pa.—On March 1st a number of the members of Union 122 attended the funeral of JAS. B. HIRST. Four pall-bearers were selected from among the members, and did duty at the house, the church and the grave, the members parting ranks on each side while the casket and mourners passed. Brother JOHN M. ROSS read the Union services at the grave, and each member as he passed dropped in a sprig of ivy.



## THE CRY OF WILD DESPAIR.

Bread, bread, bread,  
Is the cry of wild despair  
Of men who have toiled by the furnace fires,  
And women who once were fair;  
The cry of beggary comes  
From the lands beyond the seas;  
And millions, worn by toil, must mourn  
That a few may live at ease.

Bread, bread, bread,  
A world in its bondage calls,  
While robbery bold creeps uncontrolled  
Through the nation's stately halls.  
There are men of wealth and power,  
Who are rotten to the core;  
And our laws are made the rich to aid,  
And to plunder the worthy poor.

R. I. HALL.

## "STACKS AND STEEPLES."

"The millions who toil 'neath the shadows of the 'stacks' stand as one in desiring the sincere co-operation of those who pray beneath the 'steeple' to the end that the world may be made better and mankind nobler."



ERE we give extracts of an address worthy the best thought and consideration of workingmen, whether they be church-goers or non-church-goers. Sparkling over with bright gems of thought, it is

replete in terse, forceful expressions. It is the address of William C. Pomeroy of Chicago, General Organizer of the American Federation of Labor, and was delivered in Bricklayers' Hall, Chicago, February 25, 1894, and in reply to the address of Rev. William A. Burch, pastor of Hamlin Avenue M. E. Church, of that city. W. T. Stead, presiding.

Mr. Pomeroy in opening said:

I disagree with the statement that the "silent war" now waging is not between labor and capital, and freely assert that the only conflicting forces are the armies of toil on one hand, fighting for industrial emancipation, and the army of dollars on the other side, utilized by the trusts and monopolies to rivet more firmly the manacles which bind the limbs of labor. As proof of this assertion I cite Homestead, invaded at night by the purchased thugs of capital. Coeur d'Alene, with its reproduction, on a somewhat lesser scale, of the Alamo; the Buffalo strike, when seven thousand state soldiers were called out at the request of capital to hold in subjection sixty-three switchmen, and the more recent and further-reaching decisions of Judges Ricks, Dundy and Jenkins, which practically destroys the liberty of the American citizen to abstain from work when he thinks he may better his condition by so doing. Yes, my friends, the "silent war" is very much between capital and labor, and will be fought to a finish along these lines.

My friend says 'tis a "battle of ballots, not bullets—brain, not brawn." I wish his statement was true, and agree with him it should be so. But it was not ballots that killed men, women and children in the stock yards of '86, in the southwestern strike the same year; nor was it brain that bore three hundred Remington rifles up the Monongahela river on that night of July 5, 1892.

"The conscience of Christendom voiced at the ballot box," sounds poetic, but you will first be compelled to properly regulate that conscience, so that greed may not be the voter's guiding star and lust for power his moving spirit. Whether the "conscience of Christendom," for whose sake keeping the Church was founded, has become purer within the last eighteen hundred years, I leave my friend to answer. He and his colleagues have had charge of it, and should be in position to speak

authoritatively. The reverend gentleman refers with emphasis to "The fearful mistake workingmen make in counting the Church as allied with other forces against them, and attributes what he terms the "bias" to the machinations of "labor agitators," who are in the business of "workingmen's protectors" for "revenue only."

The highest compliment I have ever heard paid to the intelligence of the "labor agitator" is contained in these words.

Can it be possible that the voice of the "labor agitator" drowns the voice of the minister? Does he mean that men and women prefer the agitator of labor to the agitator of the Church?

Can he possibly be confessing that the work-people of the world are so in need of labor agitation that they have no time to listen to Church agitation? Or does he mean that in the competition of men, women and children for an existence that the Churchly agitator gives no aid, and hence the competitors for bread must invoke the aid of another power?

My friend, the "revenue" of the "labor agitator" is the sneers of the press, the black list of the employers' association, the vituperation of the clergy, and too often the envy and hatred of those for whom he toils without compensation day and night, year in and year out. The "agitator" for "revenue only" is found mainly among the "clergy," and I shall be more just than my opponent, and say that among the clergy are some who are not, in my opinion "agitators for revenue only," although they all are "hired men."

Does the workingman make a mistake in classing the Church as allied with other forces against him? Let us see.

Labor unions are formed principally to secure two things:

First, reductions in the hours of labor.  
Second, increase in the producer's share of the product of his brain and brawn.

Has the Church prayed that these products be bestowed upon humanity? How many sermons have resounded from the pulpits upon the necessity of humanizing humanity by reducing the hours of labor? Christ said, "By their works shall ye know them." Again, labor unions are organized to protect the lowly and aid the weak. They have secured the passage of laws regulating the hours women and children may toil, and though these laws are but the beginning of legislation which will eventually prohibit the employment of children absolutely and of women to a large degree, yet I would ask how much aid was given by the Church to secure these laws? Is the Church the protector of women and children? Let us see. A society of wealthy manufacturers has recently been formed to purchase a verdict from the state supreme court declaring that most just law unconstitutional. They have retained the strongest legal firm in the state to handle their case. Here the lines of contest are plainly drawn. On the one side wealth and legal craft, seeking the re-enslavement of women and children. On the other, the labor organizations saying "hold your hand," with all your money, all your lawyers, with all the past record of that supreme court against us, we say hold! You are treading upon human hearts, and must be careful lest you feel the weight of human indignation. Where is the Church in this controversy? How many sermons have been hurled from the pulpit against this threatened infamy, this huckstering of childhood, this immolation of feeble women on the altar of greed? "By their works shall ye know them." Who are the members of this soulless manufacturers' association? Prominent pillars of the Church. Men whose consciences are as hard as their marrow bones are soft.

I charge the church as being tacitly guilty in this premeditated crime. The

law holds a man guilty of participation in a crime of which he had guilty knowledge. The Church has guilty knowledge of this most damnable scheme, and forgets to call down damnation upon the heads of the men who conceived it. "By their works shall ye know them." Again, the church is responsible to a degree for the very inception of the ghoulish idea. It has preached to these "vampires" an eviscerated gospel tailored to fit the consciences of its wealthy pewholders; trimmed its theological sails to catch the wafted smiles of men of money. And the man of money complacently aware of the winking ministry endorses the sanctimonious scheme of serfdom in America. Not all ministers are addicted to winking at sin, but "by their works shall ye know them."

\* \* \* \* \*

My friend asks, "Are the masses aiding the Church in establishing freedom, or are they cursing her for her good works?"

I should say that the masses are seeking industrial freedom, which is the consensus of widest liberty, and I fear they have advanced beyond the point where the Church could aid them. They have already read the new declaration of independence and stand on the threshold of its birthday. The Church, loaded down with the debris of a buried age, has failed to keep up with the procession, if indeed it ever sought to. And when the day of emancipation rolls round I fear that its inception will not be sanctified by those who have assumed a monopoly of sanctity—a sort of heavenly trust on earth. As to the masses "cursing the Church," I must say I have not heard of it. Possibly a restless conscience needs no accuser, and a ministry recreant to the trust imposed upon them may be expecting maledictions from nations hoodwinked for centuries. Regarding the failure of Christians to do their duty I add my regrets to those stated by Mr. Burch. I am surprised, however, at his admission that the Church became discouraged at the indifference with which its oft-repeated greetings were treated. The church should not be discouraged so long as there is one capitalist willing to subscribe to its funds in return for its teaching resignation to the turbulent claimants for justice. He says millions drift through life and will not so much as darken a church door. That is sad—for the Church—and should not be tolerated. I would advise as a remedy that the Church take up the cause of "humanity," and see if the size of the congregations would not increase. The Church could do a great deal for humanity without endangering its hereafter.

\* \* \* \* \*

My friend says "That it is either ignorance or clap-trap which cheers the name of Jesus and hisses the mention of the Church, and that you cannot separate Christ and the Church."

I am pleased to have him know that the labor people have cheered the name of Christ, that carpenter of Judea, the sweet pathos of whose life has softened the stone in the bosoms of men, whose teachings have made the world better beyond measure; Christ, whose fraternity was as broad as eternity, and as immeasurable as is space, whose mission among men was to teach them brotherly love; Christ, whose name is the synonym of fellowship, whose lessons were love, whose words were love, whose every act was fathered by his mighty love and pity for the poor, the weak, the persecuted and the helpless—love for every man, woman, child and beast of the field; Christ, the halo of whose glory makes the sunshine dim, the magic of whose name calls the evil hand to halt; Christ, the carpenter, whose Church was the world, whose pulpit was the breasts of men; whose religion was humanity. No wonder the sons and daughters of toil cheer his name. Nor can you separate Christ and Church. His Church, I say, for His Church is within the inner temples of the pulsating hearts of the people of the world, and in listening to His sermons they forget those of the "salaried soothsayer."

No, my friend, you must look deeper and closer home for the cause of the indifference with which that gigantic trust, the Church, has inspired workingmen. Lash the money-changers from your temples and plant yourself firmly as champions of human rights, rather than panderers to the age beyond the grave, and the people will hold you in higher esteem, and veneration will return when you have proven that the Church is again the mouthpiece of Christ.

\* \* \* \* \*

Speaking of the Church as a whole, I am deeply impressed with the good it could accomplish, should it forget catering to

the money lord, and demonstrate its oft-repeated and seldom-exercised friendship for the masses. But religion comes high in these days of financial distress, and is by many classed as a luxury rather than a necessity. Its chief supporters are men who pray for "peace on earth, good will to men," and secretly subscribe to armory funds and equip military companies to call progress to a standstill. They give museums to posterity while the present generation is in need of bread, and charity balls while potter's field is the dancing place of the devil. Sermons about heaven, while earth is fast becoming a hell. Panegyrics on Jesus, but small help for his "images." Charity on instalments for the time being, while the future looms dark and dismal about the yawning grave of the republic.

The Church has spent eighteen hundred years talking morality, without solving the problem of "peace on earth and good will to man." Ergo, the Church having failed, a new power may without apology essay the task, and taking the sermon on the mount as its religion, work out the brotherhood of man. The new power will stand ever ready to clasp hands with the Church and make common cause against the enemies of justice.

The labor evangelist stands ready and eagerly willing to meet the Church-evangelist more than half-way to decide the only question at issue—i. e., how can the social advantages be increased among the masses? The millions who toil 'neath the shadows of the "stacks," stand as one in desiring the sincere co-operation of those who pray beneath the "steeple," to the end that the world may be made better and mankind nobler. Will they co-operate? Shall it be said that the mission of the church must be carried out by the trades unions? Trades unions can do it, for they afford means of progress unattainable elsewhere. They are the broad product of a misery which the Church has failed to abolish. They have invoked the power of brain. The Church needs them in the next world. The trades union needs the church in this world. Shall a partnership be formed for mutual support? Every advantage would accrue to the Church in its suzerain sway over the future life, for the moral mission of trades unions is to make the world habitable and to make life worth living.

The interest of trades unionism in humanity begins at the cradle and ends at the grave.

Trades unionists care nothing about the color of the blood which coursed through the veins of the child's ancestors, nor do they seek to part the veil of the future and peer into unseen places. Trade unionists have no time to study heraldry, and are too busy to speculate, like Socrates, upon the future beyond the portals of the tomb.

Their mission is to better the conditions under which man suffers in this sphere with its little span of life. To drive care from the brow of toil, to keep bright the light in the eye of hope, to curtain with a smile the features of despair, to feed the hunger of the mind and stomach, to quench the thirst for knowledge and love, to whip want from this land of plenty, to destroy despotism and place liberty above greed, to make the world what nature intended it to be—an abiding place for man, and man himself the brother to his fellow.

To have hopes whose fruition lies this side the grave, and aspirations whose day of success looms high below the clouds. To enjoy the bountiful gifts of our common mother earth, without paying usury to those whose only claim is possession, and whose possession is maintained by a purchasable law.

Trade unionists are optimistic for the present; pessimistic of the future, whose shroud of doubt dwarfs hope.

Militant trades unionism refuses to barter a world of which it knows and pleasures to which it possesses inherent right, for a speculative future, with its lottery of fate.

They have knocked in humility and have been rebuffed; they have asked and have failed to receive.

They lay a proven indictment against the past, which made them heirs to wage-slavery. They hold an indictment against the present, which has but added to their miseries and woe, yet they believe 'tis but the dark hour ere the dawn, when shall be plainly seen the pathway to the earthly future, the new era, where shall be seen the Goddess of Justice, with eyes which are really blind, presiding in the holy of holies, the temple of the liberties of the people.

They have ceased to be mere beasts of burden, and the flaming torch of knowledge burns on the altar erected to their



common needs. They live, and living, see, and seeing, know, and knowing plan the hour of emancipation.

Like Abou Ben Adhem they:  
"Write themselves as loving their fellow-man.  
They believe with Lowell:  
Then to side with truth is noble when we share her wretched crust,  
Ere her cause bring fame and profit, and 'tis prosperous to be just;  
Then it is the brave man chooses, while the coward stands a-side,  
Doubting in his abject spirit, till his Lord is crucified,  
And the multitudes make virtue of the faith they denied."

They know that the world of 1894 is not the world of 1794. They know that within a few decades the lightning has been chained, distance almost annihilated, and time called to a halt. They know that, beneath the piercing glance of progress, all things have become material and fit subjects for man's criticism. They have seen the veils torn aside from the face of fact and halos measured with the power of thought. Heart and mind taken apart, laid bare, dissected, analyzed, studied, understood and the motives of men fathomed and made known. They know they live in an age when Labor, hitherto vincible, has seized the Medusa shield, and like a Titan encased in the panoply of knowledge, stands heroic before the crumbling throne of Mammon and names the day of the dawn of the sunrise of liberty:

"Upward, upward press the peoples to that pure, exalted plane,  
Where no throne shall cast a shadow and no slave shall wear a chain.  
They have trampled on the fagots, broken crucifix and wheel,  
Banished block and thong and hemlock, and the headsman's bloody steel;  
Forced the churchhold to surrender stake and scourge and bolt and bar;  
Torn the keys from off its girdle, thrown the gates of Truth ajar.  
They have forced the titled tyrants human rights to recognize,  
And with the lance of knowledge they have slain a legion lies.  
They are lighting lamps of freedom on a million altar stones  
With the torches they have kindled at the blaze of burning thrones,  
And this light will sweep and circle to the very ends of earth.  
Touching with immortal beauty every heart and every hearth,  
Thrilling every human being underneath the silent skies  
And transfiguring our planet to a perfect paradise.  
As we higher march and higher on into this light serene,  
Every man will be a kaiser, every woman be a queen."

#### AN APPEAL

To Officers and Members of Local Unions, who have had special dispensations granted them, through the official power of our G. E. B.

Brother Carpenters:—To all you who read THE CARPENTER, and feel an interest in the uplifting of our organization, let us take this opportunity by the forelock; let each and every one strive to increase the interests of our Order. Come to every meeting, bring in the new and delinquent members again. Let us get every competent fellow workman organized; let us embrace our fellow mechanics, we need them, we want to hear their voice in our meetings.

Now is the time when we should reinforce our efforts in the presence of this woeful financial crisis. Build up our membership, be wide awake and ready for the harvest, and for every emergency as soon as it may present itself.

Show no weary signs, be cheerful and brave, be honorable and determined. Each organization should make an effort to be the leading one represented. If you are a live member why should you not do something for the interest of your own local at least?

Attend the meetings regularly, help to make them interesting, let us study our guide, the Constitution of the organization to which we belong and enforce its practical laws. Make our meetings friendly, brotherly and interesting business meetings and we will all be benefitted.

How many will try?

M. A. RUSSELL.

Terre Haute, Ind.

AUGUSTA, Ga.—Union 136 has offered prizes to its members to stimulate them into activity in increasing the membership.

MEETINGS and demonstrations of the unemployed have been held in every section of the country, notably in New York City, Boston and Lincoln, Neb.

## Open Forum.

(This Department is open for our readers and members to discuss all phases of the labor problem.)

Correspondents should write on one side of the paper only.

Matter for publication must be in this office by the 25th of the month previous to issue.)

### SOCIALISM AS A REMEDY.



Socialism is the only remedy for humanity to get out of its present deplorable condition. The workingmen are only

used as tools for the capitalists. They are considered less by them than so much machinery or working animals. The workingman is only kept as long as he can produce wealth for them, while machinery, in use or not, is always well protected, and their animals, if they work or not, are always fed and taken care of.

The wage slaves of to-day are in a more deplorable condition than the chattel slaves ever were in the South, as the slaves in the South were taken care of when they were sick, having doctor and medicine, and when they were dead they were buried by their owners. While the wage-slaves of to-day must take care of themselves, when they are sick or meet with any accident. The only difference between the Southern slaves and the present wage-slaves is, that the black slaves were sold by their owners and the present, so-called free workingman, can sell himself to the capitalist, whenever the capitalist sees an opportunity of making five-sixths out of the workingman's toil, as it is well known that as an average labor only receives about 16 per cent. of what it produces, that means that workingmen are willing to work five days for the capitalist, to have the privilege to work the sixth day for themselves.

To replace the present system and establish another one, based upon real liberty, equality and fraternity, under which each man will receive the full value of his labor, the co-operative commonwealth must be established. It is the only system which will do away with robbery of all kind.

It will do away with profit, interest and rent, which amounts to no less in the United States than \$7,000,000,000 annually. This is far more than we produce, as according to some statistics for 1892, the principal products of the country are:

Corn crop . . . . .	\$651,785,800
Wheat crop . . . . .	415,592,000
Oats crop . . . . .	165,269,000
Cotton crop . . . . .	400,000,000
Gold . . . . .	33,000,000
Silver . . . . .	75,000,000

\$1,740,646,800

This leaves a deficiency of \$5,259,353,400 to be made up by other products and labor, which figures cannot by far be reached and will bring the country to ruin in a few years more, as the public and private debts are now rated at \$32,000,000,000, or about one-half of the total wealth of the United States.

These amounts, at the present rate of interest, will double in about eight years, but before that time, will not the capitalist have everything worth having? About 75 per cent. of the wealth is already owned by about 30,000 of those legal robbers, called "respectable citizens," and which I call the drones of society, as they are great consumers and non-producers. Under Socialism all these drones will have to do some useful work or starve. As under Socialism, which is sure to come before long, everything is to be conducted as is now the case with our common post office, common schools, common streets, our common army and navy, and our common national State and city governments, without profit, everything is to be conducted under its proper departments, as is now the case with our post office.

We will have our departments of transportation, telegraph, telephones, agriculture, arts, science, etc., under which robbery

will be impossible. Under Socialism idleness will be no more, as the hours of labor will be reduced in proportion to the progress of production, so that there will be no overproduction, as it is now so wrongfully called.

It is not overproduction that is the cause of the present misery, but underconsumption. For the simple reason that Labor receives such a small proportion of what it produces, and consequently cannot buy back what it has produced.

Hence Labor must leave a great surplus of commodities to accumulate by its master the capitalist, which is called overproduction, but which is only the greater part of which labor is robbed. It is a very well known fact that all the wealth of this globe is the result of natural gifts and the products of labor, and should be owned by mankind unitedly, and our present capitalist should be expropriated.

ED. ARNAELSTIEN,  
Union 332, Los Angeles, Cal.



HAMMACHER, SCHLEMMER & Co., hardware dealers, 209 Bowery, New York, have issued a very complete and handsomely arranged "Builders' Hardware Catalogue for 1894." It is well worth seeing.

OWEN B. MAGINNIS, the mechanical contributor to our columns, has been appointed Lecturer and Instructor in drawing at the New York Trade School. He writes us that the sales of his book on "How to frame a House" have increased since the first of the year as a result of advertising in THE CARPENTER.

PALLISER, PALLISER & Co., 24 East 42d street, New York, are well known for their excellent and practical books on architecture and Building. Their latest and best book is "Palliser's Model Dwellings," and costs only one dollar. It is well worth ten times the money; it has 128 pages 11x14 in size and 146 plans and views of houses, illustrated.

### PROF. TAYLOR'S VIEWS.

At the celebration of Washington's Birthday in Rochester, N. Y., Feb. 22, Prof. Graham Taylor, of Chicago, delivered a very instructive talk, in which he said:

"The old-time traitor sold his country or delivered the army into the hands of the enemy. The traitor of to-day does not try to get the army to desert, but in the selfishness of his selfishness does not care for his brothers' interests. It is the educated men of to-day, the men from our colleges, from the vantage-ground of law, who leave their fastnesses and descend to prey upon the interests of the community. What is a selfish doctor, or a selfish clergyman, or a selfish lawyer but one of the barons of the feudal ages who levied tribute upon the people under their care. The man who lives for himself alone is the traitor to society.

"We are learning to-day the value of combination. Labor has learned it. The trades have been getting together. The history of trades unions is but the history of a combination for the protection of the capital of muscle. I know its powers, that they have often been misused, but it is here and is the greatest force on earth that checks the madcap and keeps men in the army of industry. Capital has learned that the massing of money and brains produce two results, more income and cheaper production."

The plan of bringing over one daily newspaper in each city to print the news of labor organizations is having good effect. The most recent advent to this circle is a noted daily in Tampa, Fla.

### THINGS TO BE REMEMBERED.

THREE months in arrears subjects a member to loss of benefits.

STEADY attendance at the meetings gives life and interest to the Union.

MEMBERS going off to another city should be provided with a clearance card.

ALL local treasurers should be under bonds and the bonds filed with the President of the L. U.

TRUSTEES' reports should be prepared semi-annually and forwarded to the G. S. Blanks are furnished free for that purpose.

ALL changes in Secretaries should be promptly reported to the G. S., and name and address of the new Secretary should be forwarded.

ORGANIZE the Carpenters in the unorganized towns in your vicinity, or wherever you may go! Hold public meetings or social festivals at stated occasions; they will add to the strength of your union.

LETTERS for the General Office should be written on official note paper and bear the seal of the Local union. Don't write letters to the G. S. on monthly report blanks, as such communications are not in proper shape.

ALL MONEY received by the G. S. one month are published in the next month's journal. Money received can not be published in this journal the same month they are received. It takes some time to make up the report and put it into type.

THE only safe way to send money is by Post Office Money Order or by Blank Check or Draft as required by the Constitution. The G. S. is not responsible for money sent in any other way. Don't send loose cash or postage stamps in payment of tax or for any bill due the G. S.

### SOMETHING FOR CARPENTERS TO READ.

The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America was founded in Convention at Chicago, August 12, 1881.

At first it had only 12 Local Unions and 2042 members. Now, in twelve years, it has grown to number over 716 Local Unions, in over 630 cities, and 84,000 enrolled members. It is organized to protect the carpenter trade from the evils of low prices and botch-work; its aim is to encourage a higher standard of skill and better wages, to re-establish an apprentice system, and to aid and assist the members by mutual protection and benevolent means. It pays a Wife Funeral Benefit of \$25 to \$50; Members' Funeral Benefit, \$100 to \$250, and Disability Benefit, \$100 to \$400. In these General Benefits, \$44,684 have been expended the past year, and \$293,548 the last ten years, while \$571,000 more were spent for Sick Benefits by the Local Unions. Such an organization is worth the attention of every carpenter. The Brotherhood is a Protective Trade Union as well as a Benevolent Society. It has raised wages in 568 cities, and placed five and three-quarter million dollars more wages annually in the pockets of the carpenters in those cities. It reduced the hours of labor to 8 hours in 49 cities, and 9 hours a day in 399 cities, not to speak of 403 cities which have established the 8 or 9 hour system on Saturdays. By this means 12,100 more carpenters have gained employment. This is the result of thorough organization. It is not a secret oath-bound organization. All competent carpenters are eligible to join.

### GENERAL LAWS.

WEEKLY PAY.—Weekly payments are the most convenient for members of this Brotherhood, and where practicable should be adopted.

CONVICT LABOR.—We will not use any mill or other work manufactured in a penal institution, or brought from any town or city where cheap labor prevails.

LABOR'S HOLIDAY.—We favor the adoption of the first Monday in September as Labor's Holiday, and we recommend that our L. U.'s shall endeavor to observe the same.

EIGHT HOURS.—Our L. U.'s shall do all in their power to make the Eight hour rule universal, and to sustain those unions that have now established the Eight hour system.

AMICABLE UNDERSTANDING.—The G. E. B. should do all in its power to discourage strikes, and adopt such means as will tend to bring about an amicable understanding between Local Unions and employers.

LIEN LAWS.—We desire uniform lien laws throughout the United States and Canada, making a mechanic's lien the first mortgage on real estate to secure the wages of labor first, and material second. Such liens should be granted without long stays of execution or other unnecessary delays.

BUILDING TRADES LEAGUES.—Each L. U. shall strive to form a League composed of delegates from the various unions of the building trades in its respective city, and by this means an employment bureau for these trades can be created.

GRADING WAGES.—We are opposed to any system of grading wages in the Local Unions, as we deem the same demoralizing to the trade, and a further incentive to reckless competition, having the ultimate tendency, when work is scarce, to allow first-class men to offer their labor at third-class prices. We hold that the plan of fixing a minimum price for a day's work to be the safest and best, and let the employers grade the wages above that minimum.



## THE SONG OF THE WORKERS.

EDWARD WILLETT.

I sing the song of the workers, the men with the brawny arm,  
Who give us our daily bread, and keep us from hunger's harm;  
Who labor afar in the forest, who leave the fields with toil,  
Who take no heed of the sunshine, and mind not sweat or toil.

I sing the song of the workers, who harvest the golden grain,  
And bind it, and thresh it, and sift it, nor care for the sting and stain;  
Who load it in creaking wagons, and stoutly their oxen drive,  
And bid them good-bye as they go, like the bees flying home to the hive.

I sing the song of the workers, the men who struggle and strain  
Who give us their muscle and nerve, as they guard the loaded train;  
Who give us their sinew and brain, as they watch the prisoned steam,  
And run the risk of their lives, as they pass the perilous stream.

I sing the song of the workers, the men who labor and strive,  
Who handle for us the honey that comes to the human hive;  
The patient and tireless worker, with muscles as tough as steel,  
Who carry the heaviest burdens, and lift, and trundle, and wheel.

I sing the song of the workers, demanding for every one  
His just and rightful due for all the work he has done;  
For all the work of the workers, no matter whom or where,  
To each of the grand result his honest, proportionate share.

## WE NEVER FORGET.

Better advice than that given by Wendell Phillips has seldom been heard: "If you want power in this country, if you want to make yourself felt, if you do not want your children to wait long years before they have the bread on the table they ought to have, the opportunities in life they ought to have, if you do not want to wait yourselves, write on your banner, so that every political trimmer, no matter how short-sighted he may be, can read it: "We never forget! If you launch the arrow of sarcasm at labor, we never forget; if there is a division in Congress and you throw your vote in the wrong scale, we never forget. You may go down on your knees, and say, 'I am sorry I did the act,' and we will say it will avail you in heaven but on this side of the grave never." So that a man in taking up the labor question will know he is dealing with a hair-trigger pistol and will say: "I am to be true to justice and to man, otherwise I am a dead duck."

## STUDY THESE QUESTIONS.

There are many members of trades unions who think every reform now agitating the body politic will come of its own accord and without their help. They do not understand that the land and money questions are a part of the labor problem and must sooner or later engage the attention of organized labor. Trades unions ought to broaden their aims and purposes so as to take a livelier and more concerted interest in the social problem. The labor question can never be settled until the land and money questions are settled and settled right. Every citizen, and especially every workingman, should study these questions. We may continue until doom's day striking, boycotting and talking about the inalienable rights of labor, but there will be little headway made. When the land and money questions are understood, the ballot-box will become an immense power in the hands of organized labor.

## THESE CITIES OFFER NO HOPE FOR WORK.

In numbers of cities trade is hopelessly flat. It is extremely bad in Detroit, Mich.; Saginaw, Mich.; Atlanta, Ga.; Macon, Ga.; Memphis, Tenn.; Waco, Tex.; Hannibal, Mo.; Terre Haute, Ind., and Schenectady, N. Y. The news of a fire in Hannibal, Mo., brought carpenters from miles around. The prospect of building a cotton palace at Waco, Tex., flooded that city; the Exposition Building deluged Atlanta, Ga. And to add the worst to all, the daily newspapers in those places, and in multitudinous instances, keep on telling their stale, mendacious stories of false booms to bring an overstock of labor.

## IS VIRTUE IMPOSSIBLE?

Rev. B. F. DeCosta, of New York, in a letter to Superintendent Byrnes on the subject of the "Social Evil," says: "Capital must be dealt with impartially as well as its victims. To-day capital is forcing thousands of women into a life of shame. By starvation wages capital renders virtue impossible, and when once the girl has fallen capital takes her out of the factory and shop and sends her to the brothel, which pays enormous dividends. We all know perfectly well that millions are invested in houses and furnishings, and that capital is as thoroughly organized as though prostitution formed a legislative industry."

Did you ever stop to think that if the horse knew his strength what a dangerous animal he would be; but, being an ignorant brute, he is driven here and there by a twist of the reign or crack of the master's lash?

## CLAIMS APPROVED IN JANUARY, 1894.

No.	NAME.	UNION.	AMT.
2680	C. Drechsel . . . . .	1	\$200 00
2681	Mrs. H. Magnuson . . . . .	4	50 00
2682	John O'Neill . . . . .	11	200 00
2683	H. Willecke . . . . .	12	200 00
2684	H. Fortier . . . . .	28	200 00
2685	Mrs. B. Garndt . . . . .	28	50 00
2686	Mrs. C. O'Shaughnessy . . . . .	33	50 00
2687	J. F. Schenkel . . . . .	72	200 00
2688	Jas. Clyne . . . . .	99	50 00
2689	Mrs. J. Stuehrk . . . . .	103	50 00
2690	G. Moulton . . . . .	108	200 00
2691	Mrs. F. F. Waters . . . . .	109	50 00
2692	H. Fawcett . . . . .	109	200 00
2693	J. T. Pierson . . . . .	119	200 00
2694	T. P. Cook . . . . .	125	200 00
2695	Joel Moore . . . . .	165	50 00
2696	A. Leschot . . . . .	169	50 00
2697	J. Tweedy . . . . .	203	200 00
2698	Mrs. L. Wilson . . . . .	215	50 00
2699	A. Dittmann . . . . .	237	200 00
2700	Mrs. M. Siebert . . . . .	244	50 00
2701	Geo. Detzell . . . . .	257	200 00
2702	Mrs. H. E. Lawrence . . . . .	268	50 00
2703	Wm. H. Richards . . . . .	274	200 00
2704	Mrs. J. Brichta . . . . .	290	50 00
2705	H. Thimm . . . . .	291	200 00
2706	F. Nowak . . . . .	318	100 00
2707	J. McLaren . . . . .	340	200 00
2708	J. Van Stunbergh . . . . .	382	400 00
2709	Mrs. J. T. Demarest . . . . .	382	50 00
2710	H. B. Hamm . . . . .	397	200 00
2711	Geo. Kissinger . . . . .	470	200 00
2712	Mrs. J. A. Petersen . . . . .	471	50 00
2713	E. Lake . . . . .	477	100 00
2714	Mrs. M. Siebert . . . . .	486	50 00
2715	C. L. Miller . . . . .	493	200 00
2716	Mrs. J. Guenette . . . . .	502	25 00
2717	G. W. Davis . . . . .	592	100 00
2718	Mrs. M. E. Ohigoy . . . . .	614	50 00
2719	C. W. Trowbridge . . . . .	538	200 00
2720	E. Bl-hoph . . . . .	661	50 00
2721	Mrs. C. Sheehy . . . . .	667	50 00
2722	S. Blackford . . . . .	680	200 00
2723	Mrs. K. Schmidt . . . . .	681	50 00
2724	Mrs. E. Metzger . . . . .	783	50 00
2725	Joe. Graive . . . . .	785	200 00
2726	J. H. Vanhoene . . . . .	788	50 00
Total . . . . .			\$5,975 00

## BUY UNION MADE GOODS

It is an old, well-established principle of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters for members to buy UNION LABEL GOODS in preference to other articles. And why not? If we ask fair wages for our labor, why should we buy goods made at unfair wages by others.

The Union Label in every industry is a guarantee of fair wages, decent working conditions and union labor employed.

We here give a facsimile of the Union Label so our members may know Union Label goods and make it a point to ask for them.

## AMERICAN FEDERATION LABEL.



This Label is used on all goods made by Union men connected with Union affiliated with the American Federation of Labor where such unions have no distinctive trade label of their own. This label is printed on white paper.

## UNION BREAD.



This is the label of the Journeymen Bakers and Confectioners, under the International Union. It is printed on white paper in black ink and is pasted on each loaf of bread. It means death to long hours and low wages in bakers' slave pens underground.

## UNION BOOTS AND SHOES.



This is the joint Label of the Boot and Shoe Workers' International Union and of the Lasters' Protective Union and all other union men in the Boot and Shoe trade. It is printed in blue ink and pasted on every boot and shoe made by Union men. It guarantees the boots and shoes are not convict or prison made.

## UNION PRINTERS' LABEL.



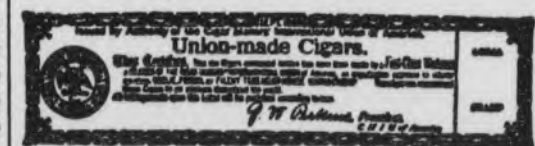
This Label is issued under authority of the International Typographic Union and of the German Typographic Union. The label is used on all newspaper and book work. It always bears the name and location of where the printing work is done.

## CUSTOM TAILORS' LABEL.



All Trades Unionists are requested to ask for the label of the Journeymen Tailors' Union, and insist on having it when they order any clothing from a merchant tailor. It is to be found in the inside breast pocket of the coat, on the under side of the buckle strap of the vest, and on the waistband lining of the pants. It is printed in black ink on white linen, with the words "Journeymen Tailors' Union of America" in red ink in the centre. It means a fair price for good work.

## BLUE LABEL CIGARS.



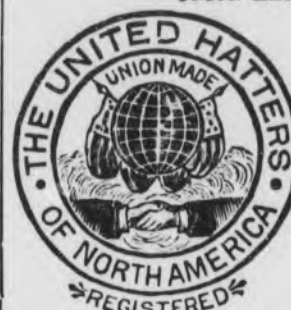
This label is printed in black ink on light blue paper, and is pasted on the cigar-box. Don't mix it up with the U. S. Revenue label on the box as the latter is nearly of a similar color. See that the Cigar Makers' Blue Label appears on the box from which you are served. It insures you against Chinese made cigars and tenement made goods.

## UNION MADE CLOTHES.



This Label is the only positive guarantee the Ready-made Clothing, including overalls and jackets, is not made under the dreaded, disease-infested tenement house and sweating system. You will find the linen label attached by machine stitching to the inside breast pocket of the coat, on the inside of the buckle strap of the vest and on the waistband lining of the pants.

## UNION MADE HATS.



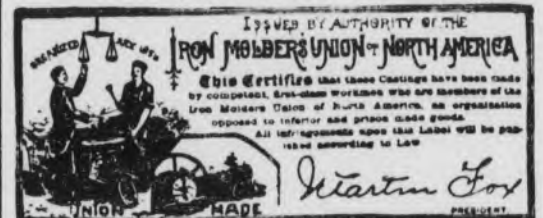
This Label is about an inch and a half square and is printed on buff colored paper. It is placed on every union made hat before it leaves the workman's hands. If a dealer takes a label from one hat and places it in another, or has any detached labels in his store, do not buy from him as his labels may be counterfeit, and his hats may be the product of scab or non-union labor.

## RETAIL CLERKS' LABEL.



This is a fac-simile of the badge worn by all members of the Retail Clerks' National Protective Association of the United States. See that all salesmen and clerks wear this badge and you may be sure they are union men.

## UNION MADE STOVES.



The above Label is issued by the Iron Molders' Union of North America and can be found on all union made stoves, ranges and iron castings. It is printed in black ink on white paper and pasted on all union made stoves, ranges and castings.

## TACK MAKERS' LABEL.



The Tack Makers' Union is the oldest labor organization in America. It was founded in 1824. Above is the label placed by the Society on every package of Union made tacks.

## BROOM MAKERS' LABEL.



## MISCELLANEOUS LABELS.

The label of the German printers will be found on page 15, in our German department.

There are labels also for these trades: The Coopers, Journeymen Barbers, Horse Collar Makers, Elastic Web Weavers; International Furniture Workers and Hardwood Finishers.

## DIRECTORY OF CARPENTERS' BUSINESS AGENTS OR WALKING DELEGATES.

BOSTON, MASS.—G. G. Childs, 699 Washington Street.  
BROOKLYN, N. Y.—R. Beatty, P. O. Box 18, Station W, or 383 Fulton Street.  
BUFFALO, N. Y.—C. L. Brooks, residence, 104 Ann Place or corner Huron and Elliott Streets.  
CINCINNATI, O.—David Fisher, 476 Walnut Street.  
CHICAGO, ILL.—A. Cattermull, 167 Washington Street.  
CLEVELAND, O.—Vincent Hlavin, residence, 124 Carran Street; office, room 11, 158 Superior Street.  
COLLEGE POINT, N. Y.—John Heimrich, College Point, Long Island, N. Y.  
HARTFORD, CONN.—Frank McKenna, 1053 Broad Street.  
HOPKINSVILLE, KY.—James Western.  
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.—W. E. Baker.  
MILWAUKEE, WIS.—J. Bettendorf.  
NEW YORK.—John L. Halkett and Frank Schultz, 442 E. Ninth Street.  
NORWOOD, MASS.—James Hadden, P. O. Box 424.  
ST. LOUIS, MO.—V. S. Lamb, 4219 Larpy Avenue.





## ALABAMA

89. MOBILE—C. G. Hutchison, S. E. Cor. Spring Hill ave. and Gilbert st.  
92. " W. G. Lewis, 761 St. Louis st.  
504. MONTGOMERY—J. M. Owens.  
906. SELMA—H. F. Gettler, 919 Moxey st.

## ARKANSAS

469. HOT SPRINGS—Alfred Moore, gen. delivery.  
592. LITTLE ROCK—J. A. Robinson, 1012 Gaines st.  
541. " C. L. Lucas, Box 291.  
482. PINE BLUFF—H. T. Krider, 321 Olive st.

## CALIFORNIA

47. ALAMENDA—Jacob Hoeck, 1512 R. R. ave.  
317. EUREKA—M. F. Wolford, 1136 8th st.  
332. LOS ANGELES—S. Gray, 323 Buena Vista st.  
645. PASADENA—S. A. Rene.  
235. RIVERSIDE—F. Phoenix, Box 623.  
841. SACRAMENTO—E. S. Mason, 1017 J st.  
86. SAN BERNARDINO—H. Wegner, Box 797  
SAN FRANCISCO—Secretary of District Council, L. P. Smith, 23 9th st.  
22. N. L. Wandell, 23 Ninth st. Sta. B.  
304. (Ger.) Moritz Trepte, 103 Falcon ave.  
483. Guy Lathrop, 968 Mission st.  
316. SAN JOSE—G. O. Drew, 64 George st.  
85. SAN RAFAEL—R. Scott, Box 673.  
226. SANTA BARBARA—E. A. Smith, 1429 Costello.  
183. SANTA CRUZ—Geo. M. Thompson, 147 Chestnut ave.  
337. STOCKTON—F. Reeve, 210 Sonora st.

## CANADA

791. BRANDON, MAN.—A. Campbell.  
88. HALIFAX, N. S.—A. Northup, 169 Morris st.  
18. HAMILTON—W. J. Frid, 25 Nelson st.  
321. HULL—(Fr.) S. Chattillon, Kings road.  
194. LONDON—E. J. Aust, 706 Dundas st.  
MONTREAL—Secretary of District Council, L. N. Thivierge, 268 Drolet st.  
134. (Fr.) S. Leveille, 240 Logan st. 3d Flat.  
311. (Fr.) Isidore Gagnon, 1205 St. James st.  
578. Allen Ramsey, 74 Aylmer st.  
604. (Fr.) J. B. Champagne, 664 Sanguinet st.  
861. (Fr.) P. Thibert, 176 St. Germain st.  
755. NAINIMO, B. C.—John Dale, Box 75.  
710. OTTAWA—(Fr.)  
83. ST. CATHARINES—Henry Bald, Louise st.  
397. ST. JOHN, N. B.—W. F. Cronk, Adelaide st.  
37. TORONTO—D. D. McNeill, 288 Hamburg ave.  
Dovercourt Branch Office.  
617. VANCOUVER, B. C.—L. G. Doidge, Box 200.  
364. VICTORIA, B. C.—Chas. Chislett, 181 Chatham st.  
348. WINNIPEG, MAN.—John Radford, 132 Selkirk.

## COLORADO

630. ASPEN—J. P. Walker, 620 W. Main st.  
560. COLORADO CITY—G. F. Hamill.  
515. COLORADO SPRINGS—M. Klummedson, Box 442.  
56. DENVER—C. J. Hendershott, Box 427, Highlands P.O.  
289. FREMONT—O. C. Wilder, Cripple Creek.  
590. LA JUNTA—John Gwyn.  
410. PUEBLO—J. B. Harmer, 626 W. 14th st.  
46. TRINIDAD—E. C. Pierce, 631 N. Commercial.

## CONNECTICUT

115. BRIDGEPORT—Charles Watkins, 50 Alice st.  
364. GREENWICH—E. F. Clift, Box 117.  
43. HARTFORD—Alex. Mackay, 57 Wooster st.  
49. MERIDEN—Geo. J. Stanley, 115 Grove.  
97. NEW BRITAIN—A. A. Fuller, Cor. Chestnut and Sheffield st.  
799. NEW HAVEN—G. E. Chipman, 405 Washington st.  
187. NORWICH—A. D. Lewis, 94 Asylum st.  
745. NORWALK—E. L. Griswold, 9 Elm st.  
810. ROCKVILLE—Hugo Hoppe.  
620. STAMFORD—F. G. Smith, Pond ave.  
260. WATERBURY—Joseph Sandford, Box 680.

## DELAWARE

40. WILMINGTON—D. E. Bell, 227 Monroe st.

## DIST. OF COLUMBIA

190. WASHINGTON—L. F. Burner, 1418 S st., N. W.  
581. " M. D. Bailey, 736 Sheridan ave., N. W.

## FLORIDA

324. JACKSONVILLE—M. E. Dunlap, cor. Hawk and Union st.  
905. " W. P. Johnson, W. Brooklyn.  
74. PENNSACOLA—Geo. Marble, 734 Hoddard ave.  
127. " (Col.) A. B. Pettway, 813 E. Chase st.  
800. TAMPA—(Col.) P. T. Sisson, P. O. Box 2  
908. " T. W. Ramsey, Look Box 271.

## GEORGIA

13. ATLANTA—T. W. Hitchcock, 136 Venable st.  
186. AUGUSTA—(Col.) T. P. Lewis, 23 Marbury st.  
583. " David Shaw, 1317 Harper st.  
222. DUBLIN—A. A. Cowart.  
144. MACON—J. W. Waterhouse, 1411 Third st.  
83. BOME—T. J. Moody, 418 1/2 Broad st.  
671. SAVANNAH—E. P. Jones, 116 Barnard st.  
688. (Col.)—Edw. D. Browne, 100 Price st.

## ILLINOIS

648. ALTON C. Hellrung, 1015 E. 5th st.  
697. AUBURN—F. Richardson, 834 S. Broadway.  
453. BELLEVILLE—Chas. Dittman, 211 E. 6th st.  
582. BLOOMINGTON—W. G. Oliver, 1808 N. Livingston.  
70. BRIGHTON PARK—P. Pouliot, 2030 Joseph st.  
621. CAIRO—J. O. Baldwin, 214 17th st.  
653. CANTON—C. O. Stanley, 554 S. 1st ave.  
774. CENTRALIA—Ed. Hodges.  
73. CHARLESTON—V. S. Brown.  
813. CHICAGO HEIGHTS—J. C. Mote, Box 61.  
CHICAGO—Secretary of District Council, H. McCormack, 167 Washington st., top floor.  
L. Ad. Stamm, 167 E. Washington st top floor.  
21. (French) T. Besudry, 873 Washburne ave.  
23. James Haywood, 6824 Stony Island ave.  
25. W. R. Bowes, Box 177, Cheltenham.  
54. (Bohem.) M. Boks, 1046 W. 19th st.

78. (Ger.) Math. Jungen, 333 23d st.  
181. (Scand.) E. Engborg, 121 Barclay st.  
242. (Ger.) Alex. Fries, 5210 S. Halstead St.  
389. J. E. Brooks, 1527 Milwaukee ave.  
387. (Ger.) Jewish) T. Zimon, 223 Maxwell st.  
416. Jas. Bell, 1310 Van Horn st.  
419. (Ger.) J. Buckran, 916 W. 18th st.  
446. (Holl.) C. E. Adkins, Box 139, Gano.  
521. (Stairs) Gust. Hansen, 82 No. Centre ave.  
555. (Polish) Joh. Lazarski, 741 W. 17th st.  
623. Jos. Slavik, 1922 47th st.  
679. John Tubergen, 232 Montecella ave.  
690. (Ger.) (Mill Bench Hands) F. H. Quilmeyer, 1126 Hinman st.

295. COLLINGSVILLE—J. M. Sauer.  
282. DANVILLE—F. Robinson, Box 997.  
788. DECATUR—G. W. Trimmer, 943 N. Water st.  
169. EAST ST. LOUIS—A. Bailey, 1817 Grand ave.  
947. EL DORADO—W. J. Martin.  
244. ELMHURST—(Ger.) Henry Stelling.  
62. ENGLEWOOD—C. F. Nugent, 646 Englewood ave.

117. EVANSTON—N. F. Hollenbeck, 1016 Maple ave.  
668. " John F. McFerran, 1122 Emerson  
553. FERNWOOD—Frank Palne.  
380. GALENBURG—P. F. Swanson, 731 E. North st.  
141. GRAND CROSSING—John Rastel, P. O. Box 592.  
270. HARVEY—D. O. Morse.  
298. HIGHLAND PARK—J. H. Zimmer.  
162. HYDE PARK—S. S. Baker, 7015 Oglesby ave.  
649. JACKSONVILLE—S. P. Carter, 742 E. Chambers.  
489. KANKAKEE—F. A. Shekey, 223 Chicago ave.  
434. KENNINGTON—(Fr.)—E. Lapolice, Box 206 Gano Cook Co.

250. LAKE FOREST—R. W. Dean, Box 65  
294. LA SALLE—F. B. Elliott.  
568. LINCOLN—R. F. Poe, 527 Sixth st.  
75. MADISON—Thos. Lodge, Madison Co  
762. MOLINE—J. Swim, 2407 6th ave.  
80. MORELAND—J. T. Hume, Box 302.  
586. OAK PARK—Aug. Micholsky, 27 Marengo st.  
753. OLNEY—S. Russell, Box 451.  
611. OTTAWA—John D. Geary, 216 DeLeon st.  
740. PEKIN—Olas. Eyrse, 421 7th st.  
245. PEORIA—R. W. Shuch, 206 1/2 Hancock st.  
195. PERU—David George.  
189. QUINCY—Wm. Beener, 116 N. 10th st.  
166. ROCK ISLAND—Jos. Neufeld, 427 7th st.  
529. ROGERS PARK—J. S. North, Lock Box 21.  
199. SOUTH CHICAGO—J. C. Grantham, Box 149, Cheltenham, Cook Co.  
758. S. ENGLEWOOD—L. Thompson, Calumet P.O.  
18. SPRINGFIELD—Albert Jones, Box 784.  
495. STREATOR—F. Wilson, 305 W. Staunton st.  
120. VENICE—Wm. Lockman, 2037 Division st., St. Louis, Mo.  
448. WAUKEGAN—H. C. Bobrick.

## INDIANA

378. ALEXANDRIA—S. E. Markle.  
362. ANDERSON—A. P. Jordan, 77 Locust st.  
441. BRAZIL—H. E. Hayes, Box 738.  
261. CONERSVILLE—A. O. Moffet, 918 Sycamore st.  
494. CRAWFORDSVILLE—S. Long, 204 Whitlock av.  
808. DUNKIRK—Jas. A. Pogue.  
652. ELWOOD—J. C. Kincaid.  
EVANSVILLE—

90. Martin Holder, 408 Jefferson ave.  
470. P. F. Nau, 1515 Fulton ave.  
742. (Pl. Mill, Mach. and B. H.) G. V. Mann, 1003 E. Mich. st.

153. FORT WAYNE—A. S. Haag, 201 Taylor st.  
278. FRANKFORT—J. R. Davidson, N. Clay st.  
312. GAS CITY—W. Templin.  
546. GREENFIELD—Columbus Davis, Box 176.  
157. HAUGHVILLE—H. C. Tomlinson.  
95. HARTFORD CITY—W. C. Leab.  
INDIANAPOLIS—Secretary of District Council, Henry Gale, 330 W. Vermont st.

57. (Stairs) R. N. McChannan, 96 No. Alabama st.  
60. Wm. Lindemann, 499 S. Missouri st.  
299. D. E. Mogle, 422 W. 2d st.  
445. J. M. Pruitt, 19 S. West st.  
608. (Mm.) G. Cunningham, care H. Rockwood, 184 E. Vermont st.  
705. Chas. E. Perham, 287 Dillon st.  
770. JEFFERSONVILLE—Chas. Peel, 197 W. Market Lafayette

215. H. G. Cole, 387 South st.  
783. (Ger.) Jacob Eberle, 133 Union st.  
656. LAWRENCEBURG—D. C. Huffman.  
744. LOGANSPORT—L. G. Kilborn, 18th & North.  
613. MADISON—W. A. Donat, 511 Walnut st.  
365. MAHON—Jas. Townsend, 1020 So. Race st.  
798. MT. VERNON—Chas. Dietz, Box 322.  
592. MUNCIE—J. D. Clark, 512 W. Delaware st.

19. NEW ALBANY—A. T. Smith, 160 W. 8th st.  
995. NORTH INDIANAPOLIS—W. F. Stultz, Box 147.  
579. PERU—C. Nelsender, 209 E. 3d st.  
756. RICHMOND—O. R. Kennedy, 37 S. 7th st.  
296. SHELBYVILLE—L. F. Brandenburg.  
629. SOUTH BEND—Geo. Lesher, Box 658.  
48. TERRE HAUTE—S. Hutten, 312 S. 14th st.  
255. TIPTON—F. E. Neal.  
588. VINCENT—A. C. Pennington, 715 Perry st.  
681. WABASH—Arthur Campbell, Box 655.

## IOWA

534. BURLINGTON—C. H. Davis, 819 Arch st.  
554. DAVENPORT—W. C. Meyers, 924 Harrison st.  
68. DES MOINES—A. Y. Swayne, 1013 Day st.  
178. " (Mill) John Kratch, 10th and Shaw st.

678. DUBUQUE—M. R. Hogan, 299 7th st.  
81. FR. MADISON—O. E. Randall, 1722 2d st.  
700. KOKUK—E. Lindstrand, 1327 Orleans st.  
767. OTTUMWA—R. E. Anawalt, Box 1672, S. Otumwa.  
721. SIOUX CITY—Fred. Kemp, 1413 Myrtle st.

## KANSAS

499. LEAVENWORTH—Geo. McCaully, 5th and Seneca st.  
645. PITTSBURGH—H. O. Woodard.  
158. TOPPEKA—C. R. Gardner, Box 246.

## KENTUCKY

712. COVINGTON—H. M. Levi, 1225 Russell st.  
776. " Harry Power, 1048 Banklick st.  
785. (German) Ben. Kampen, 262 W. 13th st.  
641. DAYTON—James Hosking.  
532. GEORGETOWN—L. E. Mattingly, Box 231.  
359. HENDERSON—E. W. Smith, 512 Fagan st.  
442. HOPKINSVILLE—W. O. Hall.  
71. LEXINGTON—(Col.) W. T. Dinwiddie, 202 W. 2d st.

626. " B. Broadbax, 151 E. Main st.  
LOUISVILLE—Secretary of District Council, L. G. Bright, 1314 W. Main st.  
7. J. G. Martin, 417 E. Gray st.  
103. H. S. Huffman, 1408 Twenty-second st.  
214. (Ger.) Ed. Haas, 431 2nd st.  
729. (Car) Butler Leebolt, 1715 Hancock st.  
408. LUDLOW—A. D. McMillan, Box 135.  
597. MILLDALE—H. Ruby.  
230. NEWPORT—(Mill) S. Schell, 1081 Columbia.  
698. " J. W. Crupper, 730 Central ave.  
284. OWENSBORO—E. R. Ford, 109 E. Clay st.  
201. PADUCAH—W. B. Williams, 906 Jackson st.  
576. PARIS—W. E. Nickles.  
701. WINCHESTER—J. W. Orsna, Box 46.

## LOUISIANA

909. LAKE CHARLES—Geo. D. Price.  
NEW ORLEANS—Secretary of District Council, J. J. Sullivan, 706 St. Thomas st.  
76. J. J. Becker, 436 Second st.  
249. F. D. Ross, 673 Constance st.  
624. A. Plessey, 596 N. Robertson st.  
704. Hy. Haffner, 132 Toledano st.  
782. (Mill) C. A. Bertrand, Sr., 237 N. Derbigny st.  
789. John Salzer, 612 Villere st.  
45. SHREVEPORT—Peter Garson, Box 336.

## MAINE

148. BAR HARBOR—J. O. Pettingill, Box 311.  
566. GARDINER—J. S. Moore, Box 467.  
407. LEWISTON—A. M. Flagg, 94 Spring st. Auburn  
344. PORTLAND—E. E. Webster, 236 B. st.  
389. ROCKLAND—Robt. Sylvester, 4 Willow st.  
595. WATNEVILLE—E. S. Hutchins, 13 Percival st.

## MARYLAND

29. BALTIMORE—Wm. H. Keenan, 1137 E Fayette st.  
44. (Ger.) H. B. Schroeder, 505 N. Wolf st.

## MASSACHUSETTS

- State District Council—Secretary, D. Maloney, 6 Parker st., Cambridge, Mass.  
627. ALLSTON—Henry Appleby, 24 Riverdale st.  
BOSTON—Secretary of District Council, J. E. Potts, 225 London st., E. Boston:  
88. H. P. Stevens, 1870 Tremont st., Roxbury.  
56. (Jewish.) J. Mendelsohn, 72 Salem st.  
549. (Shop Hands) W. S. Jardine, Hotel Richmond, Somerville.  
558. John E. Berry, 16 Codman Pk.  
561. Geo. Clark, 15 Everett st., Allston.  
682. (Framers) Harry Crisp, 44 Commonwealth av.  
66. BROOKLINE—J. A. Walsh, 9 Walnut st.  
138. CAMBRIDGE—D. Maloney, 6 Parker st.  
304. " A. S. McLeod, 88 Mt. Auburn st.  
118. EAST BOSTON—J. E. Potts, 225 London st.  
129. FALL RIVER—(Fr.) H. Richard, 61 Jencks st.  
408. " Jas. Walton, 30 5th st.  
390. FITCHBURG—V. Weatherbee, 95 Green st.  
571. FRANKLIN—J. Hussey, Box 387.  
589. GLOUCESTER—H. W. Davis, 188 Maplewood av.  
82. HAVERHILL—P. D. Cass, 222 Winter st.  
424. HINGHAM—Collin Campbell, Box 113.  
455. HOLYOKE—M. D. Sullivan, 109 Sargent st.  
508. " (Fr.) George Savole, 292 Chestnut  
662. " (Germ.) Henry Fisher, 265 Park st.  
400. HUDSON—Geo. E. Bryant, Box 126.  
195. HYDE PARK—E. Daly, 55 Loring st.  
111. LAWRENCE—James McLaren, 160 Water st.  
535. LEOMINSTER—Chas. E. Record, 36 Greenst.  
595. LOWELL—Frank Kappler, 203 Lincoln st.  
108. LYNN—M. L. Delano, 103 Lewis st.  
221. MARLBOROUGH—R. H. Roach, Box 61.  
154. MARLBORO—W. Myer, 37 Huntington ave.  
192. NATICK—S. P. Annis, 18 Oakland st.  
609. NEW BEDFORD—C. G. Francis, 179 Mill st.  
275. NEWTON—Wm. Boucher, 15 Rockland st.  
124. NEWTON CENTER—J. N. McIsaac, Box 111.  
398. NORTH ADAMS—Jos. Boulanger, 37 Witt st.  
727. NORTHAMPTON—John Grenier, 42 Walnut st.  
435. NORWOOD—Jas. Hadden, Box 424.  
417. QUINCY—A. O. Brown, Box 136, Wallaston:  
625. ROSLINDALE—C. W. Conner, 76 Burch st.  
67. ROXBURY—S. Gillis, 1419 Tremont st.  
140. SALEM—F. A. Everts, 17 Cross st.  
702. SAXONVILLE—John Thompson, Box 106.  
24. SOMERVILLE—Ira Doughty, 6 Carlton st.  
230. S. FRAMINGHAM—Irvine Mank.  
95. SPRINGFIELD—(French) I. Bessette, Box 766.  
654. " G. C. Elmer, 414 Central st.  
491. STOUTON—F. O. Fowler, Box 568.  
574. TAUNTON—D. O. King, 10 Gen. Cobb.  
216. WALTHAM—Jas. Millen, 121 Pine st.  
425. WEST NEWTON—B. F. Ryan.  
620. WYMOUTH—E. J. Pratt, Weymouth Heights  
98. WORCHESTER—C. D. Flske, 720 Main st.

## MEXICO

295. C. P. DIAZ—J. H. Morgan, Box 109, Eagle Pass, Texas.

## MICHIGAN

345. BATTLE CREEK—A. McKenzie, 311 North av.  
686. BENTON HARBOR—O. E. Jenkins, Box 721.  
418. CHARLOTTE—Stephen Wolrath.  
DETROIT—Secretary of District Council, 10. Austin Stowell, 131 Franklin st.  
421. T. S. Jordan, 427 Beaufait ave.  
689. C. H. Gibbings, 577 Beaubien st.  
36. JACKSON—Henry Behan, 280 Deyo st.  
184. LAKE LINDEN—Geo. W. Guilford, Box 678.  
215. LANSING—A. Morse, 745 Kalamazoo st., W.  
502. LUDINGTON—R. Von Sprecken, Box 283.  
450. MANISTEE—Wm. Blodget, 803 Maple st.  
100. MUSKOGON—Henry Katz, 230 Southern ave.  
123. OWASSO—J. B. Collins, 205 S. Oak st.  
SAGINAW—Sec. of D. O. J. Anderson, 127 N. Park st.  
183. J. T. Bayley, 2401 S. Jefferson ave., E. S.  
248. (Mill) L. Maier, 131 Barnard st., W. S.  
834. H. Kober, 121 S. Third st. E. S.  
466. (Ger.) John Leidein, 912 Walnut st., E. S.  
588. WYANDOTTE—Francis Sutliff.

## MINNESOTA

361. DULUTH—John Knox, 16 15th ave., W. S.  
366. " (Scand.) P. Helgemo, 2909 W. Fifth st.  
569. GRAND RAPIDS—W. Fortier, Box 41.  
411. MINNEAPOLIS—Carl Enger, 2314 9th st. So.  
87. ST. PAUL—Aug. J. Metzger, 423 Rondo st.  
332. WINONA—Chas. Vols, 463 E. Broadway.

## MISSISSIPPI

749. MERIDIAN—J. E. Callaway.  
496. VICKSBURG—Frank Curtis, 509 Jackson st.

## MISSOURI

519. BENTON STATION—O. E. Nicholson, 6976 Arthur av. St. Louis.  
573. HANNIBAL—J. F. Vandament, 1200 Union st., S. S.  
160. KANSAS CITY—W. A. Lochman, 709 Moody av.  
548. LOUISIANA—John Angle.  
98. SEDALIA—G. D. Taylor, 108 N. Vermont st.  
577. SPRINGFIELD—J. H. Hoselton, 1515 N. Grant Station A.  
480. ST. JOSEPH—A. L. Curtis, 2097 James st.  
ST. LOUIS—Secretary of District Council, V. S. Lamb, 4215 Sarpy ave.  
4. Geo. J. Swank, 4516 B. Easton ave.  
5. (Ger.) J. Burkhard, 2223 S. 15th st.  
112. James Shine, 1316 Tower Grove ave.  
240. (Ger.) D. Fugel, 1913 Benton st.  
267. T. Parshall, 5323 Wells av.  
370. Otto Schulz, 3923 Easton av.  
395. (Mill) Paul Garnier, 4661 North Market st.  
423. (Ger.) F. P. Bohlen, 2113 De Kalb st.  
515. (Ger.) Henry Thiele, 2113 De Kalb st.  
578. (Stair Bldrs.) Wm. G. Tiedemann, 2914 Lamp ave.  
604. (Millwrights)—F. D. Snowden, Station A.  
699. F. W. Pierce, 2552 Lucas ave.  
784. (Ger. Mill) F. A. Laux, 2397 Gravois ave.

## MONTANA

88. ANACONDA—C. W. Starr, Box 506.  
113. BUTTE CITY—H. F. Laper, Box 628.  
286. GREAT FALLS—A. J. Emmerton.  
280. HELENA—J. H. Schwalen, 543 Third st.

## NEBRASKA

578. LINCOLN—W. O. Hartquest, 2705 E. st.  
OMAHA—Secretary District Council, C. Reinhardt, 918 N. Twenty-seventh st.  
651. (Ger.) R. Ruppert, 2016 Martha st.  
685. (Danish) R. Jacobsen, Atlantic Hotel, S. Omaha.  
427. Thos. McKay, 2623 Franklin st.

## NEW HAMPSHIRE

283. CONCORD—D. B. Dow, Box 630.  
118. MANCHESTER—S. Thomas, 55 Douglass st.  
585. PORTSMOUTH—E. C. Frye, 2 Rock st.

## NEW JERSEY

759. ASBURY PARK—Henry P. Gant, Box 897.  
517. ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS—Chauncey Slayton.  
486. BAYONNE—F. R. Vreeland, 542 Ave. B.  
121. BRIDGEPORT—J. H. Reeves, 76 Vine st.  
30. CAMDEN—T. E. Peterson, 387 Mechanic st.  
388. DOVER—L. G. Pott.  
167. ELIZABETH—H. Zimmerman, 347 Fay av., So. Eliz.  
687. " (Ger.) John Kuhn, 327 Martin st.  
647. ENGLEWOOD—Paul Tschelm.  
391. HOBOKEN—F. Steigleier, 109 Garden st.  
265. HACKENSACK—T. Heath, Box 83.  
HUDSON COUNTY—D. C. Secretary, David Morrison, 614 Palisade ave., Jersey City.  
482. JERSEY CITY—A. L. Brown, 192 Duncan ave., Jersey City Heights.  
564. (J. C. Heighs) D. K. Hadsall, 494 Central av.  
151. LONG BRANCH—Geo. W. Arrants, Box 183.  
232. MILBURN—J. H. White, Short Hills.  
306. MILLVILLE—B. C. Ingersoll, 207 E. Broad st.  
638. MORRISTOWN—W. F. Barkman, Lock Box 163.  
119. NEWARK—S. L. Cole, 111 Second st. Harrison.  
172. (Ger.) A. Brenner, 594 S. 13th st.  
415. (Ger.) Andrew Eager, 68 Ann st.  
602. OCEANO—Zach. T. Alas, Box 70.  
477. ORANGE—L. Fiesler, 390 Central av.  
325. PATTERSON—P. E. Van Houten, 713 E. 37th  
490. PASSAIC—Frank Wentink, Box 123.  
399. PHILLIPSBURG—Wm. Hodge, cor. Mulberry and Spring Garden st., Easton, Pa.  
155. PLAINFIELD—Wm. H. Langer, 94 Westervalt ave.  
665. SOMERVILLE—Joseph Barras.  
456. SUMMIT—E. D. Latham, Box 468.  
81. TRENTON—O. B. Gaston, 1 Hudson st.  
543. TOWNSHIP OF UNION—Geo. Klarman, 509 Spring st., W. Hoboken.  
642. WEST HOBOKEN—Michael Boehm, 417 High Point ave.

## NEW YORK

- ALBANY—Secretary of District Council, D. P. Kirwin, 43 Myrtle av.  
274. Thos. McNeill, 16 Partition st., E.  
659. (Ger.) Alex. Rickert, 416 Elk st.  
6. AMSTERDAM—Herbert Clark, Perkins st.  
453. AUBURN—W. W. Gillespie, 119 E. Genesee.  
181. BINGHAMTON—C. H. Torrey, Box 993.  
219. " E. V. Reynolds, 40 Howard av.  
BROOKLYN—Secretary of District Council, W. Cheriton, 343 Livingston st.  
109. M. A. Maher, 81 Irving Pl.  
147. M. E. Nichols, 156 Bomers st.  
175. Wm. A. Ward, 140 Norman ave.  
247. Chas. Monroe, 16 St. Mark's ave.  
258. H. P. Oliver, 11 Cornelia st.  
291. (Ger.) F. Kramer, 231 Troutman st.  
381. Peter Moroh, 215 Ralph ave.  
387. Chas. H. Richardson, Box R., Flatbush, N. Y.  
451. Wm. Carroll, 792 Bergen st.  
471. Fred. Brandt, 455 5th ave.  
557. (Millwrights) W. E. Kelk, 12 Butler st.  
639. A. B. Wilcs, 249 48th st.  
BUFFALO—Secretary of District Council, R. Harry, 203 Front av.  
9. W. H. Wreagitt, 56 Trinity st.  
255. (Ger.) Christ. Forbach, 115 French st.  
374. E. O. Yokom, 19 Ferguson ave.  
440. W. C. Smith, 47 Alexander place.  
802. E. M. Rathbun, 1894 Niagara st.  
99. COHUES—A. Van Arman, 23 George st.  
640. COLLEGE POINT—Chas. Kramp, Jr.  
681. CORNWALL-ON-HUDSON—E. Decker, Box 282.  
806. CORTLAND—E. M. Harrison, 5 Grandall st.  
815. ELMIRA—E. M. Snyder, 761 E. Market  
523. FISHKILL-ON-HUDSON—Jas. Hayes, Mat-tewan, N. Y.  
714. FLUSHING—R. Hayes, 100 Washington st.  
600. GLEN COVE—L. L. Geo. Munford.  
229. GLENS FALLS—Ira Van Dusen, 86 Sanford st.  
670. HEEKINGER—Geo. Getman.  
149. ILLINGTON—Alex. H. Smith, Box 187.  
603. ITHACA—A. F. Nye, 33 Fayette st.  
607. JAMAICA, L. I.—M. Seibert.  
281. KINGSTON—J. Deyo Chipp, Box 100.  
591. LITTLE FALLS—T. B. Mangen.  
180. MIDDLETOWN—W. E. Rodgers, Watkins ave.  
498. MT. VERNON—S. Budd, 48 N. 8th ave.  
105. NEW BRIGHTON, S. I.—F. E. Salfelder, 52 Richmond Turnpike.  
301. NEWBURGH—S. M. Wilcox, 144 Renwick st.  
271. NEW DOER, S. I.—Louis Delmar, Jr.  
42. NEW ROCHELLE—P. McGeough, 7 Division st.  
507. NEWTOWN, L. I.—J. A. Owens, Corona P.O., L.I.  
NEW YORK—Secretary of District Council, D. F. Featherston, 243 W. 123d st.  
51.



146. SCHENECTADY—Jas. H. Britton, Scotia.  
 418. SHEPHERD RAY—Wm. Cramer, Box 71.  
 607. STAPLETON, S. I.—P. J. Klee, Box 497.  
 STATE ISLAND—Secretary of District Council, C. T. Shay, 19 6th ave, New Brighton, R. I.  
 SYRACUSE—  
 15. (Ger.) M. G. Rapp, 221 Grumback ave.  
 565. John R. Ryan, 1215 Mulberry st.  
 814. TARRYTOWN—D. Page, North Tarrytown.  
 78. TROY—Robt. Laurie, Box 145.  
 126. UTICA—G. W. Griffiths, 240 Dudley ave.  
 580. WATERTOWN—David Schantz, 10 William st.  
 233. WAVELEY—E. S. Gregory, Box 175.  
 252. WEST TROY—Charles Angus, 121 3d st.  
 747. WHITE PLAINS—Elbert Banks.  
 593. WILLIAMS BRIDGE—John Edgley, Box 8.  
 273. YONKERS—F. E. Maxwell, 80 School st.

## NORTH DAKOTA.

174. GRAND FORKS—R. S. Tyler, 1201 N. Third st

## OHIO

84. AKRON—J. Glass, 111 E. Thornton st.  
 183. BARBERTON—J. H. Smith, New Portage.  
 17. BELLAIR—Geo. W. Curtis, Box 20.  
 170. BRIDGEPORT—John A. Fawcett.  
 501. BUCYRUS—J. A. Fink.  
 143. CANTON—Keller Huff, 37 Center st.  
 886. CHILLICOTHE—W. D. Taylor, 196 Hirst st.  
 CINCINNATI—Secretary of District Council, M. A. Clements, 134 Clark st.  
 1. D. Fisher, 475 Walnut st.  
 209. (Ger.) August Welas, 359 Freeman ave.  
 324. (Ship Carp.) J. A. Hamilton, 520 E. Front.  
 327. (Mill.) Geo. Marshall, 457 Main st.  
 481. (Stairs) J. M. Cronin, 923 Washington ave., Newport, Ky.  
 628. A. Berger, 227 Fergus st., Station A.  
 664. (East End.)—A. J. Haines, 392 Delta ave., Sta. C.  
 267. Theo. Goodwin, 52 Symmes st., Station D.  
 678. John N. Flagus, 919 Vine st.  
 681. F. W. Daganer, 498 W. Liberty st.  
 683. C. Quick, Glenway ave, Price Hill.  
 692. F. Walber, 87 Liddell st., Fairmount.  
 713. (Mill & Elevator Bldg.) Wm. Carroll, 17 Carlyle ave.  
 CLEVELAND—Secretary of District Council, Vincent Havin, 158 Superior st., Room 11  
 11. A. M. Blair, 26 Sayles st.  
 89. (Bohem.) Fr. Divoky, 186 Petrie st.  
 161. H. L. Ellicott, 161 Seelye ave.  
 234. (Ger.) Wm. Kampke, 62 Norwood st.  
 341. A. O. Nickerson, 570 Pearl st.  
 593. (Ger.) Theo. Wehrich, 16 Parker ave.  
 449. (Ger.) Fred. Albrecht, 21 Brooklyn st.  
 461. H. J. Riggs, 84 Sayles st.  
 632. (Boh.) Wm. Mares, 1872 Central ave.  
 231. COLLEGE HILL—H. Cummings.  
 COLUMBUS—Secretary of District Council, H. A. Goddard, 269 No. 17th st.  
 61. A. O. Welch, 762 W. Broad st.  
 826. John Gahan, 958 Leonard ave.  
 850. (North side) G. A. Ward, 24 Hunt ave.  
 589. CONNEAUT—C. E. Sanders.  
 DAYTON—Secretary of District Council, S. G. Mathers, 23 Catherine st.  
 104. W. O. Smith, 1020 Wayne ave.  
 302. (Mill.) A. Fiehering, N. Milburn st., N. D.  
 345. (Ger.) Jos. Wirth, 311 Clover st.  
 396. (Car Bldg.) Geo. Brenner, 588 Herman st.  
 187. DEFIANCE—Walter Lambert, 315 Seneca st.  
 677. DELAWARE—C. A. Rubrecht, 41 Hill st.  
 775. DELHI—James Slattery, Home City.  
 535. EAST LIVERPOOL—L. E. Connors, Box 204.  
 182. FINDLAY—A. D. Neumeier, Box 491.  
 202. FORTORIA—J. H. Faler, 722 W. Center st.  
 644. GREENVILLE—G. W. Hamilton, Box 519.  
 637. HAMILTON—Wm. Hammerle, 212 Ross st.  
 636. IRONTON—W. A. Argo, 332 S. 5th st.  
 287. LIMA—J. Vansweringen, 712 S. Main st.  
 685. LOCKLAND—(Mill.) F. S. Mosteller, Sharonville, Hamilton Co.  
 703. " Chas. E. Hertel, Box 182.  
 889. MADISONVILLE—A. Zoll, Box 202.  
 856. MARION—J. W. Forcier, 406 Mulberry st.  
 14. MARTIN'S FERRY—L. I. Shipman.  
 888. MASSILLON—John Smith, 249 E. North st.  
 726. MIDDLETOWN—Jacob O. Kern, Heno, O.  
 808. MILFORD—W. A. Elston, Box 177.  
 736. NELSONVILLE—John Sidwell.  
 705. NORWOOD—A. E. Best, Ivanhoe av., Norwood, Cincinnati.  
 443. PIQUA—Theo. Ayers, P. O. Box 307.  
 680. POMEROY—J. M. Fowler, Mason City, W. Va.  
 457. PORTSMOUTH—Chas. Thoman, 110 Campbell  
 708. SALER—Wm. Bonasi, 371 W. Main st.  
 107. SANDUSKY—H. Harmon, 1223 Columbia ave.  
 284. SPRINGFIELD—W. B. Kinsley, 215 Linden ave.  
 186. STEUBENVILLE—D. H. Peterson, 706 Adam.  
 243. TIPPIC—A. Weigle, 151 Byramore st.  
 TOLEDO—Sec. District Council, E. G. McFadden, 238 Webster st.  
 25. A. Smith, Room 1, Law Building.  
 163. (Ger.) Chas. Lots, 1115 Sherman st.  
 475. (E. Side.) F. Zentgraf, 685 Oswald st.  
 412. WARREN—Jos. W. Mease, 196 Belmont st.  
 792. WASHINGTON COURT HOUSE—J. P. Mari-wether, 185 Columbus ave.  
 171. YOUNGSTOWN—J. P. Anderson, 518 Ford ave.  
 718. ZANESVILLE—Fred. Kappes, Central ave., 10th Ward.

## OKLAHOMA TERRITORY

893. OKLAHOMA CITY, O. T.—W. A. Hudless, 331 Noble ave.  
 604. PREERY—J. T. Noble.

## OREGON

590. ASTORIA—Jacob Frey, Box 443.  
 50. PORTLAND—David Henderson, Box 548.

## PENNSYLVANIA

- ALLIANCE CITY—  
 511. O. L. Mobney, 70 Wilson ave.  
 327. (Ger.) Robert Gramberg, 305 Spring Garden.  
 687. ALTOONA—H. R. Haines, 3207 Walnut ave.  
 651. BANGOR—Whitfield Swayze.  
 246. BEAVER FALLS—A. Burry, Box 611, New Brighton.  
 685. BELLS VERNON—G. W. Engle, Box 55.  
 492. BELLEVUE—M. J. Loftus, Stokes ave., Brad-dock.  
 180. BRADDOCK—J. F. Theurer, 612 Washington st.  
 590. BRADFORD—C. F. Cummings, 1 Main st., Rooms 11 and 12.  
 225. BUTLER—H. G. Keil, 170 Oak st.  
 785. CARBONDALE—Fred Stuman, 21 Thorn st.  
 297. CHESTER—Eber S. Rigby, 340 E. Fifth st.  
 408. CORAOPOLIS—J. M. Moore, Box 4.  
 580. DOUGHERT—Chas. Stauffer, Box 5.  
 220. EASTON—Frank P. Horn, 514 Butler st.  
 116. EADS—John Moore, 228 E. 12th st.  
 423. FRANKFORD—J. R. Nace, 6310 Edmunds & Tascny.  
 601. FRANKLIN—E. L. McIntyre.  
 132. GREENSBORO—J. R. Martin, 68 W. Duval st.  
 402. GREENSBORO—Adam Stonecker, 295 Concord.  
 594. GREENVILLE—M. M. Schout.  
 297. HARRISBURG—G. W. Diehl, 1233 Hart st.  
 298. HONESTAD—J. A. Wolf, Box 473.  
 83. JEWETT—J. G. Baker, Penn Station.  
 94. JEWETT—Thos. McDermott, Box J.

680. JOHNSTOWN—Eugene Dwyer, 205 Franklin st.  
 110. KITTANNING—C. F. Boney, Box 431.  
 208. LANCASTER—C. Hensell, 304 New Holland st.  
 686. LOCK HAVEN—W. D. Tidlow, Flemington Cinton Co.  
 177. McKINNEY—U. G. Boyer, 519 1/2 Walnut st.  
 709. " (Ger.) Wm. Kohler.  
 481. MANSFIELD—R. E. McKinley, Mansfield Valley.  
 562. MEADVILLE—P. P. Kelling, 637 State st.  
 278. MESSON—J. D. Boyd.  
 383. NEW KENSINGTON—W. J. Laughlin, Box 272.  
 206. NEW CASTLE—W. W. McCleary, 238 Harb. Philadelphia.  
 8. Chas. Hardican, 1222 Columbia ave.  
 227. (Kensington) Chas. L. Spangler, 2164 Sarges.  
 238. (Ger.) H. C. Schneider, 116 Pomona Terrace, Germantown, Pa.  
 859. (Mill) J. Dueringer, Jr., 2432 N. Fourth st.  
 PITTSBURGH—Secretary of District Council, W. P. Patton, 61 Mahan ave.  
 142. H. G. Schomaker, 126 Webster st., Alleg.  
 164. (Ger.) Adolph Batz, 131 12th st., S. S.  
 165. (E. End) Alfred Madden, Warren st., E. P.  
 230. W. F. Willock, 119 Bausman st., Knoxvill.  
 385. (W. End) Chas. Volbers, cor. Greenleaf and Fingal sts., 35th Ward.  
 402. (Ger.) Ludwig Pauker, 1310 Breed st., S. S.  
 737. Wm. R. Kirk, 11 Southern ave.  
 415. PITTSBURGH—A. M. Haggerty, 320 Franklin.  
 145. PITTSBURGH—Wm. Evans, Box 187.  
 336. READING—T. Klesinger, 1107 Greenwich st.  
 368. ROCHESTER—A. N. Gutermuth, Box 152.  
 SCRANTON—Secretary District Council, Gustav Roesch, 735 Palm st.  
 563. S. B. Price, 101 No. Filmore ave.  
 718. Geo. Steenback, 908 Oxford st.  
 751. Fred. Dewitt, 1219 Short ave.  
 184. S. SCRANTON—(Ger.) T. Straub, Rear 109 S. Main ave., Scranton.  
 37. SHAMOKIN—H. A. L. Smink, 510 E. Camero.  
 283. SHARON—M. Watson, Box 765.  
 185. SHARPSBURG—W. O. Pfusch.  
 514. SHARPSVILLE—W. Reichard, Box 170.  
 276. TARENTUM—T. C. Miller, Box 267.  
 459. UNIONTOWN—W. S. Koons, 18 Morgantow.  
 781. WASHINGTON—E. B. Young, Call Box 343.  
 102. WILKES-BARRE—A. H. Ayers, 51 Penn st.  
 265. WILLIAMSPORT—L. F. Irwin, 441 Hepburn st.  
 191. YORK—Ed. Mickle, 19 N. Penn st.

## RHODE ISLAND

176. NEWPORT—P. B. Dawley, Jr., 693 Thames st.  
 342. PAWTUCKET—Henry Bell, cor. Whitman and Sherman sts.  
 94. PROVIDENCE—Geo. Nuttall, 27 Geneva st.  
 769. WESTERLY—Wm. Thomas, 55 Grove st.

## SOUTH CAROLINA

62. CHARLESTON—(Col.) E. A. Washington, 12 Mount st.  
 69. COLUMBIA—(Col.) O. A. Thompson, 106 East Tailor st.

## TENNESSEE

255. KNOXVILLE—A. W. Manlove, 2536 Michigan ave.  
 394. MEMPHIS—C. F. Callahan, Estelleville P. O.  
 463. NASHVILLE—J. W. Lenoir, 7 Miller st.  
 765. " E. B. Parsons, 1012 N. Market st.

## TEXAS

300. AUSTIN—J. O. Miller, P. O. Box 636.  
 781. CORPORAANA—W. O. Chilcoat, 311 E. 1st ave.  
 198. DALLAS—O. L. Wiley, Box 299.  
 371. DENISON—C. H. Miller, Box 305.  
 444. EL PASO—J. M. Campbell, 617 St. Vrain st.  
 277. FT. WORTH—A. Krause, 900 Stella st.  
 811. GAINESVILLE—J. P. Johnson, 617 Denison st.  
 526. GALVESTON—Chas. Sherwood, care Y. M. C. A.  
 611. " (Ger.) John Bock, 1804 O 1/2 st.  
 711. HILLSBORO—R. J. Rooney.  
 114. HOUSTON—M. B. Leach, 1510 Walker ave.  
 414. HOUSTON HEIGHTS—J. McCrory.  
 539. PARIS—S. W. Sutherland, Look Box 123.  
 387. SAN ANTONIO—W. G. Cook, Box 433.  
 460. " (Ger.) T. Janernig, 1111, E. Commerce  
 717.  
 783. SHERMAN—W. J. Cherry, 471 N. Branch st.  
 622. WACO—Chas. Prince.  
 560. WAXAHATCHIE—I. E. Rogers.  
 523. WICHITA FALLS—G. H. Martin.

## UTAH

263. SALT LAKE CITY—Geo. B. Stum, 813 W. 4th, So. St.

## VERMONT

612. BELLOWS FALLS—Sidney Howard, Box 683.  
 329. BURLINGTON—Jas. Childs, 22 North st.  
 59. RUTLAND—A. Persaw, 1 East st.  
 616. ST. JOHNSBURY—A. J. Dutil, 4 North ave.

## VIRGINIA

265. NORFOLK—W. E. Holladay, 108 Fenchurch st.  
 781. PORTSMOUTH—L. W. G. Soorey, 309 4th st.  
 152. RICHMOND—Wm. H. Gaul, 605 Albemarle st.  
 263. " (Col.) J. B. Mason, 704 Clark st.

## WASHINGTON

742. ABERDEEN—A. C. Little.  
 542. OLYMPIA—H. Hall.  
 351. SEATTLE—Geo. W. Boyce, Box 1456.

## WEST VIRGINIA

511. CHARLESTON—J. L. Jones, Box 592.  
 608. CHARLESTOWN—Chas. H. Grim, Box 289.  
 236. CLARKSBURG—J. H. Ridenour, Box 28.  
 619. ELKINS—D. R. Martin, Box 209.  
 428. FAIRMONT—I. N. Robinson, Palestine.  
 516. GRAPTON—C. F. Burk, Box 304.  
 719. HUNTINGTON—T. R. Gilkison, 1829 4th ave.  
 577. MARTINSBURG—Geo. L. Schoppert.  
 529. MOUNDSVILLE—L. S. Jackson.  
 583. PARKERSBURG—A. N. Fihnn.  
 425. WHEELING—Saml. Patterson, Box 248.  
 3. WHEELING—A. L. Bauer, 1615 Jacob st.

## WISCONSIN

379. ASHLAND—B. Zehren, 520 E. 7th ave.  
 128. EAU CLAIRE—Aug. Schreier, 923 Putnam st.  
 588. GREEN BAY—J. C. King.  
 182. JANESVILLE—C. Anderson, 191 Chatham st.  
 385. LA CROSSE—E. H. Math, 202 W. ave., N.  
 180. MADISON—T. C. Dohr, 513 Lake st.  
 MILWAUKEE—Secretary of District Council, John Bettendorf, 765 7th ave.  
 30. (Ger.) Wm. Buhltz, 749 18th st.  
 328. (Ger.) Wm. Arens, 806 Nat. ave.  
 290. (Ger.) Hugo Knepel, 1009 9th st.  
 307. A. Halak, 657 5th ave.  
 318. (Ger.) F. Schuerer, 695 24th st.  
 622. C. Trapp, 769 14th st.  
 573. O. T. Miller, 718 Clybourn st.  
 598. Theo. Dembinaki, 525 Eleventh ave.  
 472. No. LA CROSSE—P. Pederson, 2042 Kaine st.  
 634. OSHKOSH—John Euler, 375 Bowen st.  
 804. RACINE—(Ger.) P. A. Rotaford, 1113 N. Wis. st.  
 687. SHEBOYGAN—(Ger.) F. W. Miller, 914 Erie st.  
 182. WAUKESHA—Louis Erickson.



UNION No. 15, of Syracuse, N. Y., extends her thanks to Union No. 125, of Utica, for the prompt action they have taken in regard to a number of scabs who went from here to Utica to build a packing house for Nelson, Morris & Co., of Chicago, and who were, at our request, driven out of town by said Union. The leader of the gang is a certain Fred. Haffermaltz, and we call the attention of the brothers in other cities to that scab, hoping they will be on the lookout for him.

CHAS. BRUTCHER.

Rec. Sec. of Union 15, Syracuse, N. Y.

HOT SPRINGS, ARK.—Union 469 wishes to warn everybody against S. J. Rouse. He illegally obtained a wife funeral benefit by misrepresentation as to his wife's health on joining the Union. After he received the benefit he quit the Union and has been working to its detriment as a piece worker and in divers other ways.

## AN AGREEMENT EFFECTED IN GALVESTON, TEX.

GALVESTON, TEXAS, Dec. 20, 1893.



This is an article prepared by Aug. J. Shultze, one of the committee appointed by the Carpenters' Union of Galveston, to wait upon mill owners and to secure from them the acceptance of Union rules and regulations as to time, wages and men employed by them, and presented by the undersigned committee.

GENTLEMEN:—The world is beginning to realize that life should be something more than a struggle for subsistence, that with the progress which has been made in science and the application of scientific principles, labor should be relieved of unnecessary burdens and the masses be allowed leisure in which to cultivate their minds and enjoy the pleasures of a world they have done so much to beautify.

Invention has made the labor of hand merely secondary to that of invention in production, through it the worker is enabled to produce at least five times as much wealth as he did when he relied principally upon his hands alone to produce everything.

With these means of production at the disposal of the laborer, it would seem natural that the hours of labor would be constantly reduced and wages constantly raised as invention increases the productivity of labor, but such has not been the case. Wages except where kept up through the efforts of Trades Unions and the agitation and combination of working men tend to remain stationary or are decreased; and the hours of labor are only decreased through the constant agitation of workmen themselves.

It is not necessary for workmen to labor on Sunday to supply their necessities, and it is no more necessary for them to labor more than nine hours per day to earn a living. Under the present conditions, to labor ten hours per day means, that at least one-fifth of the working men who are displaced by machinery must remain out of employment or become tramps.

Without a reduction in hours and with the constant increase of labor-saving inventions, the time will come when the percentage of men out of employment will be greater than the number at work.

Such a condition of things must bring disaster to the country and slavery to the majority of the people.

Look at the conditions of the masses now; what is life and liberty to the majority of them? Life is but a burden and liberty a mockery.

Lift a man, give him life, let him work only nine hours a day, give him education and books and you will starve out his lower appetites.

Give a hundred men in this country good wages and nine-hours work and ninety-nine will disdain to steal.

The assumption that labor is simply a commodity of the market is an error, as a matter of fact, it is no such thing. Labor is a part of the laborer; it is himself in action; it is impossible to conceive it as separated from him. To buy labor is to buy a part of the laborer; that is, a part of a man, not all of him, but a part.

To regard labor as a product, to sell it and buy it are acts so nearly akin to the sale and purchase of human beings as to give us a shudder!

This idea, which can here be no more than merely stated in words, is acting as a ferment in the thought and action of our age.

It is as yet not consciously, but unconsciously entertained, it is entering the consciousness of the people, it will presently become spoken and written thought and will then take form in that great change which is to mark the end of the wage and hour system of industry and bring in the system of co-operation.

Slavery belonged to the agricultural phase of civilization; the wage and hour system, misnamed free labor, has belonged to the age of competition, the age of strife and brutal conflict between man and man in the market place of the world.

The age of competition is destined to pass like the other ages that have preceded it; even now it wavers and staggers away.

Gentlemen! here, in the city of Galveston, the mechanics of various trades have organized a trades union and each mechanical trade has organized a union to themselves for the purpose and profound duty to themselves and others, to uphold wages and reduce the working hours, to assist the struggling masses out of employment to obtain employment and subsist. Their union has been met favorably by all contractors here in Galveston with a few exceptions, and agreed to employ none but union men, and have reduced the working day to nine hours and have further agreed to pay the wages established by the union. And thus there prevails at present harmony and good cheer amongst contractors and employees, but there are still dark clouds on the horizon which darken our Union and hold back liberty-seeking people. These clouds are our mill-owners and operators, who are still standing firm by their ten-hour day, and therefore stand themselves at a distance from and not in conjunction with our Union.

These obstructions must be removed in order to enjoy the comforts and privileges inherited from heaven, both as a fraternity and a people.

Gentlemen, here before you stands a committee appointed by two local Carpenters' Unions, to wait upon you, concerning their Union principles and demands to persuade you to work nine hours, called here a working day, to employ more men instead, to work none but Union men, and to pay no less than 30cts. per hour for a carpenter mechanic, let your mill be christened a strict Union mill, which will be cheered and respected all over the United States. If you agree to this then affix the worthy signature of your firm, and meet us on terms with a manly Christian heart like our worthy boss carpenters have met us on the same terms as above indicated.

I herewith agree to the above terms and affix signature in presence of the committee here.

Committee of Union men:—Chas. E. Ballard, R. S. Wilson, Chas. L. A. Ryle, Aug. J. Shultze, John Bock, Geo. Lacy. Signed by employers to take effect April 1, 1894:—Coonradt & Carpenter, Aug. J. Shultze, Chas. Ballard, R. S. Wilson, J. A. Cotter & Co. (by F. W. Steinbrink), Aug. J. Shultze, R. S. Wilson, John Bock, Charles N., John Bock, Aug. J. Shultze, Chas. Ryle, Galveston Show Case Company, per C. Emme, Chas. Ryles, Chas. Ballard, C. Hildenbrand & Co.



(FOR OUR GERMAN MEMBERS.)

## Monats-Rundschau.

Von Josephus.



das ganze Land, während ich diese Zeilen schreibe, und millionenstimmig seufzt das arbeitslose Heer der durch Maschinen, Arbeitssteigerung und Kapital-Konzentration überflüssig gemachten Lohnsklaven nach Erlösung von allem Uebel. Sie seufzen; das ist aber auch ungefähr Alles, was sie thun. Und doch brauchen sie nur zu wollen, um die Besitzer dieses großen, herrlichen Landes zu sein und seine Schätze an Lebensmitteln, wärmenden Kleidern, wohlthätigen Heimstätten und Allem, was das Leben angenehm und wünschenswerth macht, in vollen Zügen zu genießen! Aber, sie wollen eben noch nicht, weil das Evangelium der Erlösung von der Lohnsklaverei noch nicht zu ihren Ohren gedrungen ist, weil sie noch nicht wissen, daß sie Lohnsklaven sind, die nur durch Organisation und vereintes Handeln ihre kapitalistischen Unterdrücker beseitigen müssen, um in Wahrheit freie Männer, d. h. beständige Männer zu werden, Besitzer der vollen Früchte ihrer Arbeit und nicht, wie jetzt, Sklaven der Besitzer des Landes und der Arbeitsmittel, die von der Frucht ihrer Arbeit nur einen erbärmlichen Tagelohn erhalten, der nicht genügt, um das Leben in nur einigermaßen menschenwürdiger Weise zu fristen.

Die Hoffnungen indessen, daß das Heer der Lohnsklaven bald nicht mehr seufzen, sondern entrüstet aufschreien und sich dann zu entschlossenem Handeln erheben werde, um die Schaar seiner, der Zahl nach lächerlich unbedeutenden Gegner in alle Winde zu zerstreuen, werden mit jedem Tage verstärkt. Das arbeitende Volk wird durch die Macht der Verhältnisse zur Einsicht getrieben, zur Erkenntnis seiner Lage gezwungen. Hungernd liegen heute hunderttausende fleißiger und arbeitswilliger Arbeiter auf den Straßen und in den Tenementhäusern unserer großen Städte und mehr wie eine Million wandert obdachlos und ziellos auf den Landstraßen umher, vergeblich nach Arbeit suchend und eine Deute der Kälte und des grausigen Wetters welche, Tausenden Lungenentzündung und Schwindsucht bringend, ihren Leiden ein Ende bereiten. Während unter den Erzeugern des Reichthums derart Noth und Elend herrschen, schwelgen die Besitzer der Güter unseres Landes in übermüthiger Ueppigkeit weiter, ohne zu bedenken, daß ihr Ende durch ihren wahnsinnigen Luxus beschleunigt wird. Sie fahren nach Montreal und New Orleans zum Carneval, lassen ihre wollüstigen Weiber in der Oper ihre Diamanten zur Schau stellen, importiren die kostbarsten Gemälde und Luxusgegenstände aus fremden Ländern, lassen sich Paläste wie orientalische Fürsten errichten und lenken durch derartige Unvorsichtigkeiten die Gedanken der Massen auf den immer gigantischer werdenden Kontrast zwischen Reich und Arm. Es gibt jetzt Leute in Amerika, deren Einkommen sich auf \$5000 bis \$25,000 per Tag beläuft, Menschen, die niemals gearbeitet haben, deren Väter und Mütter nie arbeiteten und deren Kinder niemals arbeiten sollen. Auf diese Klasse von gefährlichen Schmarokern wird das Volk jetzt plötzlich aufmerksam gemacht und das ist einer der hauptsächlichsten Umstände, auf welche wir die Hoffnung bauen, daß die Erlösungskunde uns naht. Brause nur zu, Bliggard, brause und tobe und rüttle die Massen aus ihrem Schlummer! Sonst gibt es keine Rettung mehr für sie. Je mehr das Volk verarmt, desto weniger widerstandsfähig wird es, desto mehr wird es sich von seinen

ökonomischen und politischen Tyrannen in Fesseln schlagen lassen.

Werft sie nur hinaus aus ihren Wohnungen, Ihr Landlords, die arbeitslosen Lohnarbeiter, welche, da sie seit Monaten arbeitslos sind, ihre Miethe nicht mehr bezahlen können! Ihr vermehrt auf diese Weise nur das Heer der revolutionären Männer, welche dem Kapitalismus mit dem Stimmzettel und, wenn's sein muß, mit der Flinte in der Hand, ein Ende machen werden. Fahrt nur fort, Ihr Herren Politiker, die Ihr, gezwungen durch den drohenden Schritt von Arbeiter-Bataillonen zu gewaltigen Massenversammlungen, hier und da ein paar hunderttausend Dollars für Nothstandsarbeiten bewilligt habt und dann davon den Löwenanteil selbst behaltet! Die Grube, welche Ihr glaubt, Anderen gegraben zu haben, wird dazu dienen, Euch selbst zu begraben.

Die größte Arbeiter-Versammlung, welche Amerika jemals gesehen, hat vor ein paar Wochen im Madison Square Garden zu New York stattgefunden. Dort forderten 20,000 entschlossene Arbeiter Hilfe für die 100,000 Arbeitslosen in der größten Stadt unseres Landes und ein paar Tage später wurde von der New Yorker Staats-Legislatur eine Million Dollars für Park-Arbeiten bewilligt, obwohl die Arbeiter wenigstens \$10,000,000 verlangt hatten, denn wie weit reicht eine Million Dollars für 100,000 Hungernde? Für jeden ungefähr \$10! Was aber haben die spitzbübischen Politiker in der Stadt New York gethan? Sie vergaben Kontrakte an ein paar habgierige Spekulanten, welche einen Rennweg am Harlem River bauen sollen und bis Mitte Februar waren wirklich ganze 14 Mann angestellt, während man ihrem Aufseher und „Organisator“, einen zum Renegaten gewordenen, ehemaligen Arbeiterführer — Michael J. Fenton heißt der Bursche — ein Jahresgehalt von \$5000 bewilligte. Damit aber nicht genug: obwohl New York's Straßen von Arbeitsuchenden wimmeln, vergeben die städtischen Behörden ihre Kontrakte für Straßenreinigung und andere Arbeiten an italienische Sklavenhändler, welche Tausende von billigen Arbeitskräften herbeischaffen, denen sie 50 bis 75 Cent bezahlen, während sie von der Stadt für jeden Mann \$1.50 per Tag bekommen. Statt somit die Arbeitslosen direkt anzustellen, wirft man die Hälfte des für sie bewilligten Geldes den Padroni in den Rücken. Und das ist wiederum gut — mehr verlangen wir ja gar nicht! Diese politischen Hallunken helfen uns bei dem Werk der Aufklärung; sie machen revolutionäre Propaganda und befördern das Entstehen der großen, politischen Arbeiter-Partei, deren wir bedürfen, um uns der Mittel zu bemächtigen, vermittels deren allein wir die Kapitalisten zwingen können, uns ferner nicht zu berauben, und diese Mittel sind: Die Gesetzgebungen und Exekutivämter aller Staaten und des Bundes; sämtliche Waffen und Munition, die Kriegsschiffe, Navy Yards und Waffenfabriken in Amerika; alle Kasernen und Forts; die Kriegs- und Seeschulen; die Milizen und das Bundesheer; die Polizei und die Sheriffs; die Gefängnisse und Besserungs-Anstalten; die Schulen und alles Andere, zum Regierungsapparat eines großen, intelligenten Volkes Gehörige. Sobald wir diese Dinge durch organisiertes, einigtes Handeln in unseren Besitz gebracht haben, wo werden die Herren Kapitalisten dann sein und wie wollen sie es machen, um unsere Löhne noch weiter zu reduciren, unsere Arbeitszeit aufs Neue zu verlängern, wie dies augenblicklich in allen Industrien versucht wird und zum großen Theil auch mit Erfolg geschieht? Sie würden nach Afrika oder Asien auswandern müssen, um dort noch ein paar Millionen Dumme zu finden, welche sich fernerhin vom Kapitalismus ausbeuten lassen, denn hier wäre für sie kein Feld mehr. Wo das Volk sich der Machtmittel des Staates gegen seine kapitalistischen Unterdrücker bedient, da ist's mit dem Kapitalismus zu Ende. Und dieses Ende steht ihm in den Ber. Staaten hoffentlich nahe bevor, oder ich müßte mich fürchtbar und grausam täuschen. Denn, wenn die schreckliche Sektion, welche die amerikanischen Arbeiter in diesem Winter lernen müssen, ohne einen bleibenden Eindruck zu hinterlassen, an ihren Sinnen vorübergeht, dann müssen wir allerdings daran verzweifeln, daß Amerika noch in dieser Generation vom Kapitalismus befreit werden kann.

Die letzten Wochen brachten Lohnreduktionen für Schuhmacher, Textilarbeiter, Eisenbahnangestellte und viele andere Industriearbeiter und hier und da wurden einige Strikes in Scene gesetzt, von denen der hart-

nächste jedenfalls derjenige der Pferdebahnangestellten in Bridgeport, Conn., gewesen ist. Aber, was ist durch diese kleinen Schärmmügel erreicht worden? Hier und da wurde eine geplante Lohnreduktion auf kurze Zeit vereitelt und in Bridgeport wurde, da fast das ganze Publikum lieber zu Fuß ging, als in Seab Cars zu fahren, die Bahn-Compagnie einiarmen an ihrem Geldbeutel geschädigt, aber alles dies hatte nur wenig zu bedeuten, ebenso wie die kleine Rebellion der Kohlengräber von Marsfield, Pa., welche, vom Hunger getrieben, eine Anzahl Schuppen und Maschinenhäuser in Brand steckten, wofür sie prompt eingesperrt wurden und wahrscheinlich werden ein paar Duzend von ihnen auf längere Zeit ins Zuchthaus wandern müssen. Trotzdem ist der Aufstand von Marsfield wichtig als ein Zeichen der Zeit und charakteristisch für das Temperament der bis aufs Blut geschundenen Sklaven der Kohlenbarone. Wenn diese Kernten nicht durch Agitation und Organisation disziplinirt werden, dürfte es gewissen Schindern in verschiedenen Theilen des Landes eines Tages an den Kragen gehen und es wäre nicht zu verwundern, wenn man kurzen Prozeß mit ihnen machte.

Es ist auch, seit ich zum letzten Mal mit den Carpenters America's geplatzt habe, ein auter, braver Mann gestorben, George W. Childs, ein Arbeitgeber, der nicht bloß Schinder war; der ein warmes Herz im Leibe hatte und nicht nur seinen Sehern und Schreibern am „Philadelphia Ledger“ anständige Löhne zahlte, sondern Tausende an andere Arbeiter vertheilt hat. Solcher Leute kommen je einer auf ungefähr 100,000 heutzutage und man sollte sie ihrem Lode in Spiritus setzen oder ausstopfen, um sie als äußerste Notwendigkeit im Lande auszustellen. Im Baugewerk giebt's ganz gewiß keinen Mann, der mit Childs zu vergleichen wäre.

Rummert's Euch vielleicht, was jene Bummier thun, die den Kongreß bilden? Ich glaube nicht, denn sie thun thatsächlich nichts für das Volk. Sie haben über den Tariff discutirt, eine Frage, welche nur die Interessen gewisser Kapitalisten berührt, und dann haben sie die Hawaii-Frage erledigt, d. h. das schwarze Frauengzimmer in Honolulu, welches der demokratische Politiker, der jetzt Präsident ist, wieder zur Königin machen wollte, bleibt vorläufig eine Privatperson und sie wird nicht, wie sie beabsichtigte, Amerikanern in Hawaii die Köpfe abhacken lassen können.

Das Thema Kopfabhacken bringt mich unwillkürlich auf die jüngsten Ereignisse in Paris, wo Anarchisten Bomben warfen und die Kapitalisten ihnen dafür die Köpfe abhacken lassen. Würden diese Gel und Feiglinge die Millionäre besteuern und dafür sorgen, daß das französische Volk genug zu essen bekäme, würden die anarchistischen Bombenwerfer spurlos verschwinden. Das Bombenwerfen kommt nur vom Hunger und von der Niedertracht der Kapitalisten und ihrer politischen Werkzeuge. Schafft das Elend aus der Welt und es wird keine Verbrecher mehr geben!

### FIRST CLASS BOOKS, CHEAP, PRACTICAL AND USEFUL.

BELL'S CARPENTRY MADE EASY . . . \$5 00  
THE BUILDER'S GUIDE AND ESTIMATOR'S PRICE BOOK. Hodgson . . . 2 00  
THE STEEL SQUARE, AND HOW TO USE IT. 1 00  
PRACTICAL CARPENTRY. Hodgson . . . 1 00  
STAIR-BUILDING MADE EASY. Hodgson . . . 1 00  
HAND RAILING MADE EASY . . . 1 00  
ILLUSTRATED ARCHITECTURAL AND MECHANICAL DRAWING-BOOK. A Self-Instructor, with 300 Illustrations . . . 1 00  
THE CARPENTER'S AND BUILDER'S COMPLETE COMPANION . . . 2 50  
Address P. J. McGUIRE.  
Box 884, Philadelphia, Pa.

**WEBSTER'S INTERNATIONAL DICTIONARY**

Successor of the "Unabridged."

Ten years spent in revising, 100 editors employed, more than \$300,000 expended.

A Grand Educator  
Abroad of the Times  
A Library in itself

Invaluable in the household, and to the teacher, professional man, self-educator.

Ask your Bookseller to show it to you.

Published by  
G. & C. MERRIAM CO., SPRINGFIELD, MASS., U.S.A.  
Send for free prospectus containing specimen pages, illustrations, testimonials, etc.  
Do not buy reprints of ancient editions.

Deutsches Buchdrucker-Label.



Dieses Label wird auf allen Zeitungs- und anderen Druckerarbeiten verwendet, welche in deutschen Union-Druckereien hergestellt werden.

## OUR PRINCIPLES.

UNION-MADE GOODS.

Resolved, That we as a body thoroughly approve of the objects of the American Federation of Labor and pledge ourselves to give it our earnest and hearty support.

Resolved, That members of this organization should make it a rule, when purchasing goods, to call for those which bear the trade-marks of organized labor, and when any individual, firm or corporation shall strike a blow at labor organization, they are earnestly requested to give that individual, firm or corporation their careful consideration. No good union man can kiss the rod that whips him.

KNIGHTS OF LABOR.

Resolved, That we most emphatically discourage carpenters and joiners from organizing as carpenters under the Knights of Labor, as we believe each trade should be organized under its own trade head in a trade union. This does not debar our members from joining mixed assemblies.

LABOR LEGISLATION.

Resolved, That it is of the greatest importance that members should vote intelligently; hence, the members of this Brotherhood shall strive to secure legislation in favor of those who produce the wealth of the country, and all discussions and resolutions in that direction shall be in order at any regular meeting, but party politics must be excluded.

IMMIGRATION.

Resolved, That while we welcome to our shores all who come with the honest intention of becoming lawful citizens, we at the same time condemn the present system which allows the importation of destitute laborers, and we urge organized labor everywhere to endeavor to secure the enactment of more stringent immigration laws.

FAITHFUL WORK.

Resolved, That we hold it as a sacred principle that Trade Union men, above all others, should set a good example as good and faithful workmen, performing their duties to their employers with honor to themselves and their organization.

SHORTER HOURS OF LABOR.

We hold a reduction of hours for a day's work increases the intelligence and happiness of the laborer, and also increases the demand for labor and the price of a day's work.

MISCELLANEOUS.

We recognize that the interests of all classes of labor are identical, regardless of occupation, nationality, religion or color, for a wrong done to one is a wrong done to all.

We object to prison contract labor, because it puts the criminal in competition with honorable labor for the purpose of cutting down wages, and also because it helps to overstock the labor market.

Resolved, That we most earnestly condemn the practice in vogue in many cities, but more especially in the West, of advertising fictitious building booms, as it has a tendency to demoralize the trade in such localities.

## RULES REGARDING APPRENTICES.

At the Detroit Convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, held Aug. 6-11, 1888, the following rules in relation to apprentices were approved, and the Local Unions are urged to secure their enforcement:

Whereas, The rapid influx of unskilled and incompetent men in the carpenter trade has had, of late years, a very depressing and injurious effect upon the mechanics in the business, and has a tendency to degrade the standard of skill and to give no encouragement to young men to become apprentices and to master the trade thoroughly; therefore, in the best interests of the craft, we declare ourselves in favor of the following rules:

SECTION 1. The indenturing of apprentices is the best means calculated to give that efficiency which it is desirable a carpenter should possess, and also to give the necessary guarantee to the employers that some return will be made to them for a proper effort to turn out competent workmen; therefore, we direct that all Local Unions under our jurisdiction shall use every possible means, wherever practical, to introduce the system of indenturing apprentices.

SEC. 2. Any boy or person hereafter engaging himself to learn the trade of carpentry, shall be required to serve a regular apprenticeship of four consecutive years, and shall not be considered a journeyman unless he has complied with this rule, and is twenty-one years of age at the completion of his apprenticeship.

SEC. 3. All boys entering the carpenter trade with the intention of learning the business shall be held by agreement, indenture or written contract for a term of four years.

SEC. 4. When a boy shall have contracted with an employer to serve a certain term of years, he shall on no pretence whatever, leave said employer and contract with another, without the full and free consent of said first employer, unless there is just cause or that such change is made in consequence of the death or relinquishment of business by the first employer; any apprentice so leaving shall not be permitted to work under the jurisdiction of any Local Union in our Brotherhood, but shall be required to return to his employer and serve out his apprenticeship.

SEC. 5. It is enjoined upon each Local Union to make regulations limiting the number of apprentices to be employed in each shop or mill to one for such number of journeymen as may seem to them just; and all Unions are recommended to admit to membership apprentices in the last year of their apprenticeship, to the end that, upon the expiration of their terms of apprenticeship, they may become acquainted with the workings of the Unions, and be better fitted to appreciate its privileges and obligations upon assuming full membership.



## Tools AND FINE BUILDERS HARDWARE

Hammacher, Schlemmer & Co.,  
209 BOWERY, NEW YORK.

### UNION MADE NAILS.

The NAILS made by the below-named list of nail mills are strictly Union made nails, and are recommended to the members of the United Brotherhood.

#### CUT NAILS.

Union Cut Nails are made by Junction Nail Co., at Mingo Junction, Ohio; Laughlin Nail Co., at Martin's Ferry, Ohio; Labelle Nail Co., at Wheeling, W. Va.; Lakeside Nail Co., at Hammond, Ind.; LeClair Nail Co., Belleville Nail Co., Belleville Steel and Nail Co., all located at Belleville, Ill.

#### WIRE NAILS.

Union Wire Nails are made by Salem Wire Nail Co. Works, at Salem and Findlay, Ohio; American Wire Nail Co. and Hazen Wire Nail Co., both at Anderson, Ind.; Oliver Roberts Barb Wire Co., this city; New Castle Wire Nail Co., at New Castle, Pa.

The above list of nail mills is recognized by the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers where Union men are employed.

**Wm. McNiece & Son,**  
515 CHERRY ST.,  
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

MANUFACTURERS OF

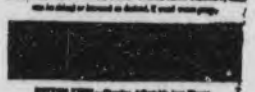
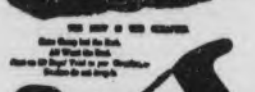
**Hand, Panel  
and Rip Saws,**

FROM THE VERY BEST CAST STEEL.

Warranted the Best in the World.

HAND MADE.

BEST PLANE IN THE WORLD



### Self-Setting Planes

on 30 DAYS' TRIAL, to be paid for or returned, at our expense, within 30 days of receipt, by properly filling up the following Blank.

**GAGE TOOL CO.,**  
VINELAND, N. J.

Carpenters' Union . . . P.O. of . . .  
Date . . . 189

To the GAGE TOOL CO., Vineland, N. J.:  
I am a member of Union . . . and desire to try your Self setting Planes, which are not sold in our town. If you will send me a . . . Plane, about . . . inches long, with an iron about . . . inches wide, all sharpened and ready for use, I will try it and either send you the price or return the Plane at your expense within 30 days from receipt. As proof of my membership, etc., our Secretary has impressed hereon the seal of our Union—Your truly,  
Name . . .  
Address . . .

**STARRETT'S  
TOOLS  
ARE WARRANTED**

SEND FOR  
A CATALOGUE

L. S. STARRETT.  
ATHOL, MASS.

### Patent Foot Power Machinery. Complete Outfits.

Wood or metal workers without steam power, can successfully complete with the large shops, by using our New Labor Saving Machinery, latest and most improved for practical shop use, also for Industrial Schools, Home Training, etc.

CATALOGUE FREE.  
**Seneca Falls Mfg. Co.**  
22 WATERST., SENECA FALLS, N. Y.



### STUDY!

The Best and Cheapest Practical Book printed.  
Written for Carpenters by a Carpenter.

### HOW TO FRAME A HOUSE.

Or Balloon and Roof Framing, by Owen B. Maginnis, author of "Practical Centering," "How to Join Mouldings," etc., etc.

It is a practical treatise on the latest and best methods of laying out, framing and raising timber houses on the balloon principle, together with a complete and easily understood system of Roof Framing, the whole making a handy and easily applied book for carpenters, builders, foremen and journeymen.

#### CONTENTS.

PART I.—Balloon Framing.  
Chapter I. General description of Balloon Frames, Framed Sills and their construction.  
Chapter II. First Floor Beams or Joists, Story Sections, Second Floor Beams, Studding, Framing of Door and Window Openings, Wall Plates and Roof Timbers.  
Chapter III. Laying out and working Balloon Frames, Girders, Sills, Posts and Studding.  
Chapter IV. Laying out First and Second Floor Joists or Beams, Ceiling Joists and Wall Plates.  
Chapter V. Laying out and Framing the Roof.  
Chapter VI. Raising.  
PART II.—Difficult Roof Framing.  
Chapter I. Simple Roofs.  
Chapter II. Hip and Valley Roofs.  
Chapter III. Roofs of Irregular Plan.  
Chapter IV. Pyramidal Roofs.  
Chapter V. Hexagonal Roofs.  
Chapter VI. Conical or Circular Roofs, etc., etc.  
The work is illustrated and explained by over 38 large engravings of houses, roofs, etc., and measures 8x11 inches.

PRICE, . . . \$1.00

Send name, address and cash for book to  
**OWEN B. MAGINNIS,**  
356 W. 134th St. - New York City.



### This is a Facsimile of the LABEL of the UNITED HATTERS OF NORTH AMERICA.

The Label has received the indorsement of the General Executive Board of the E. of L. and of the American Federation of Labor.  
The Label is placed on every union-made hat before it leaves the workman's hands. If a dealer takes a label from one hat and places it in another, or has any detached labels in his store do not buy from him, as his labels may be counterfeit and his hats may be the product of scab or non-union labor.

Beware of Counterfeits. Sometimes they are printed on white paper and sometimes on yellow paper. As a general thing they are not perforated on the edges. A counterfeit label with perforated edges has lately made its appearance. It is larger than the genuine one. The genuine label is about an inch and a half square and is printed on colored paper. When purchasing a hat see to it that you get the genuine label with the perforated edges.

This is the Only Correct Union Label for  
Fur-Felt Hats.

BUY NO FUR-VELT HAT WITHOUT IT!  
EDWARD BARRETT, President,  
Hat Makers' International Association.  
JAMES H. FRYHOOD, Secretary,  
585 Snyder Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.  
JAMES GRAHAM, President,  
Hat Finishers' International Ass'n;  
JOHN PHILLIPS, Secretary,  
87 Park Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

**COOK'S  
PATENT  
LEVEL.**

Made in Wood and Iron. Every Level Fully Guaranteed.

Inquire at your nearest hardware store for them. If not in stock, send to

**DAVIS & COOK,**  
WATERTOWN, N. Y.

TAKE NO OTHER.

**DISSTON'S**

It will pay you to buy a saw with "DISSTON" on it. It will hold the set longer, and do more work without filing than other saws, thereby saving in labor and cost of files. They are made of the best quality of crucible cast steel and are

FULLY WARRANTED.

For sale by all dealers.

ASK FOR No. 7. Send for Pamphlet, "THE SAW." Mailed Free.

**Henry Disston & Sons,**

ALL KINDS AND SHAPES OF FILES AND RASPS.

Made of best steel with great care, and each file carefully inspected before leaving the factory. Send for Catalogue containing over 200 full steel engravings of files.

**HENRY DISSTON & SONS, Inc., Philadelphia, Pa.**

**D. R. BARTON,**  
1832  
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

TRADE MARK.

If you want the very best tools made, buy only those stamped as above.

**Stair Builders' Chisel.**

**Stair Builders' Gouge.**

**NO EDGE TOOL CAN BE GOOD**

without a hard, smooth, keen, cutting edge. This is the one essential feature of a good edge tool, and the one in which the Barton Tools are unequalled. They are also of the best shapes and well finished, but to their superior cutting quality is mainly due the reputation which they have held for so many years, and still hold, of being the best in the United States. Do you want such tools? If you do you can have them. They are for sale by dealers in high grade tools throughout the United States. If your dealer does not keep them and refuses to order them, send for our illustrated catalogue, in which full directions for ordering are given.

**MACK & CO.,** foot of Platt Street, ROCHESTER, N. Y.  
Manufacturers of the most extensive line of Fine Edge Tools in the United States.

**Save \$50 When you Build.**

**Hicks' Builders' Guide** comprising an easy practical system of estimating material and labor for Carpenters, Contractors and Builders. A comprehensive guide to those engaged in the various branches of the building trade. It saves time, money and mistakes. 160 pages, 114 illustrations, cloth bound. Price, \$1.00.

**The Building Budget and Everybody's Assistant,** a book of practical experience in building from over 60 builders in all parts of the country, 156 pages, 125 illustrations. . . . Price, 50 cents.

**The Contractor's Bill and Time Blank** is sure to save carpenters, contractors and builders many dollars. 24 blanks per book, price, 6 cents; 2 books 10 cents; 6 books 25 cents. Hand book and pocket edition of blanks free. Address

**I. P. HICKS, Box 407,  
Omaha, Neb.**

CARPENTERS SHOULD READ, MARK, LEARN.

**THOM. GILL'S BOOKS.**

GILL'S RAPID CARPENTRY, 2d Ed., Revised, Price \$2.00

GILL'S DETAIL ON THE SQUARE, " \$1.00

GILL'S ENLIGHTENED STAIR BUILDER, No. 1, Price \$1.00  
No. 2, " \$1.00

Sent free by mail on receipt of price by application to R. LEONARD, General Agent, P. O. Station B, Jersey City, N. J. Member of L. C. 182. Agents wanted in every city and town on profitable terms. Correspondence solicited from Secretaries of Local Unions.

**Br. O. & J. of America Society Goods.**  
ESTABLISHED 1866.

**CHAS. SVENDSON,**  
MANUFACTURER OF

**Flags and Banners  
FOR SOCIETIES.**

Regalia, Badges, Uniforms and Military Goods.  
Over 3000 Society Flags and Banners Manufactured. Over 6000 Societies furnished with Badges or Regalia.

No. 84 Court St., Cincinnati.

**MORRILL'S**

**SAW SET.**

**CHAS. MORRILL,**  
Room 173, Pulitzer Building, New York.

**MARSTON'S HAND AND FOOT POWER MACHINERY.**

**J. M. Marston & Co., 242 Ruggles Street,  
Boston, Mass.**

Circular Saw, Iron Frame, Steel Shafts and Arbors, Machine Cut Gears, Iron center part in top.

Send for Circular and Price-List.

**AGENTS WANTED.  
CARPENTERS**

preferred to sell Conway Lock Weather Strips—(G & D) for sides of doors and windows; mould A and drop B bottom of doors. Big Seller. Terms Free. Mention paper. Write SURCAW MFG. CO., Hazleton, Pa.

**BADGES**

THE LARGEST BADGE BUSINESS IN THE WORLD.  
FLAGS AND LODGE SUPPLIES.  
WRITE FOR CATALOGUE.

**THE WHITEHEAD & HOAG CO. NEWARK,  
NEW JERSEY.**

MADE FROM RIBBON, METAL & CELLULOID.



# THE CARPENTER

A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, and Kindred Interests.

VOL. XIV.—No. 4.  
Established 1881.

PHILADELPHIA, APRIL, 1894.

Fifty Cents per Year.  
Single Copies, 5 Cts.

## ODDS AND ENDS.

BUILDING Trades Councils have been formed in Battle Creek, Mich., Providence, R. I., and Bellaire, O.

\*\*\*

THE Lumber industry of this country amounted to \$586,349,127 the past year. This is a greater interest than that of iron and steel, and it is growing larger annually.

\*\*\*

LITTLE ROCK, ARK.—We had a great Labor meeting here at the State House, March 22. General Master Workman J. R. Sovereign spoke. Union 292 is holding its own.

\*\*\*

ORGANIZATION by workmen is an effort to get what they earn. Throwing the bomb of religious bigotry among them is the sure method of the monopolist in keeping what he didn't earn.—Justice.

\*\*\*

WILKESBARRE, PA.—Branch 4 of the Lace Curtain Operatives of America have been on strike since last September against a reduction of 30 per cent. They appeal for financial aid. Address, F. J. Klein, 34 Hill street, Wilkesbarre, Pa.

\*\*\*

THE American Federation of Labor is making an energetic protest against the proposed Chinese treaty now awaiting action of the United States Senate. The treaty overrides and destroys the protective labor features of the Scott and Geary laws.

\*\*\*

AFTER June 1 the Board of Walking Delegates of the Building Trades of New York city will enforce a rule not to handle, use or put up any foreign made, or pauper or convict made building materials. The Unions in New York are up in arms on this subject.

\*\*\*

AT ONE of the recent processions of the unemployed in Chicago a placard was carried bearing this inscription: "The triumph of the nineteenth century: Fifteen thousand American sovereigns shoveling snow all day for two bowls of soup and sleeping room on the bare floor."

\*\*\*

JOHN MCBRIDE was re-elected President of the United Mine Workers, at Columbus, O., this month. On and after April 21, 1894, it is proposed to have a universal strike of Coal Miners in the soft coal fields, extending from Western Pennsylvania to Colorado. The wages of Coal Miners have been tending downward. This general movement is expected to give wages an upward impetus all along the line.

## GOOD CHEERING NEWS.

THE UNIONS BUILDING UP AGAIN.—WORK STARTING BRISKLY AT MANY POINTS.—THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD STARTING A LIVELY AGITATION.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—Things are looking better for us than they have for a year past.

AUSTIN, TEX.—Union 300 is initiating new members and bringing back some of those who dropped out.

E. ST. LOUIS, ILL.—This city is now no less a thorough union city for carpenters despite all the hard times.

WATERTOWN, N. Y.—We are in need of considerable official supplies. Our Union has taken renewed growth.

SANDUSKY, O., Kansas City, Mo., report carpenter trade improving, with more than sufficient workmen for all jobs.

FAIRMOUNT, W. VA.—Union 428 is far from dead, and notwithstanding the depression we are on the upward tendency.

LUDINGTON, MICH.—We are pushing ahead, and are bound to agitate the union cause. Send us appeals and agitation cards for outsiders.

YONKERS, N. Y.—The last dispensation granted us by the G. S. gained us in one month twenty-one new members. We will gain more.

VINCENNES, IND.—We are getting along first rate. Several new members of late, and old members paying up back dues in cases where they fell behind.

SEATTLE, WASH.—These dull times have stirred up the men to the need of thorough union. A good many will join Union 351 as soon as they get the money.

LAKE FOREST, ILL.—Just now a man who lives here and does not belong to the Union might as well crawl off and die, for he can't make a living unless he is a union man.

PATERSON, N. J.—Union 325 initiated twenty-three new members recently. This is due to the dispensation for a reduced initiation fee granted from headquarters recently.

NEWTON, MASS.—On March 21, the three Unions in this district held a mass meeting in City Hall, West Newton. Result: immense gains in membership for all three Unions. Business is now beginning to brighten.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.—Non-union carpenters are now more in favor of the U. B. since we got our agreement ratified by the bosses this spring. They now promise to join as soon as they have money. If they don't join then they are deep-dyed suckers.

HERE are a few of the Carpenters' Unions which have had new initiations the past month to the number mentioned: Oneonta, N. Y., 33 new members; St. Joseph, Mo., 15; Montreal, Can., 324; Paterson, N. J., 23; Yonkers, N. Y., 21; Chicago, 580; Jacksonville, Ill., 20, and Lynn, Mass., 21.

NORTHAMPTON, MASS.—The contractors are good organizers for us here. They thought they had the men where they could pinch them. A twenty per cent. reduction in wages was to be forced on the men. We called a mass meeting, the carpenters turned out to a man, and are crowding in scores back to the Union. Thirty-five new members in one night. Hurrah for the U. B.!



LOCAL Unions not receiving sufficient journals should drop us a postal as to the number desired.

PASSWORD and blanks for current quarter have been mailed all Locals in good standing. If not received send us a postal.

THE General Executive Board met April 2 and were in session nine days. Next month we will publish their proceedings.

WHY not try and get us an Advertiser in your locality? Do you not know a hardware dealer or business man? Rates furnished by writing this office.

SEND in your ideas on mechanical subjects connected with the trade. Write on one side of the paper only in sending correspondence to this journal.

OUR Indiana Unions are urged to elect delegates to attend the next convention of the Indiana State Federation of Trade and Labor Unions. For particulars address the Secretary, H. E. Crossfield, 723 Chestnut St., Muncie, Ind.

HOLD public meetings, stir up the carpenters to organize, grant liberal terms to ex-members to come in, be active, vigilant and energetic in pushing the movement. Now is the time! The carpenters are once more arousing to the importance of unity.

ON April 2d all the Union bosses in Bangor, Pa., and Battle Creek, Mich., conceded the nine-hour day without a dispute with the men.

\*\*\*

THE mill men of Galveston, Tex., have achieved the nine-hour day, and the carpenters of Houston, Tex., have heard from the Builders' Exchange that the latter wishes to have an agreement with union carpenters to get rid of piece workers and jack-leg bosses and recognize union rules.

\*\*\*

MILWAUKEE, WIS.—The Builders' Exchange has renewed an agreement with us for eight hours a day and union rules until first week in February, 1895. Now we propose, with the help of other Trades Unions here to get the big Milwaukee boss brewers to adopt the same rule on all buildings erected by them.



GENERAL SECRETARY MCGUIRE has been quite ill with influenza and catarrh this whole month past. In fact he has not been free from it save only at odd spells for months back. This has debarred him from travel and public speaking. It has also seriously interfered with his accustomed energy and activity in the performance of his numerous official duties.

O. A. PATTISON, South Bend, Ind., has been commissioned District Organizer of the U. B.

H. J. SKEFFINGTON, Boston, Mass., for a number of years General Secretary of the Boot and Shoe Workers' International Union, has been appointed Immigration Officer at the Port of Boston.

L. R. CARL, of Union 453, Auburn, N. Y., delivered a stirring address, April 3, at a public meeting of Carpenters in Rochester, N. Y. As a specimen of the low political morality which Capitalism has brought on us, Brother Carl referred to the name of Breckenridge of Kentucky which was loudly hissed.

IN the interest of carpenter strikes impending, Brother MCKAY visited Montreal, Canada, and Brother Kent went to Rochester, N. Y., and Buffalo.

JOHN R. O'DONNELL, an old-time trade unionist, a staunch reliable worker, and a member of Typographical Union No. 6, of New York, is being urged as a Labor candidate for Mayor of that city. We heartily second the choice.

MAJOR MCGOWEN, Union 274, Albany, N. Y., and Mr. J. E. Roach of the Albany Iron Moulders, addressed the carpenters of Schenectady, N. Y., at a rousing meeting, March 19.

ARTHUR VINETTE, formerly Financial Secretary of Union 56, Los Angeles, Cal., for several years, is Commander of the Second Regiment of 300 men of the Industrial Army, which started April 2 from Los Angeles for Washington.

W. J. SHIELDS, Union 33, Boston, Mass., has been accomplishing grand work among our New England Unions. His meetings in Lynn, Mass. and W. Newton were rousers.

THE speech made by Bro. M. L. DELANO at Lynn, Mass., was telling and instructive.

MATTHEW MAGUIRE, a journeyman machinist, editor of the Paterson, N. J., *Machinists' Journal*, this month was elected on the Socialistic Labor ticket as Alderman of the Eighth ward of Paterson. "Mat." is an old member of the "Spread the Light Club," of Brooklyn, N. Y. L. A. 1562, K. of L., and for several years was Secretary of the Central Labor Union of New York. He has ever been a faithful untiring worker in the cause. Would that we had thousands like him.



## TO-MORROW.

High hopes that burned like stars sublime,  
Go down the heaven of freedom,  
And true hearts perish in the time  
We bitterliest need them.  
But never sit we down and say  
There's nothing left but sorrow;  
We walk the wilderness to-day,  
The promised land to-morrow.

Our hearts brood o'er the past, our eyes  
With smiling futures glisten;  
Lo! now its dawn bursts up the sky—  
I lean out your souls and listen.  
The earth rolls freedom's radiant way,  
And ripens with our sorrow;  
And 'tis the martyrdom to-day  
Brings victory to-morrow.

'Tis weary watching wave by wave,  
And yet the tide heaves onward;  
We climb like corals, grave by grave,  
And beat a pathway sunward,  
We're beaten back in many a fray,  
Yet newer strength we borrow;  
And where our vanguard rests to-day  
Our rear shall rest to-morrow.

Through all the long, dark night of years,  
The people's cry ascended;  
The earth was wet with blood and tears  
Ere their weak sufferings ended.  
The few shall not forever sway,  
The many toil in sorrow;  
The bars of hell are strong to-day,  
But right shall rule to-morrow.

GERALD MASSEY.

## MILLIONAIRES AS VIEWED BY BELLAMY.

If a small boy should be found with a roll of \$1,000 in his possession the presumption would be that as he could not possibly have earned so large a sum he must have stolen it, and he would be immediately and unceremoniously taken by the coat collar and made to give an account of how he came by the money. We respectfully submit that when a grown man is found with \$1,000,000 in his possession, it is equally safe to assume that he did not come by so large a slice of the national wealth by any proper means, and that society should therefore take him by the scruff of the neck and make him give an account of how he secured what he has. We undertake to say that no man can justify his possession of \$1,000,000 on sound ethical grounds. It is as much out of the power of a grown man fairly to earn that sum as it is beyond a boy's power to earn the thousandth part of it.

## STAND TO YOUR COLORS.

Trade Unionism may not be exactly what you desire in management, but stand to your colors! It may not be accomplishing results as fast as you desire, but stick to your crowd! Its leaders may not be as brilliant nor do exactly as you wish; but give them your aid and encouragement, and continue to battle for your rights. Nothing of human invention has ever been perfect; nothing ever will; but stick, persevere and be steadfast to the end. It may require personal sacrifice of opinion; but you have done that often for a less worthy cause—stick! It may demand inconvenience and labor of you; but "the gods help only those who help themselves"—work! The enemies of organized labor may try to shake your faith, discourage and demoralize you—be firm and steadfast! Adverse criticism may induce you to lessen your ardor—hold the fort! Let plutocrats, hirelings, the flesh and the devils do all in their power—get together, stick together, fight together and you will rejoice together in the victory. You are bound to win. God is just and the right will prevail.—*Weekly Advocate.*

## POINTERS FOR WAGE-EARNERS.



Did you ever stop to think how people really cared for you, only so long as they can use you to further their own selfish ends?

Did you ever stop to think that society has the same love for you it has for a lemon

—to be squeezed until dry and then thrown to the hogs, and a fresh one taken in its place?

Did you ever stop to think that you must be your own captain in the battle of life, and you must carve your own fortune or go without?

Did you ever stop to think that the victory obtained by the forefathers was the result of united action on their part, and that the battle is usually with the strong?

Did you ever stop to think that laboring men, as individuals, are weak, but united in a body they can move the world?

If you have not thought of these things it is time you did. Sit down and do a little reading after your day's work is done, and after you have read for a while, sit still and do a little thinking. Think for yourself; don't allow any one else to do it for you. Think what co-operation has done for the rich men, and you must see what co-operation will do for the poor. Think what nonsense it would be to fight a duel with an opponent—you to use a dirk knife and he a shotgun—distance ten paces. But that is just the way you have been fighting capital, and just so long as you continue the uneven fight, so long will you get the worst of it.—*Exchange.*

## NEARLY EVERYTHING CONTROLLED BY TRUSTS.

A man wakes up in the morning, looks at a watch made by a watch trust, gets up and puts his feet on a carpet made by a carpet trust, takes off his night shirt made by a cotton trust, puts on his drawers and socks made by a woolen trust, puts on his shoes made by a leather trust, washes his face in water furnished by a water trust, in a bowl made by a queensware trust, uses soap made by a soap trust, dries his face and hands on a towel sold by a dry goods trust, puts on a shirt made by the cotton trust, buttons made by a button trust, a suit of clothes made by a clothing trust, and kneels down and puts his trust in the Lord, takes a drink of whisky made by a whisky trust, out of a glass made by a glass trust, and is ready for breakfast. The meal has been prepared on a stove made by a stove trust, with heat from the coal trust, in utensils made by the hardware trust, served in dishes from the queensware, glassware and silverware trusts. He sits down to a table made by the furniture trust, thanks the Lord for all His bountiful mercies, and falls to and eats what is set before him. His wife serves him with coffee, the price of which is fixed by the coffee trust, sweetened with sugar made by the sugar trust, oatmeal from the oats trust, bread from the flour trust, crackers from the cracker trust, and beefsteak from the big four combine. He rises from the table, puts on his trust overcoat, and trust hat, and rubber trust overshoes, kisses the only woman he can trust, steps out on a porch furnished by the lumber trust, and goes forth to skin his fellow-man, and trusts to luck to get trusted for something to eat for his dinner.—*The Toiler.*

## IT IS NOT A GOOD THING

To discuss union business in public places.

To oust an efficient officer "just for a change."

To lose an opportunity of strengthening the Union.

To attempt the solution of business problems on a sentimental basis.

To assist in the election of a good though incompetent fellow to office.

To withhold support from entertainments designed to benefit the Union.

To subordinate the welfare of all to the prejudices of one in determining union questions.

To begrudge union dues while uncomplainingly squandering thrice the amount in a questionable manner.

To refuse to recognize actual conditions basing action on what should be rather than what is.

To permit religious, political or other extraneous influences to sway one in the selection of officials or determining any union question.—*The Journal.*

## TRULY A STARTLING STATEMENT.

Here is a multi-millionaire whose annual income requires the labor for one year of 1,000 men to produce. Here is another whose income requires the labor of 10,000 men. And there is another whose annual income requires the annual labor of 20,000 men. There are in this land of the free and home of the brave about thirty thousand multi-millionaires whose profits necessitate the labor of every workingman, woman and child within its borders. Any society which will permit such an appalling condition in their domestic affairs cannot be civilized, let alone Christianized. The man who does not cry out against unlimited property rights either wears a number 5 hat and a number 13 boot, or else he has a heart the size of a flax seed. In either event there is nothing manly, honest, or good about him that predominates.—*Western Laborer.*

## CERTIFICATES OF COMPETENCY.

Trades unions are accused of inhumanity because they strive to cut off from the means of earning a livelihood tradesmen and other workers who do not belong to the unions. But do not the "learned professions" do the same thing? A man is not allowed to earn a livelihood by the practice of law unless he has been formally made a member of the bar. A physician is not permitted to practice the art of healing unless he can show a diploma from some approved medical school. A preacher is refused license to minister in the churches of any denomination unless he has been duly authorized by the church authorities. In other callings there is a like exclusion of persons who have not been authorized to perform certain functions. A candidate for the office of teacher in our public schools is rejected without examination if he cannot show his license to teach. And the law of the State enforces the restrictive rules in all these cases, save perhaps in that of the unqualified religious teacher, pains and penalties being available when required. But the trades union has no countenance of the law for the enforcement of its rules as to the exclusion of non-unionists from trade occupations. Indeed, trades unionism has only grudgingly been allowed by the law, and there remain many traces of the ancient statutes which punished with fine, imprisonment and flogging tradesmen or laborers who presumed to form combinations for self-defense against employers.—*Twentieth Century.*

## PROTECTIVE FUND.

Below is a report of all the Protective Fund received by the G. S. during the month of February, 1894.

All moneys received since February 28, will be published in next month's CARPENTER. Whenever any error appears notify the G. S.

No.	Amt.	No.	Amt.	No.	Amt.	No.	Amt.
8—	\$8 95	151—	\$3 65	328—	\$2 75	569—	\$ 85
17—	1 80	160—	8 45	336—	2 60	569—	2 00
22—	11 65	162—	225 19	365—	2 60	577—	1 25
25—	7 80	164—	2 10	378—	1 80	580—	1 80
28—	28 45	183—	1 05	395—	1 30	605—	2 45
29—	15 25	188—	1 55	404—	1 00	610—	1 20
31—	29 75	200—	3 15	407—	17 45	620—	8 45
40—	3 45	204—	1 80	422—	50 62	622—	1 60
54—	12 60	207—	4 80	423—	3 40	624—	2 25
56—	1 15	216—	85 43	432—	1 00	625—	1 70
57—	1 30	217—	1 00	444—	1 85	626—	1 10
64—	7 25	224—	2 65	446—	25 40	634—	1 40
72—	21 85	225—	11 60	457—	4 78	647—	3 10
81—	3 75	246—	3 45	464—	8 35	648—	80
103—	55 24	247—	60 46	468—	3 80	653—	1 10
124—	1 80	269—	9 35	497—	9 60	657—	90
125—	6 90	271—	60 51	513—	18 50	664—	2 65
132—	7 60	280—	95 52	526—	7 70	788—	1 40
139—	1 40	298—	1 65	542—	70 73	789—	2 40
142—	12 50	312—	1 70	543—	70 79	792—	1 25
146—	90 31	318—	12 00	561—	1 60		
Total				\$630 99			

## CLAIMS APPROVED IN FEBRUARY, 1894.

No.	NAME.	UNION.	AMT.
2648	J. Armstrong (Held over from December)	64	\$200 00
2727	G. A. Beall	3	400 00
2728	Mrs. A. Segbers	5	50 00
2729	J. J. Maguire	8	200 00
2730	M. C. Longacre	11	200 00
2731	John Buck	25	200 00
2732	C. S. Langworthy	28	200 00
2733	J. D. Kelley	29	200 00
2734	W. M. Anderson	29	200 00
2735	Mrs. P. McNiel	43	25 00
2736	Mrs. M. E. Russell	47	50 00
2737	D. J. Mount	51	50 00
2738	Mrs. M. Alfke	60	50 00
2739	Mrs. L. Neilson	62	50 00
2740	A. H. Jones	72	200 00
2741	R. A. Keating	88	200 00
2742	S. Meissner	102	200 00
2743	Mrs. B. Pearson	109	50 00
2744	Mrs. A. Faulkner	116	80 00
2745	Mrs. Ida Payne	175	80 00
2746	Mrs. M. J. Gordon	211	50 00
2747	Geo. Gelfer	215	50 00
2748	Mrs. B. Brever	228	50 00
2749	Thos. Hogan	274	50 00
2750	J. E. Anderson	299	200 00
2751	W. J. Tallmadge	301	200 00
2752	John Hudson	316	200 00
2753	Mrs. E. Odien	316	50 00
2754	Mrs. A. M. Steffen	332	25 00
2755	R. A. Mount	340	200 00
2756	Geo. Ols	355	160 00
2757	Mrs. L. Bach	359	50 00
2758	Wm. McCredie	374	200 00
2759	J. D. Miner	382	200 60
2760	Mrs. J. C. Cummings	401	50 00
2761	E. E. Libby	407	200 00
2762	John Gault	698	200 00
2763	Frank Meyer	433	200 00
2764	U. H. Moore	442	100 00
2765	Jos. Bohn	453	50 00
2766	Mrs. C. F. Walthour	462	50 00
2767	Mrs. E. Bergman	507	80 00
2768	Thos. A. Arnold	509	200 00
2769	Mrs. A. Jones	525	50 00
2770	Mrs. M. Monson	578	50 00
2771	Adam Zlor	164	200 00
2772	Jos. Weber	703	200 00
2773	I. B. Walters	718	200 00
2774	Mrs. M. E. Hamilton	731	50 00
2775	Mrs. S. Brown	733	50 00
2776	P. Hoch	736	80 00
2777	Mrs. A. E. Lind	758	25 00
Total			

## CLAIMS APPROVED IN MARCH, 1894.

No.	NAME.	UNION.	AMT.
2778	Mrs. M. Warnhoff	1	\$50 00
2779	Wm. Wunnicke	1	200 00
2780	M. Strom	1	200 00
2781	M. O. Kercheval	4	200 00
2782	Mrs. D. Meyer	5	50 00
2783	Louis Frank	11	200 00
2784	H. Elsenheimer	16	200 00
2785	B. B. Neher	25	200 00
2786	Mrs. C. Depatie	28	25 00
2787	Jos. Clinkard	33	200 00
2788	S. D. Cook	33	100 00
2789	J. J. Mangin	51	100 00
2790	J. Rickart (Bal. due)	62	30 00
2791	A. Lachance	70	200 00
2792	Mrs. A. Kopecky	73	25 00
2793	C. E. Selby	104	200 00
2794	J. B. Hirst	122	200 00
2795	F. Soper	175	200 00
2796	Aug. Noe	209	200 00
2797	O. H. Matheny	246	200 00
2798	J. Ulschofer	274	200 00
2799	J. Walters	299	200 00
2800	Mrs. M. Tower	301	25 00
2801	Mrs. J. Flynt	301	50 00
2802	Z. T. Bower	301	200 00
2803	Jas. Conway	326	200 00
2804	A. Knuteon	382	200 00
2805	Mrs. A. F. Brogan	382	50 00
2806	L. Molin	450	200 00
2807	H. Stroh	464	200 00
2808	Mrs. K. Greimel	484	50 00
2809	Mrs. M. Conover	486	50 00
Total			



# MECHANICAL

## HIP AND VALLEY ROOFS OF UNEQUAL PITCH.

BY OWEN B. MAGINNIS

Fig. 1 is the projection of the roofs completed, and it will be noticed that they are of different pitches and widths. A B C D E F G H I J K L M N, Fig. 3, is the plan of the building. A B is a gable end, and A N is the length of the common rafter; also D E is a gable end. D O being the length of the common rafter each has a ridge L N X and P O Y. The main roof is hipped, having four principal hip rafters with jacks. The intersection of each of the L's on the building with or rather in the main roof gives three valley rafters and creates the framing problem which is to be worked out.

Proceed to lay out the plan of the plates, hips, valleys and ridges as shown on Fig. 2 and join I G and H Q giving the peak R; also draw the dotted lines K R F and M R X in Fig. 3. To obtain the length of the main hip rafters square up from R and set off on the square line the pitch height R C equal to E T. Join H S which will be the exact length of the hip rafter, with the bevel S for the top cut and the bevel H for the bottom cut.

To find the lengths of the jacks set a pair of compasses or a rod at H and with H S as radius sweep the arc S V. Join V where the arc cuts the line R F and H, also draw the jack rafters square to the plate K H until they reach the line V H, and this line will determine their length and the bevel U will be the cut across the top of each against the hip, that at I being the plumb cut. Reverse cuts are made to go against the hip I R and G R, from the plates K I and G F.

To find the lengths of the jacks placed on the plate G M H, proceed to raise up from R square to G R, the pitch R Z; join Z G and with G as centre and radius G Z sweep the arc Z X, cutting M R N L in X; join X G. Set off the jack rafters

L N and drawing out square as 1, 2. The point 2 will be the point where the ridge L N will enter the main roof. This must be transferred over to cut the ridge X; and J X, C X will be the seats of the valleys.



FIG. 1—ELEVATION OF ROOF.

To find the valley rafters, square up from X, which will be the line X 5, on it set off the pitch N L, and join J 5 which will be the exact length of the valley rafter with the top and bottom bevels as indicated on the diagram. It will be here seen that I have prolonged one valley from X till it cuts the centre line of the main roof, and at the point where it cuts raised up the whole pitch of

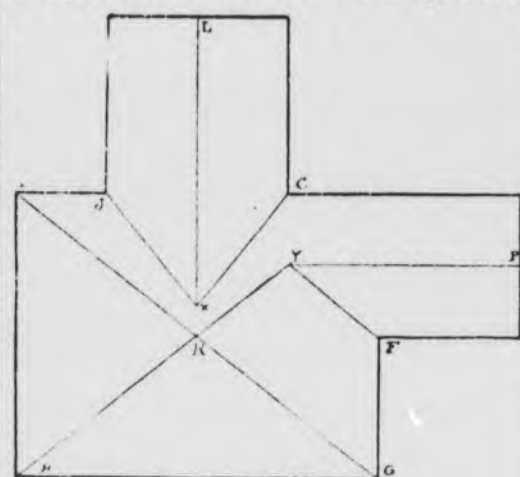


FIG. 2—PLAN OF ROOF.

T E, as 6 A. This is done for the purpose of determining the lengths of the jack rafters, and is necessary to find the angle. C 6 F is the angle. To find the short jacks reaching from the hip Q R to the valley C X, join C F and divide it into two equal parts as 6 7. Now with C as centre and C 4 as radius, sweep the arc 4 8, cutting 7 6, produced at 8 and join C 8; next draw the jack rafters from R Q to the dotted line C 8, which will be their lengths and the bottom cuts across the top edge of each jack, nailing against the valley rafter 6 C, will be the bevel 9.

The jacks from the ridge L N X to the valley J X, are found similarly by setting the compasses to radius J 5 and sweeping the arc, cutting the line X R;

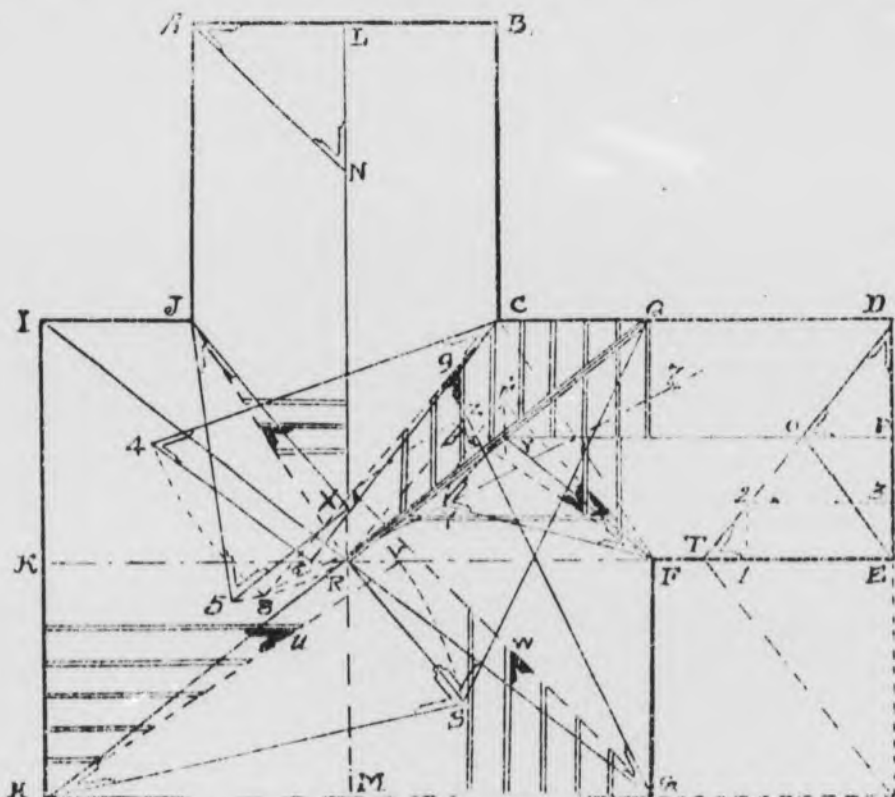


FIG. 3—LAYOUT OF RAFTERS.

in the manner shown, reaching from the plate G M H to the line G X and their lengths will be thus found. The bevel W will be the cut across the top edges of jacks in getting the cut to fit against the hip. It will also be the bevel reversed on the opposite to fit against the hips standing over Q R and R I.

In framing the valleys to stand over the seats X C and X J, first find out where the ridge will penetrate the main roof. This may be simply done by setting off on the line E T, the half pitch height

then by joining this point with J by the dotted line seen to the left of the valley, the jacks may be drawn as before.

For the valley F Y raise up square from Y the pitch Y Y equal to P O, and join Y F for the length of valley. The jacks are found by the process described before and the bevels are clearly seen. Each hip and valley rafter should be gotten out separately to avoid confusion, and the diagram closely studied as the system is simple and easily understood.

However should there be anything not readily grasped, I will be pleased to make it clear to anyone who may write for further information.

# MONEY \$\$\$\$ RECEIVED

FOR TAX, FINE AND SUPPLIES during the month ending  
February 28, 1894.

Whenever any errors appear notify the G. S. without delay.

Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.
1	\$139 08	157	\$3 80	329	\$2 75	564	\$15 60
2	61 35	158	6 95	332	34 35	556	8 60
3	9 60	160	12 60	334	6 00	557	3 60
4	47 25	162	16 95	336	15 60	558	1 65
5	25 05	163	10 20	339	8 00	560	7 65
6	1 95	165	20 15	341	1 20	563	19 25
8	26 85	166	9 75	342	12 90	564	9 45
9	12 45	167	17 25	343	12 45	568	2 25
11	33 90	168	9 90	344	7 80	567	13 35
12	14 30	169	19 50	345	4 65	572	2 25
13	2 25	170	2 40	346	4 50	574	7 35
14	3 30	171	11 65	351	3 45	577	3 75
16	33 55	172	3 80	352	3 80	579	1 65
17	5 40	174	1 00	354	1 60	580	6 40
18	3 45	175	24 55	355	10 50	581	5 40
19	4 35	176	14 25	356	4 50	585	2 40
20	8 45	177	13 35	359	10 70	586	9 90
21	20 86	181	61 20	360	7 20	590	1 95
22	34 95	183	3 15	362	2 00	591	4 30
23	32 80	184	2 80	365	7 80	592	6 15
24	6 15	185	6 15	367	8 40	593	2 85
25	44 95	188	7 05	368	5 25	596	2 80
26	11 75	189	5 30	369	7 95	602	1 80
27	7 95	190	5 60	371	1 60	604	5 85
28	88 35	191	3 90	374	20 25	605	7 35
29	47 75	192	6 75	376	5 90	606	4 05
30	10 65	193	8 25	377	3 60	610	3 60
32	91 25	194	2 85	378	5 40	611	11 20
35	5 25	195	3 95	380	7 65	617	8 60
37	2 85	196	2 10	381	19 15	619	3 95
38	5 70	198	6 75	382	47 65	620	3 45
39	12 75	199	9 75	384	2 40	622	7 20
40	11 70	200	10 00	385	70	623	18 60
42	8 25	201	6 95	386	9 00	624	7 75
43	51 20	203	14 50	388	4 50	625	8 85
44	8 60	204	5 40	391	6 60	626	9 70
45	1 95	206	5 60	393	3 75	627	4 70
46	2 40	207	14 40	394	1 90	631	3 75
47	2 10	208	9 00	396	7 80	632	3 75
49	10 35	209	27 65	396	13 70	634	7 65
50	5 55	214	4 05	398	4 45	637	8 85
51	15 65	215	11 85	399	2 38	638	13 65
52	6 75	216	2 55	400	3 65	639	10 65
53	1 25	217	3 00	403	2 70	641	6 70
54	37 60	218	8 40	404	7 00	645	5 05
55	5 25	220	3 40	407	55 85	646	1 35
56	11 70	221	6 90	409	8 00	647	18 90
57	6 50	224	8 70	416	15 45	648	2 40
59	3 85	225	34 80	420	4 20	651	2 40
60	20 70	226	4 00	421	5 55	653	8 90
61	24 00	227	8 10	422	1 50	654	2 55
62	32 00	228	12 30	423	10 20	655	3 75
63	21 80	229	4 65	426	1 80	657	5 40
64	21 75	230	14 40	427	11 85	659	5 70
65	7 25	232	1 50	428	4 50	661	2 35
69	8 20	233	1 65	431	7 75	663	3 70
70	6 50	234	12 75	432	6 00	664	16 90
72	20 35	235	4 55	433	24 60	666	17 50
73	20 20	236	1 70	434	9 00	667	20 05
74	7 35	237	16 20	435	3 75	670	1 80
76	6 45	238	9 30	437	4 65	677	8 10
80	4 20	239	12 75	440	15 85	678	3 15
81	2 45	240	13 25	442	6 00	679	27 60
82	11 25	241	4 80	444	4 00	681	21 60
83	25 60	242	12 00	445	2 55	685	6 15
84	3 30	243	6 15	446	108 60	687	8 00
88	3 45	246	11 15	449	9 90	689	7 80
89	6 50	247	29 55	450	3 75	692	12 80
90	20 45	249	8 10	451	18 90	694	2 85
92	6 15	250	4 35	453	21 70	695	1 35
93	1 00	251	9 00	456	2 70	696	5 10
94	10 50	253	7 00	457	14 25	697	4 65
95	1 65	257	27 15	459	4 95	698	20 70
96	9 15	260	16 00	460	7 20	699	10 80
97	2 50	262	1 80	461	4 60	701	3 15
99	3 45	265	1 80	464	10 08	702	1 80
100	5 40	266	2 40	465	10 95	704	12 30
101	8 15	267	2 70	468	28 55	705	10 40
102	7 55	268	15 85	469	7 15	706	11 75
103	1 65	269	28 05	470	5 25	707	5 80
104	4 70	271	3 64	471	3 00	711	3 75
107	7 50	273	6 25	474	8 30	712	13 60
108	23 70	274	17 70	475	2 25	714	9 45
109	57 70	275	4 45	479	8 00	715	19 60
111	7 30	276	5 00	480	3 60	716	12 20
112	17 65	277	3 60	481	14 85	718	25 75
113	8 75	279	4 20	482	7 75	722	2 25
114	9 80	280	2 85	484	7 65	729	12 90
115	6 45	283	5 90	485	7 45	731	4 00
118	13 80	284	16 05	486	10 55	732	4 65
119	12 40	286	11 15	487	40	734	5 00
121	13 50	289	10 45	490	3 75	736	5 05
122	15 25	290	23 90	493	17 05	738	7 50
124	9 75	294	5 40	496	3 75	739	17 25
125	40 90	295	5 80	496	6 15	740	4 20
131	4 50	296	4 85	497	61 10	742	3 75
132	21 80	298	4 95	499	75	744	2 80
134	34 65	299	28 05	500	2 85	746	2 35
136	4 95	300	1 95	502	2 65	750	9 00
137	4 65	301	17 10	507	3 75	751	2 85
138	6 65	304	6 45	509	31 75	753	1 50
139	4 20	305	3 00	510	4 60	756	7 60
140	6 60	308	5 35	511	10 50	758	5 30
141	14 25	311	69 75	513	88 88	759	1 20
142	35 40	312	8 10	515	15 00	766	7 85
143	6 85	314	6 80	518	21 15	767	10 25
144	8 60	316	10 05	519	2 40	775	2 70
145	5 55	318	38 00	520	2 80	776	3 85
146	50	320	5 45	521	10 75	782	4 50
147	10 05	322	1 10	526	45 60	785	7 35
149	7 05	323	1 65	542	2 10	786	7 20
150	6 15	324	5 55	543	4 05	792	5 15
151	24 75	325	5 25	549	3 90	799	3 75
152	3 00	326	9 10	550	1 65	801	4 15
154	10 95	327	39 60	551	4 80	802	2 40
155	12 15	328	15 80	553	2 65	805	8 30

Total, . . . . . \$5,127 68

Judge Jenkins, of the United States Circuit Court at Milwaukee, has practically reaffirmed the celebrated order enjoining heads of labor organizations from advising the Northern Pacific employees to strike.

# FINANCIAL REPORT

## JANUARY REPORT.

### RECEIPTS—JANUARY, 1894.

From the Unions (Tax, etc.)	\$5,341 64
" Advertisements	10 00
" Rent	10 00
" Subscribers	5 70
Balance on hand Jan. 1, 1894	8,974 97

Total . . . . . \$14,342 31

### EXPENSES, JANUARY, 1894.

For Printing	\$538 74
" Office, etc.	482 46
" Tax to A. F. of L.	70 00
" Traveling and Organizing	16 50
" Benefits No. 2680 to No. 2726	5,975 00
" Meeting of G. E. B.	495 62
Balance on hand Feb. 1, 1894	6,763 99

Total . . . . . \$14,342 31

DETAILED EXPENSES- JANUARY, 1894.	
Printing, 8,200 Membership Cards . . .	\$17 00
" 1,000 Postals . . .	3 00
" 16 Sec'y Order Books . . .	4 00
" 6,000 Arrears Notices . . .	12 00
" 20 300-page Ledgers . . .	40 00
" 27 200-page . . .	30 24
" 725 Letter Sheet Circulars . . .	5 25
" Wood Cut Engravings . . .	2 00
" 500 Cards . . .	2 75
" 5,000 Agitation Cards . . .	12 50
" 24,000 copies Feb. Journal . . .	409 00
Expressage on Journal . . .	1 60
Postage on February Journal . . .	24 34
Engravings for February Journal . . .	8 75
Special Writers for Journal . . .	41 25
Postage on Supplies, etc. . .	15 13
800 Postals . . .	5 00
Office Rent for January . . .	25 00
12 Telegrams . . .	9 65
Expressage on Supplies (Dec.) . . .	16 61
" (Jan.) . . .	17 12
Salary and Clerk Hire . . .	285 00
S. E. Willis, Org. Hillsboro, Tex. . .	10 00
Jas. E. Duffy, Org. Woonsocket, R. I. . .	6 50
Tax to A. F. of L. (Dec.) . . .	70 00
Pamphlets . . .	4 40
Quarterly Rent P. O. Box . . .	3 00
" Gas Bill . . .	24 67
Office Cleaning . . .	4 10
Incidentals . . .	2 90
Stationery . . .	1 70
H. H. Trenor, Gen. Pres., meeting of } G. E. B. etc. . . . .	22 42
Hugh McKay, meeting of G. E. B. . . .	66 50
A. M. Swartz. " " " . . .	68 00
D. P. Rowland " " " . . .	87 70
W. T. Dukehart " " " . . .	106 76
S. J. Kent " " " . . .	145 25
Benefits Nos. 2680 to 2726 . . .	5,975 00
Total . . . . .	\$7,878 82



## THE CARPENTER

PHILADELPHIA, APRIL, 1894.



## Open Forum.

(This Department is open for our readers and members to discuss all phases of the labor problem.)

Correspondents should write on one side of the paper only.

Matter for publication must be in this office by the 25th of the month previous to issue.)

## CO-OPERATIVE COLONIZATION.

By the tone and drift of our journal, THE CARPENTER, it is evident that necessity has forced us all to a more "radical" way of thinking. Organization to-day has dormant powers within it, on one branch of which I wish to make a few remarks, hoping to enlist your favorable co-operation. A plan of procedure is already in operation by which workers of all branches of industry are united in an effort to bring about the co operative commonwealth.

A society in Australia has acquired land in South America, and engages in taking families of workers, that have passed a proper examination as to "fitness" to co-operate, in their own ship to the place. The co-operator has by his own means, or the advance of his organization \$300 as a means of employment, consisting of either cash, tools, machinery or furniture, or part of one or all.

What has been undertaken by them with the aid of rules governing them, is also feasible right here, on the following plan: To establish a colony of 100 workers where a miniature business world is reproduced, there are required about 30 farmers and 70 tradesmen of various description. By using the unit of a day for a day as a means of exchange for all workers, and equal rights to all, with one vote and one share, the means of employment can be doubled every six months. So that, after getting the first co-operators started, the number of co-operators can be doubled every six months by their own exertion, and by others to come in on their capital, which is their labor. For example, there are called for, say five carpenters beginning

MONTHS.	FIVE YEARS.
5 6 12 18 24 30 36 42 48 54 60	10 20 40 80 160 320 640 1280 2560 5120

so that by capitalizing the first five men or families, say with \$1500 by the carpenters' organization, in five years they have had the privilege of getting 5120 on an independent self-supporting basis, thereby not only relieving the labor market of the many made superfluous by the labor-saving machinery being private property, but will teach a wholesome lesson of how to live humane, and incidentally break the back of the greed of private capitalism, that is wiping out the bloom of American manhood and womanhood.

In a space of less than ten years we will have passed through the most complete evolution, from beastly competition to an era of a higher civilization, where no poor and suffering are used to produce rent, profit and interest for deadly drones, where ignorance is the result of laziness, where labor is a pastime, where greed and want are unknown to the useful members of society, where art and science will be on such a high and better plane, that we can have but dim conception of, where justice holds full sway, where cranks are no more, for ignorance

and prejudice are at an end, for the love of money is no more; where we can look back and compare the present, the giant engine of progress and emancipation from wage slavery as the product of intelligence and courage brought about by co-operation, with the past, where the product of labor was a curse, because of private ownership of the means of production and the ignorance and selfishness of mankind.

I venture to say, that one co-operative colony of 100 to start with, can in three years build co-operative railroads, and as a consequence be able to run out of existence every private profit concern, because men will not work for another's profit, if they can be owners themselves, and then a railroad will be but an elephant on the hands of stockholders, and of no value until the people take it in hand. This is one of the dormant qualities of organization, and should be discussed, understood and acted on at the earliest opportunity.

Fraternally yours,

GEO. RUDY.

Chicago, Ill.

## GENERAL GOSSIP ON MANY POINTS.

MR. EDITOR:—Members are invited to discuss labor questions and the good of the U. B., I therefore need make no apology for using a limited space in the journal.

In the February issue under "Discuss Social Problems," the intention of electing members of Congress and the Senate from our own ranks is well meant and strictly proper. And further under the same head it is argued we can do so if we only get the members of our Unions educated as to their true duty to themselves and their offspring. Then we shall not have labored in vain. Now just here is the vital point: How can we educate the members to comprehend their duties? Can we elect men to public office who have no knowledge of the history of our country, its constitution and laws, and who have not a fair share of education?

The autocrat and millionaire has not naturally any better opportunities than those less wealthy. But, early in his career he finds out by instinct or is taught the advantage of an education, which he soon acquires by diligence and often by self-denial. He knows there is room on top and does not miscalculate the distance from below. Further I find that when a young man, who has a moderate education and shows some ambition to excel or teach others, especially the older men (who by the way have learned everything and have left nothing worth knowing for anyone else to learn) something, which they have never used, seen or ever heard of before, he (the young man) is at once called down and ridiculed. Can learning be disseminated in this way, to morally elevate a large class of men?

Can we cure this evil by compulsory education or letting everything take its own course? Shall we allow small boys and girls to work as soon as they can keep in balance on their feet; or will we send them to school, and see that they attend, until they are able to think and act for themselves, and not be sent to work until fully sixteen (16) years of age and forbid the hiring of children under that age? This is something which ought to receive more attention. We will not have labored in vain when all are alike educated. Thanks to the public schools and Guttenberg and his disciples that learning may be so readily diffused.

In regard to the communication from Santa Barbara, Cal., as to Chinese Labor everybody must admit the facts stated. But we cannot tolerate class

legislation even to foreigners or unnaturalized citizens. We must treat all alike. We can refuse a landing to all who can not read and write the Roman or English (as we have adopted the Roman) characters in their own language at least. And further to also refuse a landing to such as come to this country to live, or exist as in many cases, and hoard away their earnings to leave us again, to live in some other country on the wealth they have accumulated here. This class is not confined to the Chinese. Let us welcome those who come with the honest intention to become loyal law abiding, peaceable and worthy citizens of this republic, without regard to nationality or color.

If our members have followed reading "A Rough Sketch of a Rough Struggle" it will be noticed that workmen have been at all times and are now the flower of a nation. To make workmen loyal to their country as well as to their own kind is to perpetuate "a Government by the people and for the people." Thus we see we are back again to electing members of Congress and Senate from our own ranks.

I am glad to note "A Word to Workers" from a "Mechanic" in February's issue, and only feel sorry that it will not be heeded as it ought to be. Let this not discourage a "Mechanic," for the only way to accomplish anything is by keeping at it.

Before I conclude I must ask all workmen to stay true to the cause of trade unionism, for only a firm determination will lead us to victory. In the language of an old poem, "The Will and the Way:"

There was a noble Roman  
In Rome's imperial day,  
Who heard a coward croaker  
Before the battle say:  
"They're safe in such a fortress;  
There is no way to take it."  
"On! On!" our hero cried:  
"I'll find a way or make it."

L. M.

Belleville, Ill.

## OPEN YOUR DOORS FOR PUBLIC DISCUSSION.

The history of our labor conferences at Colorado Springs and the lessons therefrom, and the part played in them by Union No. 515, of Colorado Springs, Col., may prove a useful lesson for the readers of THE CARPENTER.

The first public labor conference was called by the Carpenters' Union of that city, and after an interval of more than a year the Trades Assembly invited all of the city clergy to deliver a sermon from their pulpits on the Labor Problem, most of whom readily complied.

Some months later, in the autumn of 1892, the Rev. Mr. Carrington delivered an address before the Ministers' Association on "The Attitude of the Christian Ministry toward the Leaders of Secular Thought," with special reference to those in the domain of social and industrial reform.

A committee of two—the Revs. Messrs. Carrington and Kieffer—were at once appointed by the association to request the Trades Assembly to give the ministers of the city an opportunity to hear some of its debates. This action, which was taken, in part at least, to return the compliment paid the clergy by the Trades Assembly in inviting them to preach on the labor problem, was cordially reciprocated by the assembly, and an invitation was heartily extended to the ministers to attend its fortnightly meetings.

At least seven of the clergy then residing in the city accepted the invitation and attended some of the meetings.

It was then decided in March a year ago to hold a series of labor conferences every two months, and a committee consisting of a representative of each labor union in affiliation with the Trades Assembly

and four clergymen—the Rev. Messrs. Carrington, Kieffer, Tucker and Bull, was appointed to make the necessary arrangements.

In the meantime an anniversary banquet was given by the Carpenters' Union, and all of the clergy were invited to be present, several of them accepting the invitation.

In the latter part of April the first in this series of labor conferences was held in Durkee Hall—the subject of discussion being—"The Ethics of Unionism and Non-Unionism," and opened by the Rev. Dr. Montague and the Rev. Mr. Carrington, and participated in by some of the professional men and mechanics present.

On the 29th of July the second conference was held under the auspices of the Summer school, at which Professor Richard T. Ely, Ph. D., delivered an address on "Natural Monopolies."

The third and last of these conferences was held on Oct. 20th in Weber hall—the subject of debate, "What Methods are Necessary to the Solution of Our Present Industrial Problems?" Mr. I. N. Corbin of Denver, the editor of the Union Pacific employees' magazine, and the Hon. Owen Prentiss of Cripple Creek opening the discussion, followed by seven other speakers—the Messrs. Thornton, Silverberg and Scott, the Rev. Drs. Gregg and Slocum, Mr. Ehrich and the Rev. Mr. Kieffer, in the order named.

It is unnecessary to refer to all these events further than to call attention to the unusual sight and the significance of the fact that there were met together on a common platform for a frank and intelligent discussion of the leading issues of the day, the Knight of Labor and the employer, the Christian Socialist and the Philosophic Anarchist, the clergyman and the lawyer, the capitalist and the wage-earner, the professor and the farmer—that not a word was uttered to mar the harmony of the meeting and but little said that was not endorsed by almost all present.

Furthermore not a bitter or unkind word was spoken against either the capitalist or employer, although two speakers—the one the member of a prominent labor organization and the other an employer—did allude to what they considered the evils incident to the present system of organized labor.

As to the lessons taught by these various conferences.

In the first place they show how eager and anxious the union laboring men of this locality—men as a body more strongly influenced by a sense of justice towards their employers it would be hard to find anywhere as I know from actual contact and personal knowledge—are to meet the non-wage-earning class for the discussion of questions of vital interest to both classes and concerning which there is a sincere and widespread difference of opinion. For these conferences were inaugurated by the workingmen in conjunction with a few clergymen who sympathized with their aim and object; the Rev. Mr. Carrington, earnestly seconded by the Rev. Professor Tucker, having first suggested the idea.

The expense of these meetings comes out of the pockets of the workingmen themselves.

In the second place they reveal the fact, long since recognized by the writer, that many intelligent wage-earners have broader and wiser views on the labor problem and a truer conception of what is needed to solve it than a large majority of the capitalists and employers, including those we term the educated classes, and that these classes have much to learn from as well as, if you will, much to impart to the working classes.

Thirdly, they provide an opportunity for the Christian Church, and especially

(Continued on page 12.)



## Craft Problems.

(This Department is for criticism and correspondence from our readers on mechanical subjects and problems in Carpentry.)

Write on one side of the paper only. All articles should be signed.

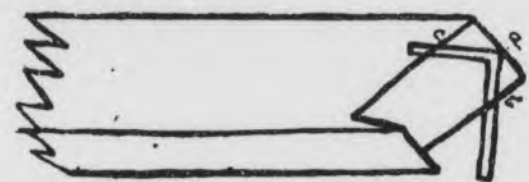
Matter for this Department must be in this office by the 25th of the month.)

### BEVELING HIP RAFTERS.

CINCINNATI, O., Feb. 10, 1894.

For some months past I have noticed some very sad mistakes—to put it mildly—sent to your valuable little paper by some members of our Brotherhood. I think when a brother undertakes to enlighten an apprentice or improve he should do so in the simplest manner possible. In January issue I noticed two diagrams showing the method of beveling hip rafters, and though having a fair knowledge of six books of Euclid, I confess that those diagrams are Greek to me.

I honestly believe that if the brothers should ask the apprentice or improver about the generation of the hyperbolic paraboloid he could as easily answer it as he could solve the problem of these two diagrams. For instance, Bro. McKinlay scoffs at old-time style. He forgets that many hundred generations are past and gone since Euclid demonstrated problems that are beyond the comprehension of nine-tenths of the present generation. He also forgets that the different styles of architecture such as the Gothic, Doric, Corinthian, etc., are old styles and new at the same time.



(Lay framing square on heel cut as in sketch with point of square at a, centre of back of hip, draw lines and you have bevel a, b and a, c.)

To return to the hip beveling, I enclose the above old style and at the same time very simple diagram, showing the method of beveling hips which I am confident is within the comprehension of the youngest apprentice.

Yours fraternally,

J. C. MOLLOY.

Union 2, Cincinnati, O.

### BATH-ROOM WORK.

ROCHESTER, Feb. 28, 1894.

To the Editor of THE CARPENTER:



In looking over the January CARPENTER I noticed on page 3 under the heading "Bath-room Wood work," some perforated seats, of which the construction is all right, but the shape of the perforation I do not like. Enclosed find a sketch of my method of laying out one.

ADAM C. HAROLD.

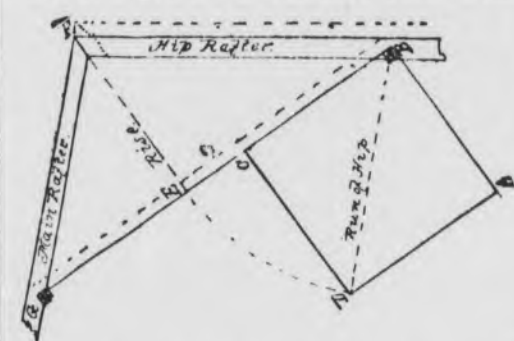
### FRAMING HIP RAFTERS.

LAWRENCE, MASS., Jan. 19, '94.

To the Editor of THE CARPENTER:

In looking over the January issue of your paper I notice on page 3 a communication and diagram under the heading of "Framing Hip Rafters" by Bro. Ross, of Dayton, Ky., and another by Bro. McKinlay, of Union 62, Englewood, Ill.

Now as Bro. McKinlay is speaking about learners I send this diagram for their interest, as I think they will find it more easy to understand than Bro. McKinlay's Fig. 1 or Fig. 2 in the January CARPENTER.



Let A B be half the width of the building and B D the run of hip. Take B D for the radius and strike the plate E. E F will be the rise of the rafter; E G will be the run of rafter. From G F lay out the main rafter; from B F lay out the hip rafter, leaving the same depth over the notch of the hip as over the notch of the main rafter. To get the backing of the hip take the piece cut out of the hip rafter at the plate, leave the long cut on any square corner and mark it underneath. Now set a bevel to the lines of the piece and longer still be the backing no matter what the run or rise is. The length of the hip rafter wants to be half of the width of the cut at the ridge longer. Take the thickness of the hip rafter for the cut to strike the ridge pole; mark it parallel with the down cut, now set a bevel to the outside corner which is the cut.

Yours truly,

JAMES ECCLES.

Union 111, Lawrence, Mass.



THE firm of PACKARD & RONEY who claim to be contractors and builders in Hot Springs, Ark., are a very unfair concern. They take work at such low figures that it is impossible for them to pay union wages. They also take sub-contracts and let out work by price in an endeavor to come out even. Both Packard and Roney were members of 469 until last fall when they withdrew. They made the Union some very fine promises when they withdrew which they have so far failed to fulfill. Union 469 is doing its best to down piece-work.

FRED. R. MEYERS, a contractor in Tarrytown, N. Y., has victimized members of the U. B. of wages due. He is taking work at half-price and then cheating everybody out of wages honestly due.

THE Gutzkow BROTHERS, contractors and carpenters, Milwaukee, Wis., do planing mill work and factory work and ship considerable of their goods to other cities. This firm is a big scab concern. We warn union carpenters everywhere not to use any material from this firm.

### DIRECTORY OF CARPENTERS' BUSINESS AGENTS OR WALKING DELEGATES.

- BOSTON, MASS.—G. G. Childs, 699 Washington Street.  
 BROOKLYN, N. Y.—R. Beatty, P. O. Box 18, Station W, or 353 Fulton Street.  
 BUFFALO, N. Y.—Wm. Robertson, 888 Michigan Street.  
 CINCINNATI, O.—David Fisher, 475 Walnut Street.  
 CHICAGO, ILL.—A. Cattarmull, 167 Washington Street; Wm. Watson.  
 CLEVELAND, O.—Vincent Hlavin, residence, 124 Carran Street; office, room 11, 158 Superior Street.  
 COLLEGE POINT, N. Y.—John Heimrich, College Point, Long Island, N. Y.  
 HARTFORD, CONN.—Frank McKenna, 1053 Broad Street.  
 HOPKINSVILLE, KY.—James Western.  
 INDIANAPOLIS, IND.—J. W. Pruitt.  
 MILWAUKEE, WIS.—J. Bettendorf.  
 NEW YORK.—John L. Halkett, 71 W. 96th Street, and Frank Schultz, 442 E. Ninth Street.  
 NORWOOD, MASS.—James Hadden, P. O. Box 424.  
 ST. LOUIS, MO.—V. S. Lamb, 4218 Larpy Avenue.

## Suggestions.

### Notes and

### Queries.

(This Department is open for our readers and members to offer suggestions and make inquiries of general public interest and of benefit to the U. B.)

Correspondents must write on one side of the paper only.

Matter for publication must be in this office by the 25th of the month previous to issue.)

A. N. GUTTERMUTH, Rochester, Pa.—Would it not be a good idea to get up a bill and present it to Congress and the United States Senate, making eight hours a day's labor and have it become the law of the land? In my opinion that is the only way we can reach the eight-hour day.

ANSWER.—Congressmen are too busy taking care of capitalists' interests to bother their heads about any desires of workingmen. They are tinkering with the tariff and squeezing our currency down to a single standard contraction basis. The very stringent Eight-hour law now on the statute books of the United States is violated right and left by Department officials. These violations were brought last year and again quite recently to the attention of the Administration, but nothing is done to right these violations. To ask the Federal Government to recognize Labor interests will amount to naught until Labor unites and takes complete charge of the Government.

O. L. LINTZ, Oneonta, N. Y.—There are some changes that ought to be made at the next Convention, and one is the limit of age. I think 50 years bars out a good many very good men, especially in smaller towns. We have here several men that are 50 years and up to 55 years that are first-class men, but it is hard work to induce them to join our Union as they are barred from full benefits. In large cities the 50-year limit no doubt is a benefit to the organization.

ANSWER.—The 50 year limit of age is set to protect our funds from being drained too heavily by our benefits. Very few fraternal or benevolent societies admit persons over 50 unless the candidate pays a large initiation fee as a premium, and then it is graded in most cases in proportion to age. The Amalgamated Carpenters set the limit at 40. Under our laws, a man over 50 when he joins is entitled to an allowance of \$50 funeral benefit.

W. C. CHILCOAT, Corsicana, Tex.—If a member paid his dues for December 1893, would he be three months in arrears March 1, 1894?

ANSWER.—No; he would not be three months in arrears until April 1, 1894. Then he would owe dues for January, February and March.

MANY CORRESPONDENTS.—We have not received any acknowledgment for our Fin. Sec'y report.

ANSWER.—When a F. S. report is sent in with remittance of money for tax, we invariably acknowledge receipt of the report. Otherwise we do not. From time to time, however, we will hereafter publish a list of all Fin. Sec. who fail to send reports on time.

L. M., BELLEVILLE, ILL.—Can we place THE CARPENTER on file in our city library or public reading room, and is it advisable to place the journal in the hands of non-union carpenters?

ANSWER.—To both queries we unhesitatingly say. Yes.

It suits a tyranny to reduce its subjects to poverty.—Aristotle.

## GRAND WORK IN COLORADO SPRINGS.

COLORADO SPRINGS, COL.—Rev. Wm. L. Bull came to this place in 1890, and in a short time was known to all labor men as a staunch, true trade union advocate in every respect. That fall he returned again to his home near Philadelphia and again came here in November 1892, and was a resident here for fully a year. It was due to his efforts that the Trades Assembly of this city invited the Ministers' Association and the latter sent four delegates to our Trades Assembly. The Rev. Drs. Carrington, Kiefer, Tucker and Bull were the delegates. The Rev. Mr. Bull is an honorary member of Carpenters Union, No. 515.

It is due to Brother Bull that such a strong union sentiment prevails in this community. Public opinion is being moulded at public meetings. Theories, however just and righteous, will never be shaped into practical results except public opinion is first educated and moulded up to a proper standard of justice and righteousness. Public opinion and sentiment are too often neglected and overlooked in the study of economic questions. These are factors that should not be overlooked; and furthermore can not be forced nor developed at a moment's notice, but must grow, slowly, steady and sure, and be cultivated rightly and nourished by substantial arguments and kind words.

This is the kind of seed Brother Bull has sown, and is already bearing fruit, inasmuch as this town during the late business depression has upheld union wages and hours, although work is scarce, perhaps not half of the members of 515 employed.

No. 515 recognizing the value of these services, and being anxious to tender Brother Bull a token of its recognition of his merits and practical work, presented him, prior to his departure from this city, an autograph album containing a set of resolutions with the signature of officers and seal of Union attached, besides the members individually leaving their well wishes and signatures on the different pages.

The Rev. Mr. Bull was also presented with a neat gavel, the handiwork of Brother E. H. Taylor, and our former brother, now contractor, Peter Schmitt, ingeniously devised and skilfully executed, consisting of 285 pieces of different kinds of wood. After the presentation a number of short speeches were made.

Last winter Mr. L. R. Ehrick and the Rev. Buchanan Riley visited Union 515 and addressed a largely attended meeting. The former is a heavy land owner and speculator converted to the theory of single tax, as well as being convinced that our present social and industrial system is morally wrong. The latter is at present in charge of Rev. Kiefer's church. The Rev. W. S. Priest of the First Christian Church, and other clergymen have given us good labor sermons this winter. This shows we are pushing ahead here in the "Wild and Woolly West."

### A CORRECTION MADE.

In January issue we published an item that the National Furniture Workers' Union had placed a boycott on the firm of Brunswick, Balke & Collender. Carpenters' Union 620, Stamford, Conn., assures us that the firm has adhered to the nine-hour day in its factory in Stamford, Conn., ever since it made an agreement to that effect with Union 620. And further it is the only wood-working firm in Stamford which observes the rule of nine hours a day and eight hours Saturdays.



## BRITISH WORKMAN'S BALLAD.

George R. Sims has written a satirical poem dealing with the English elections and the workmen. The verses form a parody on Kipling's "Tommy Atkins." These are the lines:

I walked in a percesshin with a banner and a band,  
And they said I was a noosance in 'Igh 'Olborn and the Strand;  
I spouted at a meeting which was in Trafalgar square,  
But they sent the slops to charge me and to clear me out of there.

Oh, it's "Demmygog" and "Sochulist," and "Damn the lazy lout,"  
But it's "Bless the British workman" with the ballot box about.  
The ba'lot box about, my lads, the ballot box about;  
Oh, it's "Bless the British workman," with the ballot box about.

I struck for better wages, and they said I was a fool,  
A d the crafty hagitat'r merely used me as a tool;  
And when the kids was starving and we hadn't sup nor bite,  
They only shrugged their shoulders, and they said it sarved me right.

For it's "Ruin to the country," and it's wickedness and crime,  
But it's "Sacred rights o' labor" just about election time.  
Just about election time, my lads, just about election time;  
Oh, it's "Sacred rights o' labor" just about election time.

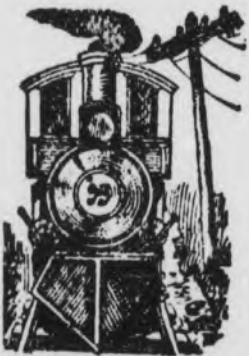
I'm lazy and I'm 'ulking, and a noosance and a curse,  
And I sits on trade and commerce like a blessed inkybus,  
I'm a-draggin down the hempire and a swelling of the rates,  
And a 'orny 'anded 'umbug what the hupper classes 'ates.

For it's "Workmen are duffers," and "They're never worth a groat,"  
But it's "British bone and sinew" when they wants your blooming vote.  
They wants your blooming vote, my lads, they wants your blooming vote;  
Oh, it's "British bone and sinew" when they wants your blooming vote.

## A ROUGH SKETCH OF A ROUGH STRUGGLE.

VI.—THE FIRST TRIUMPH (Continued.)

BY HUGH MCGREGOR.



THE number of communes established from the eleventh to the thirteenth century was very great, but they were not all of them instituted so peacefully as that of Noyon, nor when instituted were they maintained without the expenditure of much blood and treasure. A striking illustration of the strength and tenacity displayed in defence of the recommencement of trade unionism is to be found in the struggle to maintain the commune of Laon; a struggle fraught with incidents of most thrilling interest, extending over a period of 189 years. Laon was an episcopal city, whose bishop was one of the six ecclesiastical peers of France. The bishop, named Gaudri, had been one of the Norman conquerors of England, but having obtained the appointment to the See of Laon, he recrossed the Straits of Dover and took possession of his rich benefice in 1106.

Strange stories are told of Gaudri, who appears to have been more fitted for a soldier than a priest. It is said that in imitation of semi-barbarous crusaders he kept a black slave whom he employed in deeds of vengeance. He is accused of putting out the eyes of a serf on suspicion of his having agitated among his fellows for a bettering of their condition and of conniving at the murder of another in the very cathedral.

The serfs of the town soon began to

manifest discontent with their new master, and during the absence of the bishop, while on a visit to England, they offered the clergy and knights who ruled in his stead a large sum of money to grant them a charter. An agreement was arrived at and a commune similar to that of Noyon was proclaimed at Laon. When the bishop heard of this he was very wroth, but the serfs managed to raise such a large sum of money for his benefit that his anger was appeased. The bishop then accepted the commune and swore upon the gospels to respect it. Following the precedent set by the good bishop of Noyon, the king was requested to affix the great seal of the crown to the charter; which he did, upon receipt of a rich present and a promise of sixty livres to be paid him every year.

For three years the new citizens of Laon were happy and proud of the freedom they had purchased. But in the spring of 1112, the bishop invited the king to Laon to keep Easter. The citizens however, found cause for suspicion in this visit, and mistrusting the sincerity of their bishop, they augered danger to their newly acquired liberties therefrom. So, upon the arrival of the king, they presented him with a magnificent purse of 400 livres, thinking to impress him with the fact that he had more to hope from the generosity of freemen than from the taxes wrung from unwilling serfs. The bishop, on his part, who probably knew the king's nature better than the citizens, made no present to the king, but promised him in the near future, the sum of 700 livres, in case of a certain arrangement. The cupidity of Louis the Fat was unable to resist the tempting bait though it involved his knightly honor. Accordingly, the charter bearing the seal of the crown was annulled, and the solemn oath of the bishop was violated. An order of the bishop and the king was issued for the magistrates to give up the seal and banner of the commune, to take down the great bell that rang out the opening and closing of the normal work-day and of the citizens' meetings and when this had been done the magistrates were to cease their functions forever.

When the heralds proclaimed this joint episcopal and royal order in the market place on the great plaza of the cathedral, the sullen silence with which the citizens received the proclamation alarmed the king. At nightfall he quit the hotel where he was lodged and sought refuge in the episcopal palace. But whether he mistrusted the strength of the palace wall, or was ashamed of his treacherous conduct, he left Laon before daybreak, with all his train, without waiting for the celebration of Easter Day and its message of "peace on earth and good will to man."

After the departure of the king no citizens appeared on the streets and the taverns remained closed; everybody was shut up at home. The solemn Easter procession passed through deserted streets. The next day the usual procession to the church of St. Vincent was protected by a body of knights who wore armor under their robes. The following day a rumor spread that the bishops and knights were calculating how much each serf had paid for the establishment of the commune and how much could be exacted from them to supply the sum promised to the king for the annulment of the charter. The citizens yet remained shut up in their homes, no shops were opened and no sound of a tool could be heard in the city. But by this time the bishop felt so re-assured that he dismissed the force of serfs that he had summoned from his domains for the protection of the palace. Guibert, the bishop of Nogent, who tells the story of Laon, says: "I repaired to the bishop's palace and prayed him to beware of violence."

'What do you suppose,' said he to me, 'those fellows can do with all their outbreaks? Why, if my blackamoor John were to pull the nose of the boldest of them, the poor devil dare not even grumble. Have I not forced them to give up what they call their commune?'

Three days later the bishop with his archdeacon, Anselm—who, by the way, was born a serf, and was sorely grieved by the bishop's perjury—were engaged in discussing the amounts to be levied upon the citizens. All at once they were startled by the tramp of bands of townsmen, armed with bows, lances, swords, axes, hammers and clubs, who were marching to the assault of the palace. A band of knights in full armor charged the mustering forces, but although they did some execution, they were soon pulled from their horses, and being unable to rise from the weight of their armor, were speedily dispatched. The palace walls were stormed; and the bishop taking advantage of a subterranean passage fled from the palace, which was now in flames.

At this juncture there appeared upon the scene a man of gigantic frame armed with a formidable pole-axe. He was soon recognized as a serf of the domain, who some years before had resisted punishment, and escaping to the forest had from that time led the life of a bold outlaw. "The Wolf! The Wolf!" was the cry that greeted the outlaw as he led the burghers toward the cathedral. The new leader ordered the insurgents to search every bin and sound every cask in the cathedral vaults. One of the casks standing on end rang hollow under the blows that were rained upon them. It was forthwith overturned and a figure clad in a serf's smock was discerned in the dim light of the vault. "Who have we here?" cried the outlaw, forcing his way to the centre of the throng. "Only a poor serf imprisoned here," was the faltering reply of the trembling wretch. "Ha! ha!" exclaimed the forester, as he caught the figure by the hair and turned the face toward the light, "so it is you, Gaudri, you who made me a wolf!" The bishop clasped the knees of the outlaw and begged him to spare his life, offering to swear on the gospels, to abdicate the bishopric, to give the citizens all the money he possessed and return to England, if they so desired. "Thy oath upon the gospels!" cried the enraged insurgents, "Didst thou not swear on all the gospels to defend the Commune of Laon?"

The archdeacon Anselm went the next day to beg of the insurgents permission to bury the body, if only because it had once borne the title and insignia of bishop. The corpse was hastily buried, but at church there was performed none of the rites prescribed for one of his exalted rank.

The assassination of Bishop Gaudri resounded throughout Europe. The king of France took the field with all the forces he could induce to follow him. Terrible were the threats of vengeance levelled against all who were concerned in the revolt. But repressive measures and fulminations did not have the expected result, for in 1128 the Commune of Laon was recognized by a general assembly of the lords and clergy, and the king, Louis the Fat, again ratified the charter he had annulled.

The city of Laon was not yet out of her troubles, but the charter of the Commune of Laon had as many imitators in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries as the constitutional and parliamentary institutions of England and America have had in the nineteenth. And now having traced the general movement for personal freedom, we must turn our attention to the special organization of the several trade unions.

## VII.—THE MEDIEVAL UNIONS.



EVEN hundred years of time and toil, from the fifth to the twelfth century, were required before Western Europe sufficiently recovered from the effects of the invasions to recommence emancipations, to re-establish municipal liberty, and to extend the voluntary organization of labor. We have already traced the process by which slavery was merged into serfdom. How the rural serfs individually acquired fixed tenure of the lands they cultivated. How they gradually commuted the produce tax and then the labor into the money payment called "rent." We have also seen how by the formation of communes the urban serfs collectively acquired freedom, and gained with the old freedmen the privilege of municipal self-government. Therefore it is now in order to investigate the extent and character of the trade unions at this period of their evolution.

Just as we are indebted to the national archives of France for the oldest and most precise record concerning serfdom, so we are indebted to the same valuable source for the oldest and most complete record of the unions that everywhere in the Middle Ages succeeded and superseded the Roman unions. In the year 1258, Saint Louis, Viscount of Paris, and King of France, ordered his provost, Etienne Boileau, to make an official investigation of the customs of the Parisian trade unions. The investigation thus ordered occupied the nine years from 1258 to 1267. The result of this vast inquiry was the compilation of a "register of the trades and merchandise of the city of Paris," containing the traditional rules and customs of one hundred unions of as many trades and occupations existing in that city, which were then committed to writing probably for the first time.

The building trades are credited with no more than four unions, viz.: the masons, stonecutters and plasterers, carpenters, and painters. The wood-workers, other than the carpenters, have five unions; the carvers of images of the saints, writing-desk makers, box and case makers, saddle-tree makers and coopers. The leather-workers appear with eleven unions: the tanners, curriers, saddlers, harness makers, Saracen tapestry makers, scabbard makers, purse makers, gloves, boot makers, shoe and slipper makers, and cobblers. The textile trades are represented by thirteen unions: the fullers, dyers, heavy silk and light silk spinners, woolen, silk, silk tissue, tapestry, thread and silk net, and thread and silk fringe weavers, hemp and thread, linen and canvas merchants.

The clothing trades, other than those given in leather-workers, have eighteen unions: the silk and velvet drapers, mercers, tailors, breeches makers, hosiers, furriers, felt hatters, cotton hatters, cap or bonnet makers, feather head-dress makers, flower head-dress makers, artificial flower makers, shoe-buckle makers, coral bead makers, amber and jet bead makers, bone bead makers, button makers and pin makers.

The metal-workers are well to the front with twenty-five unions: the armorers, cross bow makers, furbishers of arms, blacksmiths and iron-workers, nailers, farriers, locksmiths, edge-tool makers, cutlers, horse bit makers, dish and cup makers, lamp makers, brass founders, lead and tin casters, tin plate



workers, brass buckle makers, scabbard mounters, book mounters, iron wire drawers, brass wire drawers, brass wire beaters, gold and silver wire beaters, sheet lead and tin beaters, gold and silver leaf beaters, and goldsmiths.

The alimentary trades and callings number fourteen unions; the millers, bakers, brewers, cooks, butchers and poultrymen, fishermen, oil refiners, fish and salt venders, fruit and vegetable venders, hay and feed venders, corn merchants, victuallers or innkeepers, corn measurers and gaugers.

The miscellaneous trades and occupations have ten unions: the heraldic painters, potters, glass cutters, horn workers, dice makers, rope makers, candle makers, bathmen, money brokers, and auctioneers.

We present this long list of unions as they appear in Boileau's register as evidence that the trade union organization was co-extensive with the whole range of urban industry; therefore, the absence of specialty shown in the building trades should be taken only as a criterion of the decline of wealth and culture, resulting from the invasions and not as an evidence of a lack of organization. The art of building, in the higher sense of the term, had been preserved only in the cloisters. The work of designing and the superintendence of building operations of any importance was performed by ecclesiastics; until the organization of unions of free masons rendered the services of clerics and unfree laborers no longer indispensable. But at the time this register was compiled, buildings of any importance were few and far between. Dwelling houses, even in the largest cities, were rarely more than one story and a half in height, and these were generally constructed with an open framework of roughly squared timbers, the large spaces between the timbers being filled in with a coarse concrete. These houses had neither chimneys, interior staircases, nor glazed windows, until more than one hundred years after this period. And brickwork, in which the Romans had excelled, was unknown; as the art of brickmaking was not re-discovered until two centuries thereafter.

(To be Continued.)

#### WHAT LABOR WANTS.

Work.

Justice.

An honest day's pay for an honest day's work.

The right to say which society, if any, they may belong to.

The right to vote for their choice of candidates without the intervention of bosses.

The right to exercise their power as freemen and say what their labor is worth.

The right to exercise its elective franchise in the choosing of United States Senators.

The right to be heard in our courts of justice, and on the same footing as the man worth millions.

The right to secure the full enjoyment of the wealth it creates, and to share the honor and gains of civilization.

The right to assemble without fear of molestation, for the purpose of education and moral and social improvement.—*Ex.*

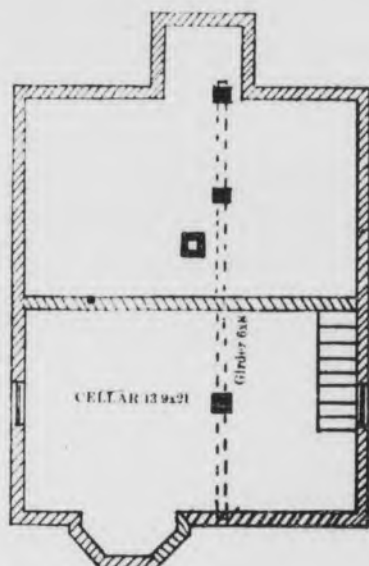
THE only classes that have not had lobbies in Washington are the farmers and wage-earners.

If the unemployed had not been robbed of the fruits of their labor when they were working, they would not have to depend on charity when they are idle.—*Exchange.*

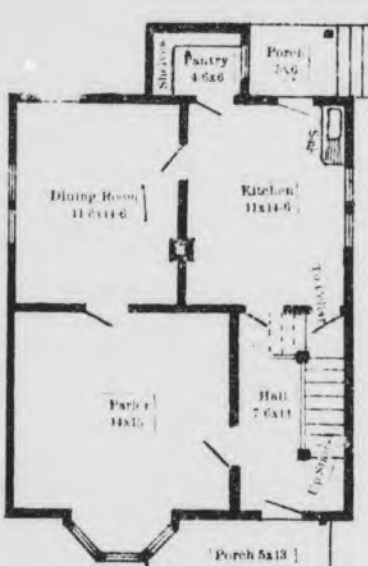
#### PRACTICAL ESTIMATING OF HOUSE PLANS.

BY I. P. HICKS.

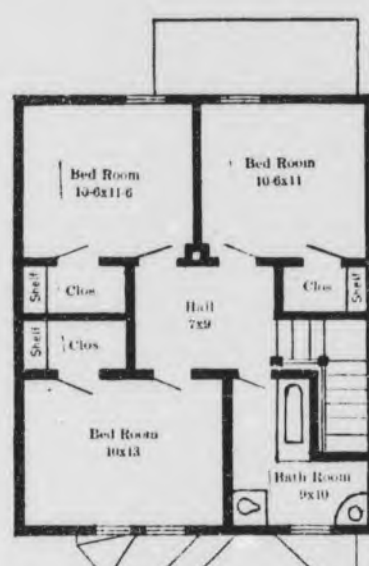
I will present to the readers of THE CARPENTER this month the plans of a neat 6-room 1½-story residence, 24x30 feet, being the size of the main frame, with the addition of bay window, front and back porch, with extension for pantry. It will be noticed that this plan is very compact, with no waste room. The rooms are all good size, and easy access to any of them is amply provided for. The front hall is large, giving plenty of room for the stairs, which land near the centre of the second floor plan, in a spacious hall, giving easy access to any of the upstairs rooms, which are well provided with large closets. The bed-rooms are all large and well proportioned. The bath-room has a corner cut off by the stairway, but has plenty of room left, and is in no way cramped. The house is 1½ story, 16-feet studding being used for the side walls, which leaves but little space to finish up on the rafters, as will be seen by sectional view showing the framing. By using 18-foot studding this house could be made full two stories at a very little additional expense.



FOUNDATION PLAN.



FIRST FLOOR.



SECOND FLOOR.

We will now take down the leading items to facilitate the work of estimating the cost.

Size of house, 24x30 feet; 1½ story.

Length of cellar walls, 84 feet; 7 feet 4 inches high.

Length of foundation walls, 59 feet: 1 foot 6 inches high.

Entire distance around outside of floor plan,

Length of partition walls, 150 feet.

Length of main cornice, 136 feet.

Length of porch and bay window cornice, 30 feet.

Length of back porch cornice, 25 feet.

Length of rafters, 18 feet 3 inches.

Number of doors, 15.

Number of windows, 13.

#### EXCAVATING AND MASONRY.

83 yards excavating, at 30c. . . \$24 90

10,700 brick laid in wall and piers, at \$10 . . . . . 107 00

47 lineal feet of chimney, at 75c. . . . . 35 25

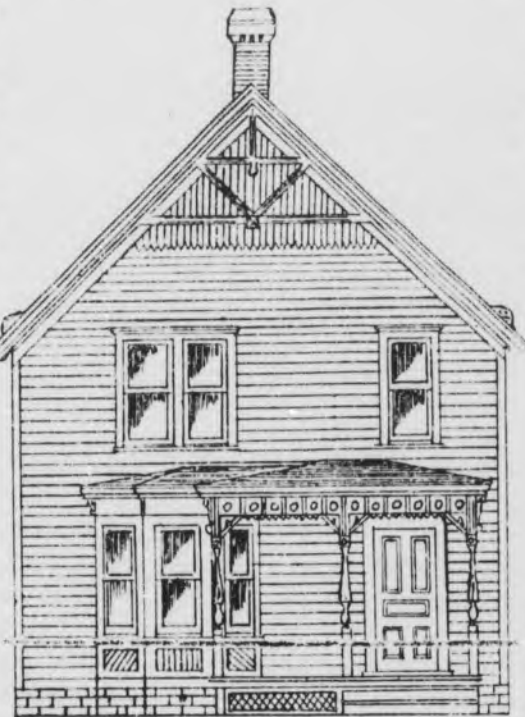
\$167 15

#### LUMBER BILL.

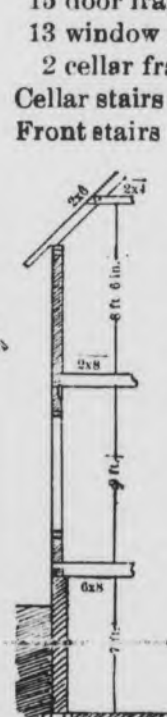
	Feet.
2 6x8 24 ft. sills and girders . . .	192
6 6x8 16 " " " " . . .	384
1 6x8 20 " sills and post in cellar .	80
40 2x8 24 " floor joists . . . . .	1,280
6 2x8 22 " " " " . . . . .	174
4 2x6 14 " porch joists . . . . .	56
4 2x6 12 " " " " . . . . .	48
150 2x4 16 " side studding & plates 1,650	
24 2x4 12 " gable studding . . . . .	192
20 2x4 14 " porch ceiling & rafters	180
74 2x4 18 " partition studding . .	888
23 2x4 20 " ceiling or collar beams	299
46 2x6 18 " rafters . . . . .	828

6,251

6,251 f. dimension in frame at \$18	\$112 51
2,500 f. sheeting outside walls at \$20 . . . . .	50 00
1,400 f. sheeting, roofs at \$18 . .	25 20
10,500 shingles at \$3.50 per m . .	36 75
2 400 f. beveled siding, \$20 . . .	48 00
1,900 f. flooring, \$20 . . . . .	38 00



FRONT ELEVATION.



SECTION.

#### CARPENTER WORK.

18 sqs f'm'g l'y'ng fl'rs \$1.30 . .	\$ 23 40
24 " " sh't'g & s'd'g \$2 25 . .	54 00
6 " " ceiling 50c . . . . .	3 00
10½ " " sh't'g & sh'ng \$2.40 . .	25 20
161 lineal ft. cornice, main part and back porch, 15c . . . . .	24 15
430 lineal f. 8-inch base, 4c . . .	17 20
15 door frames complete \$2.25 .	33 75
13 window frames complete \$2.25	29 25
2 cellar frames \$1.00 . . . . .	2 00
Cellar stairs . . . . .	3 00
Front stairs . . . . .	35 00
Shelving pantry . . . . .	3 00
Finishing closets . . . . .	3 00
Kitchen sink . . . . .	2 00
Finishing bath-room . . . . .	8 00
Wainscoting kitchen . . . . .	3 50
Front porch and bay . . . . .	20 00
Back porch . . . . .	6 00
Outside corner casings . . . . .	4 00
	\$299 45

#### HARDWARE.

60 lbs. 20d nails . . . . .	\$ 1 47
100 lbs. 10d nails . . . . .	2 60
200 lbs. 8d nails . . . . .	5 40
50 lbs. 6d nails . . . . .	1 14
40 lbs. 3d coarse . . . . .	1 32
50 lbs. 10d finish . . . . .	1 43
70 lbs. 8d finish . . . . .	2 10
4 lbs. 3d finish . . . . .	15
15 pair butts 15c . . . . .	2 25
1 front door lock . . . . .	3 50
14 mortice knob locks 90c . . . . .	12 60
13 sash locks 15c . . . . .	1 95
52 window weights . . . . .	4 85
300 feet sash cord 50c per h . . . . .	1 50
6 dozen wardrobe hooks 30c . . .	1 80
15 door stops 2½c . . . . .	38
Gutters and tin roof on porches . .	30 00
	\$74 44

#### RECAPITULATION.

Excavating and masonry . . . . .	\$167 19
Lumber bill . . . . .	556 66
Carpenter work . . . . .	299 45

Hardware . . . . .	74 44
Plastering, 645 yds 25c . . . . .	161 25
Painting . . . . .	75 00
Gas fitting . . . . .	18 00
Plumbing . . . . .	70 00

Total cost . . . . . \$1421 99

The readers of THE CARPENTER are invited to criticize the above estimate and send in estimates under the headings appearing in the recapitulations, and the total cost of building this house in the locality in which they live. I feel sure that much valuable information in regard to estimating may be brought out in this manner, particularly in estimating the pointing, plumbing and gas-fitting. To find out what it is really worth to build the house after the plan make your own estimates and compare them with others. I believe some sharp criticisms on estimating the cost of building from plans, allowing reasonable prices for material and labor, would be a good thing for the trade and serve to furnish thousands with information they have long sought for.

You want bank notes?

Yes

Why?

Because there is something behind them.

What?

Government bonds.

What is behind the bonds?

The Government, or the people.

Well, isn't the same thing behind the greenbacks?

Well, yes, but—

But the greenbacks do not drain the people of their substance in the shape of interest, while the bank notes do, eh? Thus making it harder for the people to meet their obligations. This a great system.—*Tacoma Sun.*

\$556 66



# THE CARPENTER

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

Published Monthly, on the Fifteenth of each Month

AT

124 N. Ninth St., Phila., Pa.

P. J. McGUIRE, Editor and Publisher.

Entered at the Post-Office at Philadelphia, Pa., as second-class matter.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE:—Fifty cents a year, in advance, postpaid.

Address all letters and moneys to  
P. J. McGUIRE,  
Box 884, Philadelphia, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, APRIL, 1894.

THE COKERS' strike in Pennsylvania still wends along its track of riot and wild fury! Now the cheap labor operators and coke companies are getting their costly dose. Wild, lawless men, imported here some years ago by the coke syndicate, are not so very tractable. Disorganized, frenzied mobs run rampant. With organized trade unionists it is not thus.

WORKINGMEN everywhere, and carpenters in particular, have had a costly and impressive lesson the past nine or ten months as to the value of organized effort in upholding wages. Wherever they have neglected their Unions or let them lapse wages have fallen 20 to 25 per cent. They are hopelessly down at the mercy of greedy or short-sighted bosses.

FOR THE past month we have granted charters to eleven new Unions, viz: Union No. 317, Evanston, consolidated, 723, Newark, N. J. (German); 726, Yonkers, N. Y.; 730, Lake View, Chicago; 741, Jefferson, Chicago; 745, Mt. Washington, O.; 748, La Grange, Tex.; 752, Monmouth, Ill.; 757, Taylor, Pa.; 760, Grand Rapids, Mich.; 763, Camden, Ark.

## TOWNS WHERE CARPENTERS ARE ABUNDANT AND WORK SCARCE.

We are informed that the crowding in of travelling unemployed carpenters has been very hard the past year in many towns. But it has been particularly severe in Louisville, Ky.; New Orleans, La.; Syracuse, N. Y.; East St. Louis, Ill.; Johnstown, Pa.; Bridgeport, Conn.; Helena, Mont.; Savannah, Ga.; Salt Lake City, Utah; E. Liverpool, O.; Springfield, Mo.; Shreveport, La.; Williamsport, Pa., and Shelbyville, Ind.

To start and publish all the towns and cities that are in the condition named above, to suit some it would be best for us to print the entire map of the United States and Canadas. But we forbear, as there are numbers of places where work is improving and the building trades are assuming a livelier and more welcome activity.

Of course in the larger cities, where structural iron now enters largely into the construction of buildings and replaces wooden beams, joists, pillars, girders, etc., and where galvanized iron, etc., has been substituted for wooden cornices, bay windows and front trimmings, the work of a carpenter is certainly growing less and less to a very marked degree. The volume of work is likewise further decreased by the practice of getting out the trimming and much of the woodwork in planing mills at a cheap cost, while in former years such work was laid out, made ready and done in the carpenter shop by hand at good wages. This all helps to crowd the ranks of the unemployed carpenters year after year. It should urge on us all

the more the importance of making every sturdy effort to secure the Eight-Hour day for carpenters. The sooner the eight-hour rule becomes universal, the sooner all the unemployed carpenters will find jobs at the trade.

## NO MATTER OF BURLESQUE.

The industrial episodes of the past month are fully pregnant of thought and suggestive of something more than mere burlesque. They can not be taboed by newspaper satire. Coxey's Army and its contingents from Philadelphia, Boston and numerous points indicate a sporadic movement which may mobilize in time the tramping, thundering forces of something more appalling than the present "Army of Peace."

With four well organized detachments from California now on their march to Washington, with a united band of unemployed men from Texas going from city to city in search of work, with nearly three millions of unemployed and despoiled workers in penury in all sections of our land, with Congress at Washington listless and indifferent to the appeals of the masses, with Wealth and Capital seeking to grind the face of Labor still more by reductions in pay, with wild riot in the coke fields of Pennsylvania and the threatened general strike of 200,000 coal miners on April 21, with labor troubles in abundance all around us, and prospects of more of them, these are truly incidents, earnest and thrilling, and beyond the realm of ridicule or virulent opposition.

These conditions must be met in the searching spirit of an honest desire for remedy. They must be studied and dealt with in the alembic of fairness and justice, and cannot be frowned down by force or adjusted by political jugglery. Nor can the masses be much longer captivated by political promises and the gew-gaws and fanfarronade of our inequitable social system. They are thinking deeper thoughts than now find utterance.

It is in no fleeting fit of humor or of fantastic fun that hundreds of men in San Francisco, Los Angeles, Sacramento and other cities of California have formed "Regiments of the Industrial Army." To traverse thousands of miles across a continent by weary marches and stolen rides in freight cars is no day-dream. The men who are in that California movement are of stern stuff and heroic mould. This and the weary tramp of Coxey's men and the hundreds of strikes and ebullitions denote the organic symptoms of that deep unrest which will haste the day of Industrial Emancipation.

## AN AWAKENING OF RAILWAY MEN.

On May 27 and for two days thereafter a great Convention of Railway Employees will be in session at Lenox Lyceum, New York. 150,000 railway employees will be there represented by delegates from the six leading organizations of railway men, including Engineers, Conductors, Firemen, Trainmen, Telegraphers and Switchmen. The purpose is to unite these bodies in one compact body to protect the mutual interests of all branches, and to make such united front as to compel the corporations to consent to arbitration in labor disputes instead of strikes. This is a step on the right road, and will prove a formidable movement if the American Railway Union and other Orders of railroad workmen likewise combine in it. Then the next step is to effect a unity of these railroad bodies with the American Federation of Labor and the Knights of Labor, and all orders and unions of organized labor to be in one compact body. Such an alliance of the industrial forces would drive terror to the heart of every moneyed despot!

## AMALGAMATED CARPENTERS.

The March report shows the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters has 634 branches and 41,839 members. In the United States they have only 41 branches in 29 cities and 1,502 members; in Canada they have 9 branches in 7 cities and 229 members. The balance of their membership is in Great Britain and the British Colonies—only 4½ per cent. of their membership is in America.

Of their present membership 92 are in Brooklyn, N. Y., 209 in Philadelphia, 219 in Chicago and 372 in New York city. In August last they had 485 members in New York and 369 in Chicago, and that month they had 1902 members all told in the United States and 252 in Canada. From these figures it is evident the amalgamated is losing in membership in America, though numbers of their members have been making the contrary claim and have been decrying the U. B. The figures above quoted are from the official reports of the Amalgamated. We present them to our members so they may be posted in any discussion with Amalgamated men.

We are desirous of seeing every legitimate trade or labor organization prosper, and to that end have given due recognition to the Amalgamated as a sister society. But if the present insidious tactics of leaders of the Amalgamated in America are not abandoned, we will take vigorous and retaliatory measures to protect the U. B.

## THE EIGHT-HOUR DAY MAKING HEADWAY.

LYNN, MASS.—Union No. 108 is the first Carpenters' Union in New England to institute the eight-hour day.

BERLIN, March 29.—Emperor William has been so favorably impressed with the experiment of the eight-hour day at the Government shops in Woolwich, England, that he will try the same innovation in the fire-arms factories at Spandau.

WOOLWICH, ENGLAND.—The eight-hours Government day commenced in the Royal Arsenal, at this city, a few weeks ago and has been attended with gratifying results. Its provisions are being extended to a number of Government factories.

LONDON, March 29.—Mr. William Mather, member of Parliament, and senior member of the firm of Mather & Platt, Salford Iron Works, has made a report of the experience of his firms in the first year's experiment of giving his employees an eight-hour day instead of nine hours, without any reduction of wages. Mr. Mather reports that the experiment has proved in every respect a complete success. The output of the works has been greater than ever before, without an increase of expense, despite the reduction of hours. The 1200 hands employed have worked cheerfully in double shifts during times of pressure upon the works due to large orders, but they have never expected overtime, the reduction of the regular hours and the retention of the regular wages offsetting that. Converts to the eight-hour system, Mr. Mather says, have invariably been permanently won over. Mr. Mather has furnished the Government with full details of the working of the experiment and recommends its adoption, even tentatively in the Government arsenals, dockyards and other public works.

In the present Parliament house, of Great Britain, there are ten newspaper men, six printers, four tailors, three stationers, two butchers, three hotel keepers, six farmers, one coal merchant and one cab driver. These are in addition to the well-known labor leaders who take a prominent part in English politics.

## MECHANICAL SUGGESTIONS.

BY OWEN B. MAGINNIS.

This month I set before readers of THE CARPENTER some very interesting figures to strike out. They are of Gothic character, and struck from geometrical figures of equal sides. All the tools necessary to lay them out are a pair of compasses with a pencil point, a rule, square and lead pencil, and they can be laid out on a clean board.

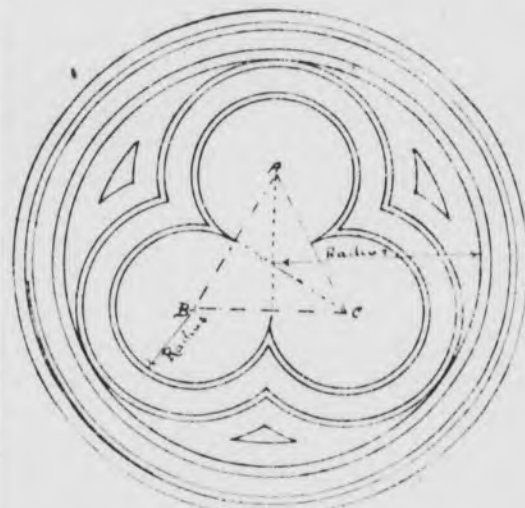


FIG. 1.

Fig. 1 represents a "trefoil," or figure with three foils or leaves drawn from an equilateral triangle. A B and C are the centres for the foils or inside arcs, and the centre for the outside circles, which touch those inside as shown, is found by dividing the side of the triangle and joining the point of division with the opposite angle.

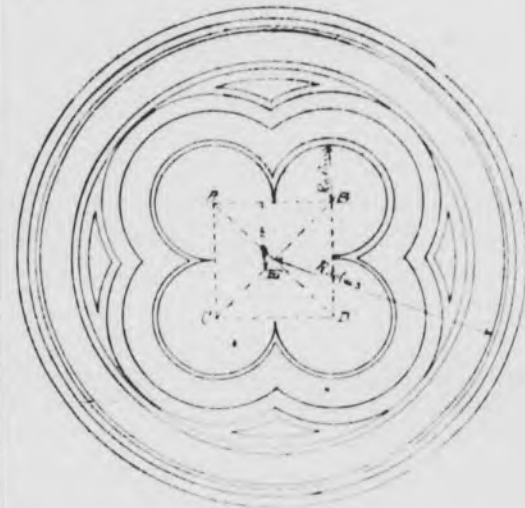


FIG. 2.

Fig. 2 is an illustration of a quatrefoil or four foil figure or window which is set out from a square in this manner: H B C D is the square, A B C and D being the centres for the foils, and E the centre for the outer circles. The square should be made about 4 inches on the side, and the inside circles or foils struck with a radius of a little less than 2 inches. Care should be taken both in this and the previous figure (1) to stop the foils at the sides of the square or interior principal origin of the quatrefoil.

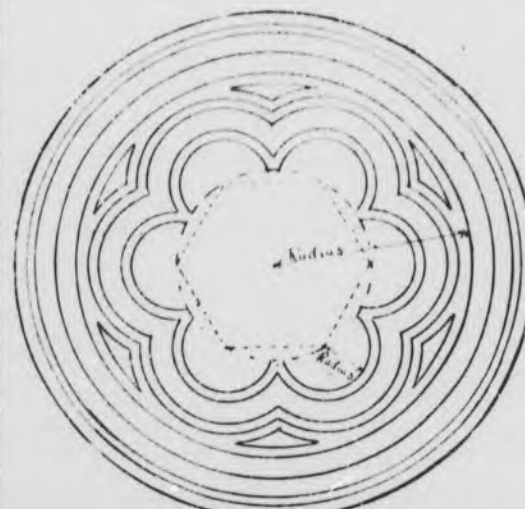


FIG. 3.

The third illustration, or Fig. 3, is a Gothic figure with six foils, and is struck out directly from a hexagon or six-sided figure, the vertices or points of the hexagon being the centres for the foil arcs.



## GENERAL OFFICERS

OF THE

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and  
Joiners of America.Office of the General Secretary,  
124 N. Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa.General President—Henry H. Trenor, 870 La-  
fayette ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
General Secretary—P. J. McGuire, Box 884,  
Philadelphia, Pa.  
General Treasurer—James Troy, 2442 Mon-  
trose st., Philadelphia, Pa.

## GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENTS.

First Vice-President—J. C. Larwill, 1124 First  
ave., Cleveland, O.  
Second Vice-President—Chas. Lane, P. O. Box,  
911, Butte, Montana.

## GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD.

(All correspondence for the G. E. B. must be  
mailed to the General Secretary.)Hugh McKay, 283 Lexington St., E. Boston,  
Mass.  
S. J. Kent, 2046 S. st., Lincoln, Neb.  
D. P. Rowland, 253, W. Court st., Cincinnati, O.  
W. T. Dukehart, 204 Walnut st., Nashville, Tenn.  
A. M. Swartz, 288 Sandusky st., Allegheny, Pa.

(Insertions under this head cost 10 cents a line.)

Hall of Shop Hands Union No. 549.  
1125 Washington st., Boston, Mass.

March 13, 1894

WHEREAS, The wise and just God has seen fit  
to remove by death from our companionship  
our dearly beloved Brother, Geo. A. Drew, and  
WHEREAS, We, the members of Shop Hands  
Union No. 549, being deeply conscious of the  
loss of a faithful member, one meriting respect  
and love of all who knew him, Therefore be it  
Resolved, That we tender our heartfelt  
sympathy and condolence to his bereaved widow  
and children, And be it further

Resolved, that these resolutions be spread  
upon the records of our Union and a copy be  
sent to the family of our late Brother, and also  
that a copy be sent to the Official Journal, THE  
CARPENTER, for publication.

J. W. Comstock, } Committee on Resolutions.  
H. L. Bruce. }

CINCINNATI, O., March 28, 1894.

L. U. No. 2, at its regular meeting held on  
March 20, 1894, passed the following resolutions  
and ordered the same published in our official  
organ:

WHEREAS, Almighty God in His infinite wisdom  
has removed from our midst, Brother JOSEPH  
ELLICK.

WHEREAS, Brother ELLICK was one of the  
earliest members of Carpenters' Unions in Cin-  
cinnati, O., and ever faithful to his obligations;  
therefore be it

Resolved, That in the death of Brother ELLICK  
L. U. No. 2 has lost one of its oldest and most  
conscientious workers in the cause for which we  
are organized; and be it further

Resolved, That L. U. No. 2 tender their heart-  
felt sympathy to the family of our deceased  
brother, believing that God is just and that  
Brother ELLICK will receive his reward, and be  
it further

Resolved, That this, our testimony to his  
worth be spread upon the minutes and pub-  
lished in our official journal, and an engrossed  
copy sent to the family of our deceased Brother.

DAVID FISHER, } Committee.  
R. R. FENNESSY, }  
M. A. CLEMENTS. }

## MONEYS EXPENDED.

1894.				
Feb. 21.	Belle Vernon, Pa.	\$ 100 00		
Mar. 9.	A. M. Swartz, two	10 00	\$ 216 00	
	visits			
Feb. 26.	Indianapolis D. C.	500 00		
Jan. 20.	New York D. C.	1,000 00	1,000 00	
Mar. 9.	Chicago D. C.	1,000 00	1,000 00	
	9. Telegraphing money	4 25	4 25	
Feb. 17.	Cincinnati, O., Mill			
	Men's strike.	1,200 00		
	26. Cincinnati, O., Mill			
	Men's strike	884 00		
Mar. 7.	Cincinnati, O., Mill			
	Men's strike	774 00		
	13. Cincinnati, O., Mill			
	Men's strike	858 00		
	19. Cincinnati, O., Mill			
	Men's strike	1,062 00		
	26. Cincinnati, O., Mill			
	Men's strike	936 00		
Apr. 3.	Cincinnati, O., Mill			
	Men's strike	936 00		
	10. Cincinnati, O., Mill			
	Men's strike	936 00	7,086 00	
	Telegraphing money			
	to Cincinnati	4 25		
	Telegraphing money			
	to Cincinnati	4 50	8 75	
	Total expenses		\$9,815 00	
	Balance on hand		18,044 00	
	Total		\$27,859 00	

## STATEMENT OF PROTECTIVE FUND TO APRIL 10

1894.

Cash on hand	\$27,859 00
Moneys expended in strikes and lock- outs, details above given	9,815 00
Balance on hand April 10, 1894	\$18,044 00

CONSTITUTION FOR BUILDING  
TRADES COUNCIL.

## ARTICLE I.

SECTION 1. This organization shall be known  
as the Amalgamated Council of the Building  
Trades.

SEC. 2. This council shall be composed of dele-  
gates duly chosen from all societies in the build-  
ing trades, who shall, before being admitted,  
produce credentials signed by the president and  
recording secretary of their society, and shall  
have the seal of their union attached.

SEC. 3. In case of a secret society, the seal of  
their lodge attached shall be a sufficient guaran-  
tee of their genuineness.

SEC. 4. The officers of this society shall consist  
of a chairman, vice-chairman and recording sec-  
retary, corresponding secretary, financial secre-  
tary, treasurer and sergeant-at-arms.

SEC. 5. The chairman and vice-chairman shall  
be elected at each meeting, and shall be nomi-  
nated from delegates of different societies, nor  
shall any chairman sit in judgment on any case  
affecting the union he belongs to.

SEC. 6. The recording secretary, corresponding  
secretary, financial secretary, treasurer and ser-  
geant-at-arms shall be elected quarterly; the re-  
cording secretary shall receive such salary as  
this council shall deem advisable.

## ARTICLE II.

SECTION 1. The executive functions of this  
council shall be vested in the officers and dele-  
gates while in session, and in such committees as  
this council may find necessary to conduct its  
business under this constitution.

SEC. 2. The objects of this council shall be to  
centralize the united efforts and experience of  
the various societies engaged in the erection and  
alteration of buildings, and that they may form  
one common council, and with common interest  
to prevent that which may be injurious, and  
properly perfect and carry into effect that which  
they may deem advantageous to themselves, and  
for the common good of all.

SEC. 3. All trade and labor societies represented  
in this council, when desirous of making a de-  
mand for either an advance of wages or an  
abridgement in the hours of labor, shall, through  
their delegates, report the same to this council,  
prior to the demand being made, when, if con-  
curred in by a two-thirds vote of all the societies  
present, at any stated meeting, the action shall be  
binding. This section shall not prevent any  
society from acting on its own responsibility.

## ARTICLE III.

SECTION 1. No trade shall be entitled to more  
than three votes on any question that directly  
affects the material interests of any trade society.

SEC. 2. All trades or societies represented shall  
be entitled to three delegates.

SEC. 3. Any society having three or more  
branches shall be entitled to one delegate for  
each branch.

## ARTICLE IV.

SECTION 1. Any trade society represented in  
this council that may desire material aid, shall  
state their case to this council, and, if approved  
by the delegates, shall bring the matter before  
their respective organizations for immediate  
action.

## ARTICLE V.

SECTION 1. It shall be the special duty of this  
council to use the united strength of all the  
societies represented therein, to compel all non-  
union men and "scabs" to conform to, and obey  
the laws of, the society that they should properly  
belong to.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of any trade or  
labor society to use every lawful means to in-  
duce all non-union men or scabs to become  
members of their respective unions and any  
trade society failing in their just efforts, shall  
bring the matter before this council through  
their delegates, with all the facts in the case,  
with the names of the men; if possible, where  
employed, and the name of the employer, the  
same to be presented in writing with the signa-  
ture of the president of the society affected,  
when this council shall take immediate action in  
the matter, and, if deemed advisable, this council  
may, by a two-thirds vote of the delegates then  
present, forming a quorum, order a withdrawal  
of any or all trades or societies who may be on  
any building where said non-union men or  
scabs may be employed. This order shall be  
carried into effect through the agency of the  
walking delegates of the various societies.

## ARTICLE VI.

SECTION 1. All societies represented in this  
council shall pay the sum of two dollars each per  
month.

## ARTICLE VII.

SECTION 1. On demand of a union represented,  
a general strike shall be ordered to reinstate a  
member or members who have struck and are  
refused employment on that job that was struck.

SEC. 2. Any walking delegate or delegates of  
any society ordering a strike without the con-  
sent of this council, the trade he represents shall  
be held responsible for the wages of the men on  
strike. This shall not prevent a delegate from  
ordering a strike of the members of the society  
he represents to adjust its own internal affairs  
without the assistance of this council.

SEC. 3. Members of a union seceding from a  
parent organization and forming a separate union  
shall be excluded from this council.

SEC. 4. All branches of a union shall demand  
the same wages and the same hours of labor.

## ARTICLE VIII.

SECTION 1. When the members of two unions  
represented in this council work at the same  
trade, it shall be unlawful for one to take the  
place of the other when on strike.

## ARTICLE IX.

SECTION 1. No society or branch of a society  
shall be allowed to strike more than one em-  
ployer at a time, unless there are two or more  
employers on the same job.

## ARTICLE X.

SECTION 1. Two-thirds of all the trades rep-  
resented in this council shall form a quorum.

SEC. 2. It shall take two weeks' notice of mo-  
tion and two-thirds majority to alter or amend  
any article of this constitution.

CARPENTERS' TRADE STRUGGLES  
THIS SPRING.

THE STRIKE IN NEW YORK SETTLED—  
STRIKES NOW GOING ON IN CHICAGO,  
INDIANAPOLIS, CINCINNATI.

SPRINGFIELD, O., carpenters are resist-  
ing a reduction of 2½ cents per hour.

BELLE VERNON, Pa., was on strike  
several weeks against a reduction in  
wages.

STATEN ISLAND, N. Y. District and  
Omaha, Neb., propose to enforce the  
eight-hour day May 2nd next.

TAMPA, Fla.—We propose to organize  
a co operative Building Association of  
members of Union 696 to take work at  
contract against the bosses who are cut-  
ting us.

WILMINGTON, Del.—We are in a fight  
with the Wilmington Steamboat Company  
for giving its Gordon Heights job to C. J.  
Swayne, a scab contractor. He pays only  
\$1.50 to \$2.00 per day. Union men will  
not work for him.

MONTREAL, Canada, on May 2, will  
insist on the nine-hour day, and on same  
date Belleville, Ill., and Richmond, Ind.,  
will enforce a new schedule of trade rules.  
There may likewise be trouble on that  
date in Muncie, Ind., and Zanesville, O.

ROCKLAND, Maine.—On Feb. 1, 1894,  
the nine-hour rule went into effect here.  
This was in accordance with agreement  
we effected after a ten days' strike last  
spring. Union 339 is doing splendid  
work and this is now a solid nine-hour  
city.

HILLSBORO, Tex.—Union 711, which is  
only a few months organized, has secured  
an agreement with all the builders to  
inaugurate the nine-hour day May 7  
next without any trouble. We will soon  
capture the entire fraternity of "chips"  
in this town.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—On April 2 our  
men struck for the renewal of the old  
agreement. The contractors proposed a  
reduction of 40 cents per day. Our men  
came out and are holding firm and  
staunch. More than half of our men  
have gained the demand.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo.—At a joint  
meeting with the bosses, Union 515 agreed  
to charge 40 cents per hour where mem-  
bers take jobs, so as to charge same price  
as the bosses. In return the contractors  
will hire none but Union men. Trade dull  
all over Colorado; the general desire is to  
cut wages.

COVINGTON, Ky.—Fourteen contractors  
of this city notified us this month that  
they propose to work independent of  
the Carpenters' Union and union rules.  
We propose to stand by our Union, come  
what may! Carpenters should not come  
to Covington while we have any prospect  
of trouble.

OTTUMWA, Iowa.—Contractors dream of  
downing the Union and are standing us  
off on our demand for a nine-hour day  
and a minimum rate. We have formed a  
Building Association among our members  
and will appoint one of our members as  
contractor for us to take work and fight  
the bosses.

THERE is prospect of trade troubles this  
coming month among carpenters in Padu-  
cah, Ky.; Burlington, Ia.; Davenport, Ia.;  
Buffalo, N. Y.; Norwalk, Conn.; Wabash,  
Ind.; Rochester, N. Y.; Northampton,

Mass.; Rochester, Pa.; Dublin, Ga.; Cort-  
land, N. Y.; and a number of other places.  
The fighting qualities of our brother chips  
have not been exterminated by the hard  
times.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The carpenters of  
this city last season consented to a volun-  
tary reduction of 20 cents per day to  
secure the eight-hour day. They got it  
without a strike. Now the contractors  
propose to return the nine-hour day and  
keep the wages. There is possibility of  
trouble. Men, stay away from Wash-  
ington.

LYNN, Mass.—Union 108 is pushing  
ahead and is the first Union to secure the  
eight-hour day in New England. We  
sent out a committee to visit the contrac-  
tors and almost every one agreed to  
establish the eight-hour day for carpen-  
ters on Nov. 1, 1894, without further  
trouble and to give the preference to  
Union men. We now have an active  
committee of 25 of the best workmen  
members of Union 108 to visit every non-  
union man and bring him in.

CINCINNATI, O.—The mill men have  
been on strike since February 5, 1894, in  
a number of the mills under jurisdiction  
of the Employers' Association. One hun-  
dred and fifty-one journeymen and ten  
apprentices are out over ten weeks;  
\$7,086 strike benefits have been paid the  
men from our General Office. A little  
over one half of the union mill men have  
remained at work in union shops at union  
terms. The movement of the mill-owners  
was to restore the ten-hour day and  
reduce wages. All the indications point  
to a speedy settlement, as the men are  
very staunch and firm. There is also a  
prospect of trouble with the outside  
bosses. They propose to follow the ex-  
ample of the mill bosses.

CHICAGO.—With the financial assistance  
of the General Office we have been very  
successful this spring in getting our union  
scale of wages and union rules restored  
on numbers of jobs. The builders had  
been cutting wages for some time back.  
On the Stock Exchange building and a  
number of other jobs after strikes of  
several days we came out victors. This  
has irritated a number of the most un-  
principled contractors to combine and  
arrange for a general lockout of all the  
building trades. This may happen any  
hour or any day. We are fully prepared  
for it and our men are welded together as  
never before. Some jobs even now are on  
strike. We propose to proceed in court  
against the employers for "conspiracy"  
in locking out our men.

NEW YORK.—For nearly two weeks  
recently our members of the U. B. in  
this city were in trouble on a number of  
large jobs owing to a difficulty with the  
Board of Walking Delegates. Finally  
the dispute was adjusted by having a  
conference between the Board and Bros.  
McKay and Kent of the G. E. B. and  
General Secretary McGuire. At one time  
over 200 of our members were thrown  
idle. Our Walking Delegates are rein-  
stated in the Board and are recognized on  
the jobs. We can not forbear saying that  
in this trouble the members of the Amal-  
gamated Carpenters took our men's jobs  
wherever they could get the chance. So  
did the United Order and Progressive  
Carpenters. The G. E. B. stood by us  
manfully in this struggle. Hereafter our  
members should make it a point to work  
in Brotherhood carpenters everywhere  
they can. Foremen in particular should  
do so. When the other societies of car-  
penters try to make us a scapegoat we  
should look out for Brotherhood men  
first, last and all the time.



## THE BROTHERHOOD OF MAN.

If any man must fall for me to rise,  
Then seek I not to climb. Another's pain  
I choose not for my good. A golden chain,  
A robe of honor, is too poor a prize  
To tempt my hasty hand to do a wrong  
Unto a fellow-man. This life hath woe  
Sufficient, wrought by man's satanic foe;  
And who that hath a heart would dare prolong  
Or add a sorrow to a stricken soul  
That seeks some healing balm to make it whole?

My bosom owns the brotherhood of man;  
From God and truth a renegade is he  
Who scorns a poor man in his poverty,  
Or on his fellow lays his supercilious ban,  
THOMAS MCKELLAR

## EACH MAN OWES IT TO HIMSELF.

The greatest duty each workingman owes to himself and those depending upon him is to unite with the Union representing his trade. The benefit to be derived by this act cannot be counted in dollars and cents alone, for to this we must add the many educational and social distinctions to be gained. It will give him a better insight to the cares of his fellow-workmen and will tend to broaden his mind and make him more generous in his judgment of the opinions of others. The Union will prove to him, if conducted by intelligent and conservative officials, the great desideratum for the amelioration of abuses and injustices now heaped upon his unprotected head. Let him stand alone in a dispute with his employer concerning some unjust demand made upon him and his arguments are unheeded, but with the Union back of him, he will find his appeals listened to, and himself courteously and fairly treated. The Union is like the bundle of sticks; tied together they can resist all efforts to break them, but taken separately they are as reeds in the hands of the weakest child. Get into the fold. It will do you good.—*The Unionist.*

## THE FEW CONTRASTED WITH THE MANY.

The rich are becoming richer and the poor poorer. The few revel in wealth beyond the dreams of ambition, and the many "toil and moil" for a bare subsistence. Monopoly rules, and the masses suffer from corporate greed. The small storekeeper has been swallowed up by so called syndicates, and the army of wage earners is becoming larger every day. Progress is the latest parrot cry of the age, and in its name labor is made to suffer.

We are belabored with platitudes about "progress" and the interest of commerce. Fine terms surely. Did they not steal the bread from the children of toil and add thousands to the immense army of the unemployed who walk our streets in the painful apathy of enforced idleness, while the dear ones at home, are in need of the necessities of life?

Progress is a gigantic and hollow sham, which has raised cheating and swindling and lying to the dignity of arts. The laborer who helps to elect a man to office, and that man uses his position to hurt la or is cheated by the polished hypocrite who wields his power to injure those who gave it to him.—*Ec.*

The Government is spending millions each year on war vessels. Not a word of complaint is made that it is paternalism for Government to spend countless millions for these and other agencies of human destruction. But just say one word about spending a few millions to build a railroad for the benefit of the people, and listen at the prolonged howl of paternalism that goes up from all sides.—*Populist Tribune*

## WHY NOT CONTROL MACHINERY?



If the members of Unions were wise enough they would be rich enough to control the machinery. Civilization

means the control of all natural forces in the interest of the people. If the masses of the people do not know enough to control their forces for the common good, the few will control them for the good of the few. The first thing for a Union to control is the amount of time that should be sold as a day's work. Things are sold by standards, and such standards should not be changed but for very strong reasons. But under the present industrial system, in which the standard of wages varies every ten or twenty miles from trade centres, and changes so quickly and so absolutely, the wage-workers of all kinds must control the output of hours of work or go to the wall. The number of the unemployed and their irregularly employed must be greatly reduced. Let not the robbery of the poor by the poor continue. Let not the union man increase the ranks of the non-union forces by withholding from them their share of the hours of work. The unemployed are on strike against you. They knock down your wages. Knock off one-fifth of your working time and the whole army of the unemployed are captured as willing prisoners, to be allies in fact, as soon as they are allies in interest. Stick to your Union! Fill your treasury with money, your hearts with love and your heads with knowledge; join hands to lift up all union men, and win the non-union men to your ranks by making their interests yours.—*George E. McNeill.*

## ARE ALL MEN SOCIALISTS?

The question is often asked: "What is socialism or nationalism? Is it not anarchy?" To have a real live socialist in town and not have the town full of bombs seems to some people paradoxical. Those who have encyclopedias should look it up and see. The people are practicing socialism every day, and the man who would dare to speak ill of its institutions would find a cool reception. The public school system is socialism. All have to contribute to its support according to their ability or the property they have, yet all use it with equal freedom. The poor children, whose parents have no property and pay no tax, receive the same benefit as the rich man's children. The post office is socialism. The poor man who sends but one letter a year pays no more than the business firms that send thousands of letters daily, nor is his letter crowded out to make room for his rich neighbor's. The courts are run on a socialist basis, except where the rich own them. The streets are a sample of socialism, being free to all on equal conditions. The fire department, the police department, the court house and other public buildings are instances of socialism applied. The man who would advocate selling the postal plant to a syndicate, or closing of the public schools, or farming out the courts or fire departments, is not a socialist. Those who favor keeping them as they are and improving them are socialists, no matter how much they may deny it. All men are socialists, though they may not know it.

## MILLIONAIRES DESIGNATED AS MURDERERS.

In a discourse on the text, "No murderer shall enter the kingdom of heaven," Father Thomas J. Ducey, pastor of St. Leo's Catholic Church, in New York, said:

"There is no place in heaven for those millionaires who have no compassion for their fellow-men in starvation. The vanity of women and the thirst of men for wealth have created conditions of the present age, and a revolution is imminent. Justice cannot be much longer delayed. The human race is dying out to-day on account of the vanity of women and the pride of men. They fear to see their families grow too large lest they might thereby lose some of their power and prestige, and the greatest of social sins is daily growing to be more common. What can be murder more foul than this? and I declare to you that no murderer shall enter into the kingdom of heaven.

"Not only is this great sin being daily committed, but poor, struggling women are constantly ground into a state of poverty by unscrupulous and designing millionaires that they may be forced into the great army of dissolute women.

"We cannot serve God, no matter to what religious denomination we belong, if we do not have justice, and there can be no justice where grasping, grinding capital takes advantage of distress and poverty to make the labor of millions contribute still more to the piling up of wealth in the hands of a few. It is murder! The wealthy man who disregards the distress of his brother commits more than the individual murderer. He commits a crime against society. Such a man may be a true husband and a faithful father, but he cannot hope to enter into heaven.

"Many a millionaire in our city employs men at \$7 per week and expects them to support a family on the pittance. Yet that millionaire expects to enter heaven. It is a living lie! It is the murder of our brethren, and no murderer shall enter the kingdom of heaven."

## LITTLE HONOR OR FOOD.

A civil case was tried recently before a British magistrate which caused indignant comments to appear in the London radical papers about Queen Victoria. A man employed as carter on her Windsor private estate was defendant in a civil action involving money and pleaded poverty the cause of his inability to liquidate the debt. Addressing the magistrate, he said "the Queen paid no better than other people, and her servants had to work harder." His wages were ten shillings per week and lodging, which did not leave him much to spare after feeding himself. "Ah!" said the magistrate trying the case, "you should think of the honor." The defendant sturdily replied, to the amazement of the court, that there was not much honor to be got out of ten shillings per week. The defendant might have added, without exaggerating his circumstances, that there was not much luxurious food to be got out of ten shillings a week, either.

## WHAT WEBSTER SAID.

Daniel Webster in his day was a man whose words were thought to be the embodiment of wisdom, and he said: "In a country like ours, above all others, this truth holds good: 'If the people can obtain a fair compensation for their labor they will have good houses; good clothing, good food and the means of educating their families. Labor will be cheerful and the people happy. The great interest of this country is labor.'"

## WHAT CONSTITUTES A GOOD UNION MAN.

The simple action of a man belonging to a labor organization does not make him a good union man. Paying dues is not all that is required. A member who does not look further than paying his monthly dues is certainly not a good union man. By paying his dues, but not attending the meeting of his Union, he is only showing to the public that he is on the roll of membership, but not in reality a member—only a figure head, in other words, a drone. Every member should attend the meeting, but, sorry to say it, many stay away, and as soon as the meetings are over you can see them congregated on some street corner discussing what should have been talked over in their meetings, and not be peddled out to the public; for when the public gets hold of anything like that it is used against your Union, and the next thing you know you will see the plutocratic paper take hold of it, and the officers of your Union who have been faithful must face the whole thing. Very often it will not stop there; it will be taken to their superior bodies and fault found there; then the one that started the uproar will say to his fellow-members, "Did I raise a terrible fuss? but now I have made up my mind to attend meetings and say what I have to say in the meetings, and try and stop outside talk whenever I hear it." Brothers, please remember that when you talk ill about your fellow-members or officers, you are only retarding the progress of your union, and now ask them to take you back again and give you a welcome hand. Now, whoever this suits, please think over it and see how you have shown your unionism. There are Unions in this city that can tell of such happenings, and where are they to-day? Their charters have been revoked, and the good union members forfeited their membership. Now, brothers, let each one of us get to work and build up all Unions, not looking solely to our own organizations, but working together. Bury the little hatchet that has been cutting us in two for some time, and then we will prosper, and not until then.—*Selected.*

## A BEAUTIFUL CREED.

The death of George W. Childs calls to mind a beautiful quotation which he was very fond of, and which contains much of what made him beloved of all men:

Do not keep the alabaster boxes of your love and tenderness sealed up until your friends are dead. Fill their lives with sweetness. Speak approving, cheering words while their ears can hear them, and while their hearts can be thrilled and made happier by them; the kind things you mean to say when they are gone, say before they go. The flowers you mean to send for their coffins, send to brighten and sweeten their homes before they leave them. If my friends have alabaster boxes laid away, full of fragrant perfumes of sympathy and affection, which they intend to break over my dead body, I would rather they would bring them out in my weary and troubled hours, and open them, that I may be refreshed and cheered by them while I need them. I would rather have a plain coffin without a flower, a funeral without an eulogy, than a life without the sweetness of love and sympathy. Let us learn to anoint our friends beforehand for their burial. Post-mortem kindness does not cheer the burdened spirit. Flowers on the coffin cast no fragrance backward over the weary way.



## PRACTICAL CARPENTRY.

BY D. L. STODDARD,  
(Of Union 299, Indianapolis, Ind.)

## APPRENTICE.

With the advantages of publications we can almost learn in minutes what used to take months, and yet in many instances the apprentice of to day has a harder time to advance than in years gone by.

The day was when the apprentice looked to his employer as an instructor, and the employer took an interest and pride in doing all he could to advance his student.

on length. If you wish to bevel top of hip, take length and rise. Cut on rise.

## OBSERVE ALL THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

Now remember the same method applies to all pitches. Run the same; simply change the rise to whatever rise the roof is to the foot. This applies to cornice as well as rafters.

Do not be satisfied with this knowledge, but study the use of the square and go further, as there is no limit to what can be accomplished with it.

## PRACTICAL USE OF SQUARE AND RULE.

Study and fully understand the eight illustrations in this one little cut, and you will find, by thought and applications, as

run being 11, 11, and the rise 7, 3; place the rule on them, and we have 14 ft., Illustration 5.

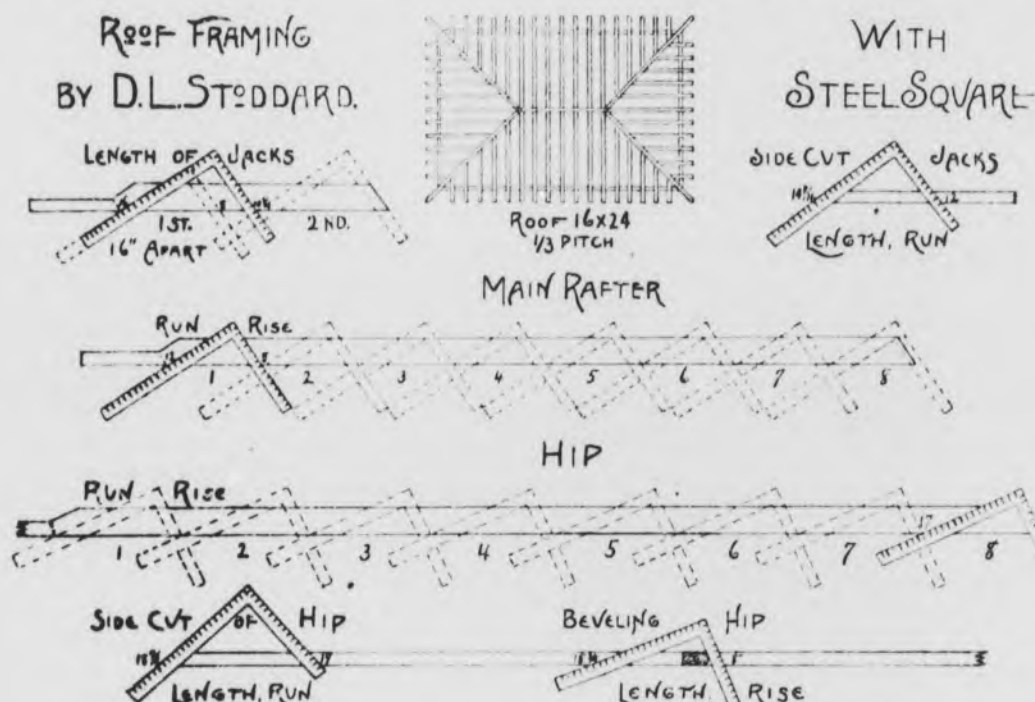
If you are buying lumber for \$13 a M, and you wish to know what 700 ft. cost, place the square on 10 and 13, bring it down to 7 on the tongue, and we will find we have 9  $\frac{1}{2}$  on blade or \$9.10 answer as Illustration 6.

If you wish to strike a circle and have nothing but a rule apply as Illustration 7.

One noon a large crowd of workmen was asked by the Foreman (Joe Strong, of Colorado Springs) how to cut a  $\frac{1}{2}$  pitch rafter so it would lay on  $\frac{1}{2}$  pitch roof. It seemed to me to lay off  $\frac{1}{2}$  pitch and then from that  $\frac{1}{2}$  pitch line lay off  $\frac{1}{2}$  would cut

is better. The vanishing points are found by running parallel with building, starting from station point and going until you strike picture plane, and then square down to horizontal line. With a determination you can study out this little cut so as to be able to put up a nice and costly perspective.

Now the question may arise: After I learn to do ordinary carpenter work, and can handle all kind of framing, make drawing complete. In fact, can make the plan, perspective, specifications, build the house from the sills to the finish, can I find employment? It seems ridiculous such a question should be asked, and yet there are grounds for some.



But you would hardly hear an employer speak of an apprentice as a student now. Therefore he must look some where else for instruction.

To advance rapidly he should be a faithful student and observing—notice how every new piece of work is done, and get some good work on the subject. (I owe much of my knowledge to "Hodgson's.")

One of the first things to learn is to keep a jack knife in good condition—next, chisel, plane, etc. Last, but not by any means least, the proper care of the saw should be taken into serious consideration.

With a determination it will not take long to be able to do a day's work sheeting, shingling, flooring, siding, and even framing, where some one lays it off, and with a few minutes' serious study on the subject you can learn how to do all ordinary framing.

## ROOF FRAMING.

In the cut I have illustrated a  $\frac{1}{2}$  pitch hip roof, 16x24 feet, rafters 16 inches apart.

## MAIN RAFTER.

One-third pitch rises 8 inches to the foot, and as 8 feet is half the width of the building, the run must be 8 feet. Therefore put the square on 12 and 8 eight times, and we have the length and cuts (as illustrated). Notice how it is squared up at heel, and inches allowed for ridge.

## HIP RAFTER.

As the diagonal of a foot is 17 inches, take 17 inches on blade in place of 12, and we have hip rafter (as illustrated).

Now these methods are not new or original, as they have probably been used for ages, yet it is surprising how few carpenters know them.

## JACK RAFTER.

My method for Jacks is an original idea to me, yet it may have been used before I was born. I submitted it to the *Carpentry and Building* in 1890.

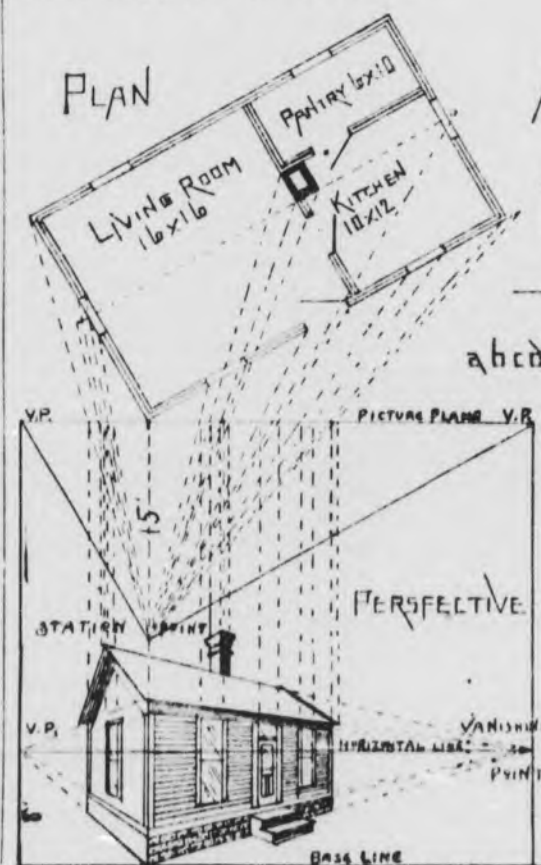
I simply lay the square on the same as for common rafter. If you wish them 16 inches apart, move the square up to 16 inches; if 18 apart, move up to 18, etc. The side cut is the length and run. Cut

the occasion requires, you have learned a great deal, as you will readily learn more.

If you have a board 7 inches wide and wish to divide it into four equal parts, turn the rule until it strikes 8 inches, and mark at each 2 inches, as Illustration 1.

I use that almost daily not only in ripping up boards but in drawing, etc.

If you happen to wish to square a board and do not have a square, take a rule and apply as Illustration 2.



## IN LAYING OFF RAFTERS.

Some may not like to place the square on once for every foot of run, as I illustrated in another cut. Also, if it is to go to a given height may not wish to stop to figure the exact rise to the foot, figuring out the fraction, etc. Take a roof to be 7 ft. 3 in. high and run 8 ft. 5 in. Put your rule on 7  $\frac{1}{2}$  and 8  $\frac{1}{2}$ , and you will have 11  $\frac{1}{2}$  or 11 ft. 2 in. length of rafter, as Illustration 3.

If you wish to hip the same roof as it is 8 ft. 5 in. to the deck, the run of hip must be the diagonal of 8 ft. 5 in. which is 11 ft. 11 in., as Illustration 4. The

it. I tried it and we were all surprised to find it O. K. Illustration 8.

## ARCHITECTURE.

The carpenter often thinks the architect a wonderful being. When in reality the architect only suggests an idea, and makes a sketch, while the carpenter makes the *Mansion*. Yet it, of course, requires a good deal of knowledge to be a good architect. A person can make a life work of it and yet learn all the time.

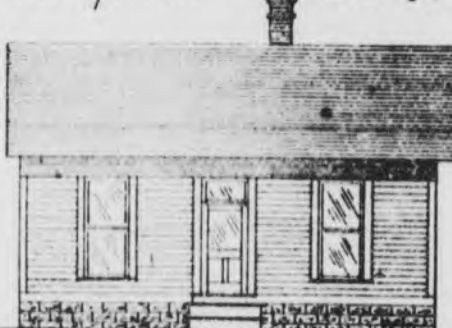
## ARCHITECTURE

A B C D E F G H I J K  
L M N O P Q R S T U  
V W X Y Z

a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r s t u v w x y z

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0

## ELEVATION



Yet many carpenters lose time enough, if properly applied, to become good architects. Most carpenters do more or less plan drawing, but few make elevations, few plans are lettered well. I therefore illustrate an alphabet that can very easily be made well. Observe the plan and elevation in cut. Then study out the perspective, notice how it is taken down from plan, and vanishes to vanishing point, etc.

Horizontal line is a line level with the eye. Therefore the eye in picture was 8 ft. high. Standing, or station point in cut was 15 ft. from building; 50 or more

"There is room at the top," and the higher you get, the more work and more pay you will get, if you earn your "Bread by the sweat of your brow."

But there is not room in this free country for such an army of unemployed as there was this winter. And that is a line that should take much of our attention.

In fact the conditions are such that we are compelled to spend much of our time thinking how we can continue to exist. It is a shame to a nation that a man is compelled to drop all thought of advancement for himself and humanity, and take up the terrible thought how are we to procure bread. And yet the country is so full of wheat it is almost worthless. When times are comparatively good let us keep this in mind and avoid, if possible, another panic such as 1873 and 1893.

I am confident that nearly every one that reads this article carefully can grasp at least one new idea. If they consider it a valuable one, and it advances any one in any way, I shall be well paid for my time producing it.

## LABOR PAPERS DESERVE SUPPORT.

Every member of organized labor should contribute something to the support of a labor paper in his special locality. While men are combining, and justly, too, for living wages for themselves, they should remember that the publishers of papers devoted to the advancement of efforts which they themselves are urging, must need also living wages to carry their side of the burden. A labor paper man cannot live on starving wages no more than can the oppressed mechanic or citizen of any class, and while the latter are seeking the aid of all others in combining for an establishment or sustenance of fair pay for fair work, they should extend a fair share of help to the local labor paper that it may be enabled to live and prove a stronger factor in obtaining the fruit of their desires.—Ex.



## WHY HE GOT IN.

At the gate stood Peter, resting. He'd had a very busy day,  
For a mighty batch of sinners he'd been forced to turn away.  
Of all the throng that entrance claimed, but very few got in.  
For Peter had a record of their wickedness and sin.

There were plumbers by the dozen and ice-men by the score;  
Policemen, dudes and bankers, that kept coming more and more;  
A gang of politicians, who'd enjoyed stolen sweets;  
An enormous crowd of others waiting to walk the Golden Streets.

But few had gained admission. Alike had high and low  
Been given rapid transit to regions down below.  
The eventide was falling on that heavenly abode.  
When a single dusty traveller came tramping the road.

He reached the gate, and trembling stood, with weariness and fear,  
As Peter sternly queried "What business have you here?"  
And thus the pilgrim answered, as outside he took a seat,  
"I died of sheer starvation, publishing a labor sheet."

"Enough! Enough! Poor toiler, you are welcome," Peter cried  
As he yanked the gate wide open and hustled him inside.

It gives us boundless pleasure these facts to here record,  
As it proves it sometimes happens virtue gains its just reward.  
—Bumtown Bard in the Baltimore Critic

## BUY UNION MADE GOODS

It is an old, well-established principle of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters for members to buy UNION LABEL GOODS in preference to other articles. And why not? If we ask fair wages for our labor, why should we buy goods made at unfair wages by others.

The Union Label in every industry is a guarantee of fair wages, decent working conditions and union labor employed.

We here give a facsimile of the Union Labels so our members may know Union Label goods and make it a point to ask for them.

## AMERICAN FEDERATION LABEL.



This Label is used on all goods made by Union men connected with Unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, where such unions have no distinctive trade label of their own. This label is printed on white paper.

## UNION BREAD.



This is the label of the Journeymen Bakers and Confectioners, under their International Union. It is printed on white paper in black ink and is pasted on each loaf of bread. It means death to long hours and low wages in bakers' slave pens underground.

## UNION BOOTS AND SHOES.



This is the joint Label of the Boot and Shoe Workers' International Union and of the Lasters' Protective Union and all other union men in the Boot and Shoe trade. It is printed in blue ink and pasted on every boot and shoe made by Union men. It guarantees the boots and shoes are not convict or prison made.

## UNION PRINTERS' LABEL.



This Label is issued under authority of the International Typographical Union and of the German Typographers. The label is used on all newspaper and book work. It always bears the name and location of where the printing work is done.

## RETAIL CLERKS' LABEL.



This is a fac-simile of the badge worn by all members of the Retail Clerks' National Protective Association of the United States. See that all salesmen and clerks wear this badge and you may be sure they are union men.

## Open Your Doors for Public Discussion.

(Continued from page 4.)

its ministers, to make themselves felt in this world-wide work of industrial reform by becoming acquainted with its underlying principles; by offering a channel through which their intelligent sympathy can be expressed, and lastly by presenting them with the occasion to inculcate the great moral principles of Christianity as absolutely essential to the permanent and satisfactory solution of the labor problem.

Finally, in this work of public agitation and education scarcely too much credit can be given to Local Union No. 515, of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America—a Union which was founded so recently as March, 1889.

It was owing to its generous action in the spring of 1890—an action subsequently imitated by the Trades Assembly of this city—in opening its doors to speakers other than those who were members of the Union, that proved to be the first step which has resulted in the series of conferences first described.

The first speaker invited was a clergyman of the Protestant Episcopal Church, who was at the same time a Knight of Labor. On subsequent occasions he has been followed by three other clergymen, a lawyer, and a prominent capitalist and a sometime large employer of labor—all of whom, with one exception, were either permanent or temporary residents of Colorado Springs.

By this action a spirit of mutual confidence and respect has been fostered—a spirit essential to the success of any movement tending to the drawing together in closer relations the wage-earning and non-wage-earning classes of the community for either the public or private discussion of those great questions in which both are or should be equally interested.

I therefore urge upon the various Local Unions of the Brotherhood throughout the country the wisdom of adopting the same broad-spirited policy displayed by Local Union No. 515, by inviting to address them, from time to time—those non wage-earners in their respective communities who express a sincere sympathy with and intelligent conception of the needs and demands of the working classes for their mutual edification and benefit.

Furthermore, I should like to see adopted in all of the labor centres of the land the public conference plan as outlined above, believing, as I do, that a public discussion of the problems which confront us in their various aspects is positively necessary to their intelligent and peaceful solution. For if there be one lesson the present industrial crisis teaches the various labor organizations, and especially the trade unions, when not a single union, however well organized it may be, can procure for its members a single day's work in many trades and localities where there is no work to be had on any conditions, it is the lesson that there is a far more important question than merely how to best shorten the hours of labor, to obtain an increase in wages, or to insure against loss, and that is the question how to secure to all men the universal recognition of the fundamental right of every man to the opportunity to work.

A fact which proves the imperative necessity for the trade-unions everywhere to broaden the scope of their usual subjects of discussion, which is far too narrow it seems to me, if they are to be something else than close corporations, which many of them virtually are, and if they are to exert the power they possess when combined to mould public opinion, and to secure the enactment of such legislation as shall promote the welfare not only of their own members but of society at large, whose interests in common with their own are vitally concerned.

WM. L. BULL,  
Presbyter, Protestant Episcopal Church,  
Colorado Springs, Colo.

## (FOR OUR FRENCH MEMBERS.)

"L'UNION FAIT LA FORCE."

Il n'existe pas sur cette planète, aucun être raisonnable, à quelque classe qu'il appartienne, à quelque degré de civilisation qu'il soit arrivé; sans qu'il admette la vérité de ce principe affirmé par des siècles d'expérience.

Où a vu pendant plusieurs siècles, la noblesse, composée de gens honnêtes et d'autres méritant les galères, régner en despote sur la classe ouvrière, faisant des pauvres leurs esclaves et vivre royalement, sans tenir compte des sueurs versées par ceux qu'il appelaient dédaigneusement leurs serfs; quoiqu'ils fussent leurs égaux par le droit naturel.

Je ne raconterai pas ici l'histoire des révolutions ancienne et modernes, quand le peuple ou les serfs, (comme la noblesse d'alors désignait les producteurs) se voyant privé de tous leurs droits les plus sacrés, comprirent qu'il fallait s'unir ensemble pour obtenir une liberté à laquelle ils avaient droit et secoué le joug despotique que les tenait dans l'ignorance et la servitude.

C'est alors que nous avons vu ces gens, qu'on en croyait pas être capable de lever la tête, contre ceux qui les faisaient ramper dans la boue, se lever en masse et écrire en caractères de sang dans les pages de l'histoire, "L'Union fait la force." Les libertés dont nous jouissons, à présent, en sont la preuve indéniable.

Faut-il s'arrêter à contempler le passé, oublier le présent et ne pas penser à l'avenir? Je dis non.

Il est vrai que nous si nous avons pas à lutter contre les nobles ou ceux qui en portent le nom, mais nous avons un autre ennemi aussi dangereux à combattre, mais plus facile à vaincre, considérant les circonstances actuelles et les moyens à notre disposition si nous sommes unis. . . . C'est là notre point faible, nous canadiens, le courage ne nous manque pas, mais la jalousie nous paralyse.

Aussitôt que nous sommes complètement organisés, qui nous avons qu'à faire un dernier effort pour atteindre le but, un ou quelques uns de nous oublient le serment solennel d'allégeance à l'Union, qu'ils ont prêté salement et ne craignent pas de renier les principes qu'ils ont précieusement avec tant d'ardeur; cela pourquoi? Pour de simples raisons personnelles. Heureusement, je constate que le nombre de ces gens là diminue rapidement, ils sont clair—surtout ici, dans Holyoke, mais si peu nombreux qu'ils soient, ils sont toujours trop pour leur propre avantage personnel.

Si j'ai fait allusion aux luttes sanglantes des temps passés, remarquez que ce n'est pas mon intention de dire qu'il faut se servir du même remède. "Omnia tempus habet." Chaque chose a son temps.

Nous passéons une arme, plus puissante que la dynamite, et qui ne tue personne. C'est le vote de l'ouvrier. Comment devons nous voter?

Avant de répondre à cette question, nous allons voir où est l'ennemi.

Est-ce celui qui fait tout ce qu'il peut pour nous organiser afin d'être unis et obtenir du capitaliste des gages suffisantes pour élever décemment nos enfants?

Est-ce celui qui ne craint pas de dépenser son temps et son argent pour aider la cause du parti socialiste des travailleurs?

Non confrères, il faut jeter les yeux ailleurs; l'ennemi c'est celui qui dit qu'un dollar par jour est autant qu'un journalier devrait avoir pour élever sa famille.

C'est l'harpagon qui, profitant de la crise financière qu'il a fait son possible pour crier en retenant tout l'argent sur lequel il pouvait mettre la main en le volant à l'artisan, et le lui prête à 15, 20, 25 et même plus par cent.

Il me fait plaisir de pouvoir dire que nos "Trade-Unions" de Holyoke ont fait de grands progrès depuis l'an dernier. Il est à présager que les prises seront satisfaisantes et qu'il y aura beaucoup d'ouvrage Holyoke va continuer à porter le nom de "Banner City of Trade Unions of New England." Gare aux scabs.

Je vais vous aiter quelques phrases courtes ma's contenant de grandes vérités par George E. McNeill.

Le mouvement du parti socialiste est la marche ascendante des masses de la pauvreté à la richesse.

Les millionnaires seront nécessaires aussi longtemps qu'il y aura des millions de fous.

Vous ne pouvez avancer en demeurant stationnaire; en marchant à reculons vous n'atteindrez jamais le but qu'il y a devant vous.

Si vous étés demandé pour choisir entre une journée de 8 heures ou un plus gros salaire; choisissez la journée de 8 heures et vous aurez avant longtemps le gros salaire par dessus le marché.

C'est celui qui n'a jamais gagné un centime et ses propres mains et ayant hérité quelques milliers de piastres d'un parent qui peut les avoir gagnés honnêtement ou malhonnêtement, continue à augmenter ce capital, dix fois plus que suffisant pour vivre honnêtement en privant ses employés d'un salaire légitime et leur donnant des gages à peine suffisants pour les plus pressants besoins.

C'est celui qui avec un gros salaire payé par le peuple pour s'asseoir sur les sièges de notre Maison Blanche à Washington, D. C.; soit comme sénateur, membre du congrès ou simple député fait grasse chère et vit dans l'opulence en attendant que les capitalistes lui dictent comment réviser un tarif, qui tient la chaise ouvrière dans la misère, afin de la rendre plus misérable pour favoriser le capitaliste.

Ce sont les gens qu'il nous faut combattre à l'urne électorale. Ils existent dans les deux partis démocrates et républicains qui luttent pour se partager les dépouilles.

Que devons-nous faire? La réponse est simple: Nous avons d'abord le droit de notre côté, ensuite la force numérique; il s'agit simplement de rester unis, comme nos ancêtres l'ont été, lorsqu'il s'est agi de briser les chaînes qui tenaient dans l'esclavage et l'ignorance forcés le meilleur sang patriotique qui coule dans les veines des fils d'une nation dont ils sont fiers de porter le nom; et voter tous ensemble comme un seul homme pour les candidats choisis parmi nous, appartenant à l'Union et ayant fait leurs preuves comme étant dévoués à notre cause sacrée.

Nous trouverons ces hommes dans les rangs du parti Socialiste "Social Labor Party," que je vous souhaite de tout mon cœur.

C. M.

## EIGHT-HOUR CITIES.

Below is a list of the cities and towns where carpenters make it a rule to work only eight hours a day:

Alameda, Cal.	Murphysboro, Ill.
Ashland, Wis.	New York, N. Y.
Austin, Ill.	Oakland, Cal.
Berkeley, Cal.	Oak Park, Ill.
Bessemer, Cal.	Pasadena, Cal.
Brighton Park, Ill.	Pueblo, Colo.
Brooklyn, N. Y.	Rogers Park, Ill.
Carondelet, Mo.	St. Louis, Mo.
Chicago, Ill.	Sacramento, Cal.
Chicago Heights, Ill.	Santa Barbara, Cal.
Denver, Col.	San Francisco, Cal.
East St. Louis, Ill.	San Jose, Cal.
Englewood, Ill.	San Rafael, Cal.
Evanston, Ill.	Sheboygan, Wis.
Fremont, Cal.	South Chicago, Ill.
Grand Crossing, Ill.	South Denver, Col.
Highland Park, Ill.	South Evanston, Ill.
Hyde Park, Ill.	Stockton, Cal.
Indianapolis, Ind.	Town of Lake, Ill.
Kensington, Ill.	Verona, Pa.
Los Angeles, Cal.	Venice, Ill.
Manor Station, Pa.	Washington, D. C.
Maywood, Ill.	Whitcomb, Wash.
Milwaukee, Wis.	West Troy, N. Y.
Mt. Vernon, Ind.	

Total, 49 cities.





## ALABAMA

89. MOBILE—C. G. Hutchison, S. E. Cor. Spring Hill ave. and Gilbert st.  
92. " W. G. Lewis, 751 St. Louis st.  
504. MONTGOMERY—J. M. Owens.  
906. SELMA—H. F. Gettler, 919 Maxey st.

## ARKANSAS

469. HOT SPRINGS—Alfred Moore, gen. delivery.  
292. LITTLE ROCK—A. J. Snodgrass, 615 W. 14th st.  
541. " O. L. Lucas, Box 291.  
452. PINE BLUFF—H. T. Krider, 321 Olive st.

## CALIFORNIA

47. ALAMEDA—E. R. Jackson.  
217. EUREKA—M. F. Wolford, 1135 8th st.  
332. LOS ANGELES—S. Gray, 323 Buena Vista st.  
645. PASADENA—S. A. Rene.  
235. RIVERSIDE—F. Phoenix, Box 623.  
841. SACRAMENTO—E. S. Mason, 1017 J st.  
86. SAN BERNARDINO—H. Wegner, Box 797  
SAN FRANCISCO—Secretary of District Council, L. P. Smith, 23 9th st.  
22. N. L. Wandell, 23 Ninth st. Sta. B.  
304. (Ger.) Moritz Trepte, 103 Falcon ave.  
463. Guy Lathrop, 968 Mission st.  
316. SAN JOSE—G. O. Drew, 64 George st.  
85. SAN RAFAEL—R. Scott, Box 673.  
226. SANTA BARBARA—E. A. Smith, 1429 Costello.  
133. SANTA CRUZ—Geo. M. Thompson, 147 Chestnut ave.  
337. STOCKTON—F. Reeve, 210 Sonora st.

## CANADA

791. BRANDON, MAN.—A. Campbell.  
83. HALIFAX, N. S.—A. Northup, 169 Morris st.  
18. HAMILTON—W. J. Frid, 28 Nelson st.  
321. HULL—(Fr.) S. Chaitillon, Kings road.  
194. LONDON—E. J. Aust, 706 Dundas st.  
MONTREAL—Secretary of District Council, L. N. Thivierge, 268 Drolet st.  
134. (Fr.) S. Leveille, 240 Logan st., 3d Flat.  
311. (Fr.) Isidore Gagnon, 1205 St. James st.  
376. Ailen Ramsey, 74 Aylmer st.  
666. (Fr.) J. B. Champagne, 664 Sanguinet st.  
801. (Fr.) Alphonse Biron.  
755. NANAIMO, B. C.—John Dale, Box 75.  
710. OTTAWA—(Fr.) W. Black, 369 Bank st.  
88. ST. CATHERINE—Henry Bald, Louisa st.  
397. ST. JOHN, N. B.—W. F. Cronk, Adelaide st.  
27. TORONTO—D. D. McNeill, 288 Hamburg ave.  
Dovercourt Branch Office.  
617. VANCOUVER, B. C.—L. G. Doidge, Box 200.  
354. VICTORIA, B. C.—Chas. Chislett, 181 Chatham st.  
848. WINNIPEG, MAN.—John Radford, 132 Selkirk.

## COLORADO

630. ASPEN—J. P. Walker, 620 W. Main st.  
590. COLORADO CITY—G. F. Hamill.  
515. COLORADO SPRING—M. Klemmerson, Box 442.  
55. DENVER—C. J. Henderson, Box 427, Highlands P.O.  
289. FREMONT—O. O. Wilder, Cripple Creek.  
590. LA JUNTA—John Gwyn.  
410. PUEBLO—J. B. Harmer, 626 W. 14th st.  
46. TRINIDAD—E. O. Pierce, 331 N. Commercial.

## CONNECTICUT

115. BRIDGEPORT—Charles Watkins, 50 Alice st.  
364. GREENWICH—E. F. Oliff, Box 117.  
43. HARTFORD—Alex. Mackay, 57 Wooster st.  
49. MERIDEN—Geo. J. Stanley, 115 Grove.  
97. NEW BRITAIN—A. A. Fuller, Cor. Chestnut and Sheffield sts.  
799. NEW HAVEN—G. E. Chipman, 405 Washington st.  
137. NORWICH—A. D. Lewis, 94 Asylum st.  
746. NORWALK—E. L. Griswold, 9 Elm st.  
810. ROCKVILLE—Hugo Hoppe.  
620. STAMFORD—F. G. Smith, Pond ave.  
260. WATERBURY—Joseph Sandiford, Box 680.

## DELAWARE

40. WILMINGTON—D. E. Bell, 227 Monroe st.

## DIST. OF COLUMBIA

190. WASHINGTON—L. F. Burner, 1413 8 st., N. W.  
531. " M. D. Bailey, 736 Sheridan av., N. W.

## FLORIDA

224. JACKSONVILLE—M. E. Dunlap, cor. Hawk and Union sts.  
605. " W. P. Johnson, W. Brooklyn.  
74. PENSACOLA—Geo. Marble, 724 Stoddard ave.  
127. " (Col.) A. B. Pettway, 313 E. Chase st.  
600. TAMPA—(Col.) P. T. Slaton, P. O. Box 2  
895. " T. W. Ramsey, Lock Box 271.

## GEORGIA

13. ATLANTA—T. W. Hitchcock, 136 Venable st.  
186. AUGUSTA—(Col.) T. P. Lewis, 23 Marbury st.  
633. " David Shaw, 1317 Harper st.  
322. DUBLIN—A. A. Cowart.  
144. MACON—J. W. Waterhouse, 1411 Third st.  
62. ROME—T. J. Moody, 418 1/2 Broad st.  
671. SAVANNAH—R. P. Jones, 115 Barnard st.  
633. (Col.)—Edw. D. Browne, 100 Price st.

## ILLINOIS

648. ALTON C. Hellrung, 1015 E. 5th st.  
697. AURORA—F. Richardson, 336 S. Broadway.  
433. BELLEVILLE—Chas. Dittman, 211 E. 6th st.  
532. BLOOMINGTON—W. G. Oliver, 1308 N. Livingston.  
70. BRIGHTON PARK—P. Pouliot, 2030 Joseph st.  
621. CAIRO—J. O. Baldwin, 214 17th st.  
693. CANTON—C. O. Stanley, 564 S. 1st ave.  
777. CENTRALIA—Ed. Hodges.  
724. CHARLESTON—V. S. Brown.  
613. CHICAGO HEIGHTS—J. C. Mote, Box 51.  
CHICAGO—Secretary of District Council, H. McCormack, 167 Washington st., top floor.  
1. Ad. Stamm, 167 E. Washington st top floor.  
21. (French) T. Beaudry, 373 Washburne ave.  
23. James Haywood, 6324 Stony Island ave.  
25. W. R. Bowes, Box 177, Cheltenham.  
54. (Bohem.) M. Beke, 1066 W. 19th st.

73. (Ger.) Math. Jungen, 363 23d st.  
151. (Scand.) E. Engborg, 131 Barclay st.  
242. (Ger.) Alex. Price, 6210 S. Halstead St.  
299. J. E. Brooks, 1527 Milwaukee ave.  
357. (Ger.) Jewish T. Zimon, 223 Maxwell st.  
416. Jas. Bell, 1310 Van Horn st.  
419. (Ger.) J. Suckrau, 916 W. 18th st.  
445. (Holl.) C. E. Adkins, Box 136, Gano.  
521. (Stairs) Gust. Hansen, 32 No. Centre ave.  
555. (Polish) Joh. Lazarski, 743 W. 17th st.  
623. Jos. Slavik, 1922 4th st.  
679. John Tubergen, 232 Montecella ave.  
690. (Ger.) (Mill Bench Hands) F. H. Quiltmeyer, 1126 Hinman st.

295. COLLINGSVILLE—J. M. Sauer.  
282. DANVILLE—F. Robinson, Box 997.  
788. DECATUR—G. W. Trimmer, 943 N. Water st.  
169. EAST ST. LOUIS—A. Bailey, 1817 Grand ave.  
547. EL DORADO—W. J. Martin.  
344. ELMHURST—(Ger.) Henry Stelling.  
62. ENGLEWOOD—O. F. Nugent, 646 Englewood ave.

317. EVANSTON—John F. McFerran, 1425 Emerson  
553. FERNWOOD—Frank Paine.  
860. GALESBURG—P. F. Swanson, 731 E. North st.  
141. GRAND CROSSING—John Rastel, P. O. Box 592.  
279. HARVEY—D. C. Morse.  
298. HIGHLAND PARK—J. H. Zimmer.  
162. HYDE PARK—S. S. Baker, 7015 Oglesby ave.  
649. JACKSONVILLE—S. P. Carter, 742 E. Chambers.  
439. KANKAKEE—F. A. Shekey, 223 Chicago ave.  
484. KENSINGTON (Fr.)—E. Lapolice, Box 206 Gano Cook Co.

250. LAKE FOREST—R. W. Dean, Box 65.  
294. LA SALLE—F. B. Elliott.  
768. LINCOLN—R. F. Poe, 527 Sixth st.  
75. MADISON—Thos. Lodge, Madison Co  
762. MOLINE—J. Swin, 2407 6th ave.  
80. MORLAND—J. T. Hume, Box 302.  
586. OAK PARK—Aug. Micholsky, 27 Marengo st.  
703. OLNEY—S. Russell, Box 451.  
661. OTTAWA—John D. Geary, 216 DeLeon st.  
740. PEKIN—Chas. Eysse, 421 7th st.  
245. PEORIA—R. W. Shuch, 206 1/2 Hancock st.  
195. PERU—David George.  
189. QUINCY—Wm. Jenner, 116 N. 10th st.  
166. ROCK ISLAND—Jos. Neufeld, 427 7th st.  
529. ROGERS PARK—J. S. North, Lock Box 21.  
199. SOUTH CHICAGO—J. C. Grantham, Box 149, Cheltenham, Cook Co.

768. S. ENGLEWOOD—J. Thompson, Calumet P.O.  
16. SPRINGFIELD—Albert Jones, Box 784.  
495. STREATOR—F. Wilson, 305 W. Staunton st.  
120. VENTURE—Wm. Lockman, 2037 Division st., St. Louis, Mo.  
448. WAUKEGAN—W. J. Strickland, 118 Hickory.

## INDIANA

578. ALEXANDRIA—S. E. Markle.  
352. ANDERSON—A. P. Jordan, 77 Locust st.  
441. BAZIL—H. E. Hayes, Box 733.  
261. CONNERSVILLE—A. O. Moffet, 915 Sycamore st.  
494. CRAWFORDSVILLE—S. Long, 204 Whitlock av.  
808. DUNKIRK—Jas. A. Pogue.  
552. ELWOOD—J. C. Kincaid.

- EVANSVILLE  
90. Martin Holder, 408 Jefferson ave.  
470. P. F. Nau, 1515 Fulton ave.  
742. (Pl. Mill, Mach. and B. H.) G. V. Mann, 1003 E. Mich. st.

153. FORT WAYNE—A. S. Haag, 201 Taylor st.  
728. FRANKFORT—J. R. Davidson, N. Clay st.  
312. GAS CITY—W. Templin.  
646. GREENFIELD—Columbus Davis, Box 176.  
187. HAUGHVILLE—H. C. Tomlinson.  
95. HARTFORD CITY—W. C. Leeh.  
INDIANAPOLIS—Secretary of District Council, Henry Gale, 330 W. Vermont st.

57. (Stairs) R. N. McChasnan, 96 No. Alabama st.  
60. Wm. Lindemann, 499 S. Missouri st.  
299. D. E. Mosie, 422 W. 2d st.  
446. J. M. Pruitt, 19 S. West st.  
609. (Mill) G. Cunningham, care H. Rockwood, 184 E. Vermont st.  
706. Chas. E. Perham, 149 Hoesbrook st.  
770. JEFFERSONVILLE—Chas. Peel, 197 W. Market

- LAFAYETTE  
215. H. G. Cole, 387 South st.  
783. (Ger.) Jacob Eberle, 133 Union st.  
656. LAWRENCEBURG—D. C. Huffman.  
744. LOGANSPOUT—L. G. Kilborn, 18th & North.  
618. MADISON—W. A. Donat, 611 Walnut st.  
565. MARION—Jas. Townsend, 1020 So. Race st.  
798. MT. VERNON—Chas. Dietz, Box 322.  
502. MUNCIE—J. D. Clark, 715 Kirby av.

19. NEW ALBANY—A. T. Smith, 169 W. 8th st.  
695. NORTH INDIANAPOLIS—W. F. Stultz, Box 147.  
579. PERU—O. Nelawender, 209 E. 3d st.  
756. RICHMOND—O. R. Kennedy, 37 S. 7th st.  
293. SHELBYVILLE—L. F. Brandenburg.  
629. SOUTH BEND—Geo. Lesher, Box 658.  
48. THREE HILLS—S. Hutten, 312 S. 14th st.  
255. TIPTON—F. E. Neal.  
648. VINCENT—A. O. Pennington, 715 Perry st.  
631. WARASH—Arthur Campbell, Box 555.

## IOWA

534. BURLINGTON—O. H. Davis, 819 Arch st.  
554. DAVENPORT—W. C. Meyers, 924 Harrison st.  
68. DES MOINES—A. Y. Swayne, 1013 Day st.  
178. " (Mill) John Kratch, 10th and Shaw sts.  
678. DUBUQUE—M. R. Hogan, 299 7th st.  
51. FT. MADISON—O. E. Randall, 1722 2d st.  
700. KNOX—E. Lindstrand, 1337 Orleans st.  
767. OTTUMWA—R. E. Anawalt, Box 1672, S. Ottumwa.  
721. SIOUX CITY—Fred. Kemp, 1413 Myrtle st.

## KANSAS

499. LEAVENWORTH—Geo. McCaully, 5th and Seneca sts.  
646. PITTSBURGH—H. C. Woodward.  
153. TOPEKA—C. R. Gardner, Box 346

## KENTUCKY

712. COVINGTON—E. L. Gresham, 265 W. 4th st.  
776. " Harry Power, 1048 Banklick st.  
785. (German) Ben. Kampen, 262 W. 13th st.  
641. DAYTON—James Hosking.  
532. GEORGETOWN—L. E. Mattingly, Box 231.  
299. HENDERSON—E. W. Smith, 512 Fagan st.  
442. HOPKINSVILLE—W. O. Hall.  
71. LEXINGTON—(Col.) W. T. Dinwiddie, 202 W. 2d st.  
626. " B. Broadus, 161 E. Main st.  
LOUISVILLE—Secretary of District Council, H. S. Huffman, 1403 22nd st.  
7. J. G. Martin, 2426 St. Xavier st.  
103. H. S. Huffman, 1402 Twenty-second st.  
214. (Ger.) Ed. Haas, 431 22nd st.  
729. (Car) Butler Leebolt, 1715 Hancock st.  
406. LUDLOW—A. D. McMillan, Box 135.  
597. MILLEDALE—H. Ruby.  
320. NEWPORT—(Mill) S. Schell, 1031 Columbia.  
606. " J. W. Orupper, 730 Central ave.  
824. OWENSBORO—E. R. Ford, 109 E. Clay st.  
201. PADUCAH—W. B. Williams, 906 Jackson st.  
576. PARIS—W. B. Nickles.  
701. WINCHESTER—J. W. Crone, Box 44.

## LOUISIANA

809. LAKE CHARLES—Geo. D. Price.  
NEW ORLEANS—Secretary of District Council, J. J. Sullivan, 706 St. Thomas st.  
76. J. J. Becker, 436 Second st.  
249. F. D. Ross, 673 Constance st.  
624. A. Plessey, 598 N. Robertson st.  
704. Hy. Hafner, 132 Toledano st.  
732. (Mill) C. A. Bertrand, Sr., 227 N. Derbigny st.  
739. John Salzer, 612 Villere st.  
45. SHREVEPORT—Peter Garson, Box 339.

## MAINE

145. BAR HARBOR—J. O. Pettigill, Box 311.  
566. GARDNER—J. S. Moore, Box 467.  
407. LEWISTON—A. M. Flagg, 94 Spring st. Auburn  
244. PORTLAND—E. E. Webster, 236 B. st.  
339. ROCKLAND—Robt. Sylvester, 4 Willow st.  
595. WATERVILLE—E. S. Hutchins, 13 Percival st.

## MARYLAND

29. BALTIMORE—Wm. H. Keenan, 1137 E. Fayette st.  
44. (Ger.) H. B. Schroeder, 505 N. Wolf st.

## MASSACHUSETTS

- State District Council—Secretary, D. Maloney, 6 Parker st., Cambridge, Mass.  
627. ALLSTON—Henry Appleby, 24 Riverdale st.  
BOSTON—Secretary of District Council, J. E. Potts, 225 London st., E. Boston:  
88. H. P. Slevins, 1570 Tremont st., Roxbury.  
56. (Jewish) J. Mendelsohn, 72 Salem st.  
549. (Shop Hands) W. S. Jardine, Hotel Richmond, Somerville.  
558. John R. Berry, 16 Codman Pk.  
561. Geo. Clark, 15 Everett st., Allston.  
632. (Framers) Harry Crisp, 44 Commonwealth av.  
66. BROOKLINE—J. A. Walsh, 9 Walnut st.  
138. CAMBRIDGE—D. Maloney, 6 Parker st.  
204. " A. S. McLeod, 88 Mt. Auburn st.  
215. EAST BOSTON—J. E. Potts, 225 London st.  
139. FALL RIVER—(Fr.) H. Richard, 61 Jencks st.  
403. " Jas. Walton, 30 5th st.  
390. FITZBURGH—V. Weatherbee, 96 Green st.  
571. FRANKLIN—J. Hussey, Box 387.  
339. GLOUCESTER—H. W. Davis, 133 Maplewood av.  
82. HAVERHILL—P. D. Cass, 222 Winter st.  
424. HINGHAM—Colin Campbell, Box 113.  
455. HOLYOKE—M. D. Sullivan, 109 Sargent st.  
508. " (Fr.) George Savole, 292 Chestnut  
603. " (Germ.) Henry Fisher, 265 Park st.  
400. HUDSON—Geo. E. Bryant, Box 125.  
196. HYDE PARK—B. Daly, 55 Loring st.  
111. LAWRENCE—James McLaren, 160 Water st.  
535. LEOMINSTER—Chas. E. Record, 36 Green st.  
564. LOWELL—Frank Kappler, 303 Lincoln st.  
108. LYNN—M. L. Delano, 103 Lewis st.  
221. MARLBOROUGH—R. H. Roach, Box 61.  
154. MARLBORO—W. Myrer, 37 Huntington ave.  
192. NATICK—S. P. Annis, 18 Oakland st.  
409. NEW BEDFORD—O. G. Francis, 179 Mill st.  
375. NEWTON—Wm. Boucher, 15 Rockland st.  
124. NEWTON CENTRE—J. N. McIsaac, Box 111.  
193. NORTH ADAMS—Jos. Boulanger, 37 Witt st.  
308. NORTH EASTON—August Ledlin, Box 185.  
727. NORTHAMPTON—John Grenier, 42 Walnut st.  
435. NORWOOD—Jas. Hadden, Box 424.  
417. QUINCY—A. O. Brown, Box 136, Wallaston.  
626. ROSELANDALE—C. W. Conner, 76 Birch st.  
67. ROXBURY—S. Gillis, 1419 Tremont st.  
140. SALEM—F. A. Everts, 17 Cross st.  
702. SAXONVILLE—John Thompson, Box 105.  
24. SOMERVILLE—Ira Doughty, 6 Carlton st.  
230. S. FRAMINGHAM—Irvine Mank.  
95. SPRINGFIELD—(French) I. Bassette, Box 766.  
564. " G. O. Elmer, 414 Central st.  
491. STOUTON—F. O. Fowler, Box 568.  
724. TAUNTON—D. O. King, 10 Gen. Cobb.  
216. WALTHAM—Jas. Millen, 121 Pine st.  
426. WEST NEWTON—B. F. Ryan.  
420. WETMOUTH—E. J. Pratt, Weymouth Heights  
98. WORCESTER—O. D. Fiske, 730 Main st.

## MEXICO

298. O. P. Diaz—J. H. Morgan, Box 109, Eagle Pass, Texas.

## MICHIGAN

845. BATTLE CREEK—A. McKenzie, 311 North av.  
653. BENTON HARBOR—C. E. Jenkins, Box 721.  
418. CHARLOTTE—Stephen Wolrath.  
DETROIT—Secretary of District Council, Austin Stowell, 381 Franklin st.  
421. T. S. Jordan, 427 Beaufort ave.  
639. O. H. Gibbins, 877 Beaubien st.  
26. JACKSON—Henry Behan, 208 Deyo st.  
184. LAKE LINDEN—Geo. W. Gulbord, Box 678.  
213. LANSING—A. Morse, 745 Kalamazoo st., W.  
502. LUDINGTON—W. H. Lamore, 704 Brother st.  
450. MANISTEE—Wm. Blodget, 808 Maple st.  
100. MCKINNON—Henry Katz, 230 Southern ave.  
123. OWOSSO—J. B. Collins, 205 S. Oak st.  
SAGINAW—Sec. of D. O. J. Anderson, 127 N. Park st.  
163. J. T. Bayley, 2401 S. Jefferson ave., E. S.  
248. (Mill) L. Maier, 131 Barnard st., W. S.  
324. H. Kober, 121 S. Third st., E. S.  
466. (Ger.) John Leldlein, 912 Walnut st., E. S.  
583. WYANDOTTE—Francis Suttif.

## MINNESOTA

261. DULUTH—John Knox, 16 15th ave., W.  
366. " (Scand.) P. Helgemo, 2309 W. Fifth st.  
509. GRAND RAPIDS—W. Fortier, Box 41.  
411. MINNEAPOLIS—Carl Enger, 2214 9th st. So.  
87. ST. PAUL—Aug. J. Metzger, 423 Rondo st.  
932. WINONA—Chas. Vois, 463 E. Broadway.

## MISSISSIPPI

749. MERIDIAN—B. F. Miller, 4000 8th st.  
496. VICKSBURG—Frank Curtis, 509 Jackson st.

## MISSOURI

519. BENTON STATION—O. E. Nicholson, 6976 Arthur av., St. Louis.  
673. HANNIBAL—J. F. Vandament, 1200 Union st. S. S.  
160. KANSAS CITY—W. A. Looman, 709 Moody av.  
648. LOUISIANA—John Angle.  
98. SEDALIA—G. D. Taylor, 106 N. Vermont st.  
577. SPRINGFIELD—J. H. Hoselton, 1515 N. Grant Station A.  
430. ST. JOSEPH—A. L. Curtiss, 2007 James st.  
ST. LOUIS—Secretary of District Council, V. S. Lamb, 4218 Sarpy ave.  
4. Geo. J. Swank, 4516 E. Easton ave.  
5. (Ger.) J. Burkhardt, 2222 S. 18th st.  
12. (Ger.) Christ. Klein, 2326 Dodier st.  
113. James Shine, 1816 Tower Grove ave.  
240. (Ger.) D. Fluegel, 1912 Benton st.  
287. T. Parshall, 5533 Wells av.  
270. Otto Schulz, 3923 Easton av.  
305. (Mill) Paul Garner, 5043 Shaw ave.  
423. (Ger.) F. P. Bohlem, 4561 North Market st.  
578. (Ger.) Henry Thiele, 2112 De Kalb st.  
612. (Stair Bldgs.) Wm. G. Tiedemann, 2914 Temp ave.  
604. (Millwrights)—F. D. Snowden, 3134 N. 11th st.  
699. F. W. Pierce, 3532 Lucas ave.  
784. (Ger. Mill) P. A. Laux, 2307 Gravois ave.

## MONTANA

88. ANACONDA—C. W. Starr, Box 505.  
112. BUTTE CITY—H. F. Laper, Box 577.  
286. GREAT FALLS—A. J. Emmerton.  
290. HELENA—J. H. Schwalen, 563 Third st.

## NEBRASKA

373. LINCOLN—W. O. Hartquest, 2705 E. st.  
OMAHA—Secretary District Council, C. Reinhardt, 918 N. Twenty-seventh st.  
651. (Ger.) R. Ruppert, 2016 Martha st.  
685. (Danish) E. Jacobsen, Atlantic Hotel, S Omaha.  
427. Thos. McKay, 2623 Franklin st.

## NEW HAMPSHIRE

233. CONCORD—D. B. Dow, Box 630.  
118. MANCHESTER—S. Thomas, 65 Douglass st.  
585. PORTSMOUTH—E. C. Frye, 2 Rock st.

## NEW JERSEY

759. ASBURY PARK—Henry P. Gant, Box 897.  
517. ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS—Chauncy Slayton.  
486. BAYONNE—F. R. Vreeland, 542 Ave. B.  
121. BRIDGETON—J. H. Reeves, 145 Fayette st.  
20. CAMDEN—T. E. Peterson, 337 Mechanic st.  
388. DOVER—L. G. Pott.  
167. ELIZABETH—H. Zimmerman, 347 Fay av., So. Eliz.  
687. " (Ger.) John Kuhn, 827 Martin st.  
647. ENGLEWOOD—Paul Tetchelm.  
391. HOBOKEN—F. Stegleiter, 109 Garden st.  
265. HACKENSACK—T. Heath, Box 38.  
HUDSON COUNTY—D. C. Secretary, David Morrison, 614 Pallsade ave., Jersey City.  
482. JERSEY CITY—A. L. Brown, 192 Duncan ave., Jersey City Heights.  
544. (J. C. Heights) D. K. Hadsall, 494 Central av.  
151. LONG BRANCH—Geo. W. Arrants, Box 183.  
232. MILBURN—J. H. White, Short Hills.  
305. MILLVILLE—B. C. Ingersoll, 207 E. Broad st.  
638. MORRISTOWN—W. F. Barkman, Lock Box 163.  
119. NEWARK—S. L. Cole, 111 Second st., Harrison.  
172. (Ger.) A. Brenner, 594 S. 12th st.  
415. (Ger.) Andrew Rager, 68 Ann st.  
602. OCEANIC—Zach. T. Alas, Box 70.  
477. ORANGE—L. Filer, 390 Central av.  
325. PATERSON—P. E. Van Houten, 713 E. 27th  
490. PASSAIC—Frank Wentink, Box 122.  
399. PHILLIPSBURG—Wm. Hodge, cor. Mulberry and Spring Garden sts., Easton, Pa.  
155. PLAINFIELD—Wm. H. Langer, 94 Westervelt ave.  
665. SOMERVILLE—Joseph Battass.  
456. SUMMIT—E. D. Latham, Box 463.  
31. TRENTON—O. B. Gaston, 1 Hudson st.  
543. TOWN OF UNION—Geo. Klarman, 509 Spring st., W. Hoboken.  
642. WEST HOBOKEN—Michael Beahm, 417 High Point ave.

## NEW YORK

- ALBANY—Secretary of District Council, D. P. Kirwin, 43 Myrtle av.  
274. Thos. McNeill, 15 Partition st., E.  
659. (Ger.) Alex. Klockert, 416 Elk st.  
6. AMSTERDAM—L. A. Case.  
453. AUBURN—W. W. Gillespie, 119 E. Genesee.  
131. BINGHAMTON—C. H. Torrey, Box 993.  
210. " E. V. Reynolds, 40 Howard av.  
BROOKLYN—Secretary of District Council, W. Cheriton, 348 Livingston st.  
109. M. A. Maher, 51 Irving Pl.  
147. M. E. Nichols, 156 Somers st.  
175. Wm. A. Ward, 140 Norman ave.  
247. Chas. Monroe, 16 St. Mark's ave.  
258. H. P. Culver, 11 Cornelia st.  
291. (Ger.) F. Kramer, 95 Hamburg ave.  
381. S. E. Elliott, 217 Moffat st.  
387. Chas. H. Richardson, Box R., Flatbush, N. Y.  
451. Wm. Carroll, 792 Bergen st.  
471. Fred. Brandt, 455 5th ave.  
557. (Millwrights) W. E. Kelk, 12 Butler st.  
639. A. B. Wiles, 249 48th st.  
BUFFALO—Secretary of District Council, R. Harry, 203 Front av.  
9. W. H. Wreggit, 56 Trinity st.  
355. (Ger.) Christ. Forbach, 113 French st.  
374. E. O. Yokom, 19 Ferguson ave.  
440. W. O. Smith, 47 Alexander place.  
802. E. M. Rathbun, 1894 Niagara st.  
99. COHOES—A. Van Arman, 22 George st.  
640. COLLEGE POINT—Chas. Krampe, Jr.  
581. CORNWALL-ON-HUDSON—E. Decker, Box 282.  
805. CORTLAND—J. M. Harrison, 5 Oranall st.  
315. ELMIRA—E. M. Snyder, 761 E. Market  
323. FISHKILL-ON-HUDSON—Jas. Hayes, Mat-teawan, N. Y.  
714. FLUSHING—F. S. Field, 154 New Locust st.  
500. GLEN COVE, L. I., Geo. Montfort.  
229. GLENS FALLS—Ira Van Dusen, 38 Sanford st.  
670. HERKIMER—Geo. Getman.  
149. IRVINGTON—Alex. H. Smith, Box 187.  
603. ITHACA—A. F. Nye, 33 Fayette st.  
607. JAMAICA, L. I.—M. Seibert.  
251. KINGSTON—J. Deyo Chipp, Box 100.  
591. LITTLE FALLS—T. R. Mangan.  
150. MIDDLETOWN—W. R. Rodgers, Watkins ave.  
493. MT. VERNON—S. Budd, 48 N. 8th ave.  
106. NEW BRIGHTON, S. I.—F. E. Salfelder, 52 Richmond Turnpike.  
301. NEWBURGH—S. M. Wilcox, 144 Renwick st.  
371. NEW DORP, S. I.—Louis Delmar, Jr.  
42. NEW ROCHELLE—P. McGeough, 7 Division st.  
507. NEWTOWN, L. I.—J. A. Owens, Corona P.O., L.I.  
NEW YORK—Secretary of District Council, D. F. Featherston, 243 W.



607. STAPLETON, S. I.—P. J. Klee, Box 497.  
STATEN ISLAND—Secretary of District Council, C. T. Shay, 19 6th ave, New Brighton, R. I.  
SYRACUSE—  
15. (Ger.) M. G. Rapp, 221 Grumback ave.  
645. John R. Ryan, 1219 Mulberry st.  
814. TARRYTOWN—D. Page, North Tarrytown.  
78. TROY—Robt. Laurie, Box 145.  
126. UTICA—G. W. Griffiths, 240 Dudley ave.  
580. WATERTOWN—David Schantz, 10 William st.  
233. WAVERLY—E. S. Gregory, Box 175.  
262. WEST TROY—Charles Angus, 121 3d st.  
747. WHITE PLAINS—Elbert Benks.  
593. WILLIAMS BRIDGE—John Edgley, Box S.  
778. YONKERS—F. E. Maxwell, 60 School st.  
726. " F. M. Talmadge, 216 Elm st.

## NORTH DAKOTA.

174. GRAND FORKS—R. S. Tyler, 1201 N. Third st

## OHIO

84. AKRON—J. Glass, 111 E. Thornton st.  
183. BARBERTON—J. H. Smith, New Portage.  
17. BELLAIRE—Geo. W. Curtis, Box 20.  
170. BRIDGEPORT—John A. Fawcett.  
501. BUCYRUS—J. A. Fink.  
143. CANTON—Keller Huff, 37 Center st.  
886. CHILLICOTHE—W. D. Taylor, 196 Hirt st.  
CINCINNATI—Secretary of District Council, M. A. Clements, 134 Clark st.  
2. D. Fisher, 475 Walnut st.  
209. (Ger.) August Weiss, 359 Freeman ave.  
324. (Ship Carp.) J. A. Hamilton, 520 E. Front.  
327. (Mill.) Geo. Marshall, 457 Main st.  
481. (Stairs) J. M. Cronin, 923 Washington ave., Newport, Ky.  
628. A. Berger, 227 Fergus st., Station A.  
664. (East End.)—A. J. Haines, 392 Delta ave., Sta. C.  
667. Theo Goodwin, 52 Symmes st., Station D.  
676. John N. Fergus, 919 Vine st.  
681. F. W. Daganer, 498 W. Liberty st.  
683. C. Quick, Glenway ave, Price Hill.  
692. F. Walber, 87 Liddell st., Fairmount.  
718. (Mill & Elevator Bldgs.) Wm. Carroll, 383 Main st.

## CLEVELAND—Secretary of District Council,

- Vincent Havin, 188 Superior st., Room 11  
11. A. M. Blair, 26 Sayles st.  
39. (Bohem.) Fr. Divoky, 126 Petrie st.  
161. H. L. Ellacott, 161 Seelye ave.  
234. (Ger.) Wm. Kampke, 52 Norwood st.  
241. A. O. Nickerson, 370 Pearl st.  
393. (Ger.) Theo. Wehrlich, 16 Parker ave.  
449. (Ger.) Fred. Albrecht, 21 Brooklyn st.  
461. H. J. Riggs, 84 Sayles st.  
632. (Boh.) Wm. Mares, 1372 Central ave.  
831. COLLEGE HILL—H. Cummings.  
COLUMBUS—Secretary of District Council, H. A. Goddard, 269 No. 17th st.  
61. A. O. Welch, 762 W. Broad st.  
826. John Gahan, 958 Leonard ave.  
850. (North side) G. A. Ward, 24 Hunt ave.  
589. CONNEAUT—C. E. Sanders.  
DAYTON—Secretary of District Council, S. G. Mathers, 23 Catherine st.  
104. W. C. Smith, 1020 Wayne ave.  
302. (Mill.) A. Fisher, N. Milburn st., N. D.  
346. (Ger.) Jos. Wirth, 311 Clover st.  
396. (Car Bldgs.) Geo. Brenner, 588 Herman st.  
187. DEFIANCE—Walter Lambert, 315 Seneca st.  
677. DELAWARE—C. A. Rubrecht, 17 University av.  
775. DELHI—James Slattery, Home City.  
328. EAST LIVERPOOL—L. E. Connors, Box 204.  
183. FINDLAY—A. D. Neumeier, Box 491.  
202. FOSTORIA—J. H. Faler, 722 W. Center st.  
644. GREENVILLE—G. W. Hamilton, Box 519.  
637. HAMILTON—Wm. Hammerle, 212 Ross st.  
636. IRONTON—W. A. Argo, 332 S. 5th st.  
267. LIMA—J. Vanswearingen, 712 S. Main st.  
485. LOCKLAND—(Mill.) F. S. Mostellar, Sharonville, Hamilton Co.  
708. " Chas. E. Hertel, Box 182.  
869. MADISONVILLE—A. Zoll, Box 202.  
856. MARIETTA—J. W. Forester, 806 Wayne st.  
14. MARTIN'S FERRY—L. I. Shipman.  
338. MASSILLON—John Smith, 249 E. North st.  
725. MIDDLETOWN—Jacob O. Kern, Heno, O.  
803. MILFORD—W. A. Elston, Box 177.  
786. NELSONVILLE—John Sidwell.  
705. NORWOOD—A. E. Best, Ivanhoe av., Norwood, Cincinnati.  
443. PIQUA—Theo. Ayers, P. O. Box 207.  
650. POMEROY—J. M. Fowler, Mason City, W. Va.  
437. PORTSMOUTH—Chas. Thoman, 110 Campbell  
708. SALEM—Wm. Bonnal, 371 W. Main st.  
107. SANDUSKY—  
264. SPRINGFIELD—W. B. Knisley, 215 Linden ave.  
186. STEUBENVILLE—D. H. Peterson, 706 Adam.  
243. TIFFIN—A. Weigle, 151 Sycamore st.  
TOLEDO—Sec. District Council, E. G. McFillen, 233 Webster st.  
25. A. Smith, Room 6 Law Building.  
168. (Ger.) Chas. Lotz, 1115 Sherman st.  
475. (E. Side.) F. Zentgraf, 653 Oswald st.  
412. WARREN—Jos. W. Mease, 136 Belmont st.  
792. WASHINGTON COURT HOUSE—J. P. Meriwether, 188 Columbus ave.  
720. XENIA—W. O. Jeffries.  
171. YOUNGSTOWN—J. F. Anderson, 818 Ford ave.  
716. ZANESVILLE—Fred. Kappes, Central ave., 10th Ward.

## OKLAHOMA TERRITORY

893. OKLAHOMA CITY, O. T.—W. A. Hudless, 331 Noble ave.  
694. PERRY—J. T. Noble.

## OREGON

530. ASTORIA—Jacob Frey, Box 443.  
60. PORTLAND—David Henderson, Box 548.

## PENNSYLVANIA

- ALLGHEMY CITY—  
311. O. L. Mohney, 70 Wilson ave.  
387. (Ger.) Robert Gramberg, 206 Spring Garden.  
487. ALTOONA—H. R. Haines, 3207 Walnut ave.  
551. BANGOR—Irvin Eilenberger.  
246. BEAVER FALLS—A. Barry, Box 611, New Brighton.  
655. BELLE VERON—G. W. Engle, Box 55.  
492. BELLEVUE—M. J. Loftus, Stokes ave., Brad-dock.  
180. BRADDOCK—J. F. Theurer, 612 Washington st.  
560. BRADFOOD—O. F. Cummings, 1 Main st., Rooms 11 and 12.  
223. BUTLER—H. G. Kell, 170 Oak st.  
738. CARBONDALE—Fred Sluman, 21 Thorn st.  
207. CHESTER—Eber S. Rigby, 240 E. Fifth st.  
408. COALPORT—J. M. Moore, Box 4.  
530. DUQUESNE—Chas. Stauffer, Box 6.  
239. EASTON—Frank P. Horn, 914 Butler st.  
116. ERIE—John Moore, 228 E. 12th st.  
422. FRANKFORD—J. R. Nace, 6810 Edmund st Tacony.  
401. FRANKLIN—R. L. McIntyre.  
123. GERMANTOWN—J. E. Martin, 53 W. Duval st.  
462. GREENSBURG—Adam Stonecker, 226 Concord  
296. GREENVILLE—M. M. Schout.  
277. HARRISBURG—G. W. Diehl, 1228 Herr st.  
268. HOMETRAD—J. A. Wolff, Box 473.  
258. JEANETTE—J. G. Baker, Penn Station.  
794. JERMYN—Thos. McDermott, Box J.

680. JOHNSTOWN—Eugene Dwyer, 205 Franklin st  
110. KITTANNING—C. F. Boney, Box 431.  
208. LANCASTER—C. Hensell, 304 New Holland av.  
436. LOCK HAVEN—W. D. Tidlow, Flemington, O Inton Co  
177. MCKEESPORT—U. G. Boyer, 519½ Walnut st.  
709. " (Ger.) Wm. Kohler.  
431. MANSFIELD—R. E. McKinley, Mansfield Valley.  
592. MEADVILLE—P. P. Kelling, 687 State st.  
278. MERCER—J. D. Boyd.  
333. NEW KENSINGTON—W. J. Laughlin, Box 272.  
206. NEW CASTLE—W. W. McCleary, 238 Harbo PHILADELPHIA—  
8. Chas. Hardican, 1222 Columbia ave.  
227. (Kensington) Chas. L. Spangler, 2164 Burgess  
238. (Ger.) H. C. Schneider, 116 Pomona Terrace, Germantown, Pa.  
359. (Mill) J. Duerfing, Jr., 2432 N. Fourth st. PITTSBURGH—Secretary of District Council W. P. Patton, 18 John st.  
142. H. G. Schomaker, 126 Webster st., Alleg.  
164. (Ger.) Adolph Batz, 131 12th st., S. S.  
165. (E. End) Alfred Madden, Warren st., E. R.  
230. W. F. Willock, 119 Bausman st., Knoxvill-  
385. (W. End) Chas. Voltera, cor. Greenleaf and Fingal sts, 35th Ward.  
402. (Ger.) Ludwig Pauker, 1310 Breed st., S. S.  
737. Wm. R. Kirk, 11 Southern ave.  
115. PITTSBURGH—A. M. Haggerty, 320 Franklin s  
148. PUNXSUTAWNEY—Wm. Evans, Box 137.  
336. READING—T. Klesinger, 1107 Greenwich st  
368. ROCHESTER—A. N. Gutermuth, Box 162.  
SCRANTON—Secretary District Council, Gustav Roesch, 725 Palm st.  
563. S. B. Price, 101 No. Filmore ave.  
718. Geo. Steenback, 908 Oxford st.  
751. Fred. Dewitt, 1219 Short ave.  
154. S. SCRANTON—(Ger.) T. Straub, Rear 109 S. Main ave., Scranton.  
37. SHAMOKIN—H. A. L. Smink, 510 E. Camero-  
268. SHARON—M. Watson, Box 765.  
185. SHARPSBURG—W. C. Pfusch.  
514. SHARPSVILLE—W. Reichard, Box 170.  
276. TARENTUM—T. C. Miller, Box 267.  
459. UNIONTOWN—W. S. Koonz, 18 Morgantown  
280. WASHINGTON—E. B. Young, Call Box 343.  
102. WILKES-BARRE—A. H. Ayers, 51 Penn st.  
266. WILLIAMSPORT—L. F. Irwin, 441 Hepburn st.  
191. YORK—Ed. Mickle, 19 N. Penn st.

## RHODE ISLAND

176. NEWPORT—P. B. Dawley, 693 Thames st.  
342. PAWTUCKET—Henry Bell, cor. Whitman and Sherman sts.  
94. PROVIDENCE—Geo. Nuttall, 27 Geneva st.  
759. WESTERLY—Wm. Thomas, 55 Grove st.

## SOUTH CAROLINA

62. CHARLESTON—(Col.) E. A. Washington, 12 Mount st.  
69. COLUMBIA—(Col.) O. A. Thompson, 106 East Tallor st.

## TENNESSEE

255. KNOXVILLE—A. W. Manlove, 2536 Michigan ave.  
394. MEMPHIS—C. F. Callahan, Estelleville P. O.  
463. NASHVILLE—J. W. Lenoir, 7 Miller st.  
766. " E. B. Parsons, 1012 N. Market st

## TEXAS

300. AUSTIN—J. C. Miller, P. O. Box 636.  
731. CORPUSCANA—W. C. Chilcoat, 311 E. 1st ave.  
198. DALLAS—O. L. Wiley, Box 299.  
371. DENISON—O. H. Miller, Box 305.  
444. EL PASO—J. M. Campbell, 617 St. Vrain st.  
277. FT. WORTH—A. Krause, 908 Stella st.  
811. GAINESVILLE—J. P. Johnson, 617 Denison st.  
526. GALVESTON—Chas. Sherwood, care Y. M. C. A.  
611. " (Ger.) John Beck, 1604 O½ st.  
711. HILLSBORO—R. J. Rooney.  
114. HOUSTON—M. B. Leach, 1510 Walker ave.  
414. HOUSTON HEIGHTS—J. McCrory.  
539. PARIS—S. W. Sutherland, Lock Box 133.  
367. SAN ANTONIO—W. G. Cook, Box 433.  
460. " (Ger.) T. Jauernig, 1111, E. Commerce  
717. " A. G. Wietzel, 127 Centre st.  
733. SHERMAN—W. J. Cherry, 471 N. Branch st.  
622. WACO—B. G. Longgult, 11 Walnut st.  
559. WAXAHATCHIE—I. R. Rogers.  
628. WICHITA FALLS—G. H. Martin.

## UTAH

263. SALT LAKE CITY—Geo. B. Stum, 813 W. 4th, So. St.

## VERMONT

512. BELLows FALLS—Sidney Howard, Box 683.  
329. BURLINGTON—Jas. Childs, 22 North st.  
59. RUTLAND—A. Persaw, 1 East st.  
610. ST. JOHNSBURY—A. J. Dutil, 4 North ave.

## VIRGINIA

285. NORFOLK—W. E. Holladay, 108 Fenchurch s  
781. PORTSMOUTH—L. W. G. Scorey, 309 4th st  
132. RICHMOND—Wm. H. Gaul, 606 Albemarle st  
262. " (Col.) J. B. Mason, 704 Clark st.

## WASHINGTON

743. ABERDEEN—A. C. Little.  
542. OLYMPIA—H. Hall.  
351. SEATTLE—Geo. W. Boyce, Box 1450.

## WEST VIRGINIA

511. CHARLESTON—J. L. Jones, Box 599.  
608. CHARLESTOWN—Chas. H. Grim, Box 289.  
236. CLARKSBURG—J. H. Ridenour, Box 38.  
619. ELKINS—D. R. Martin, Box 209.  
428. FAIRMONT—L. N. Robinson, Palatine.  
516. GRAFTON—C. F. Burk, Box 304.  
719. HUNTINGTON—T. R. Gilkison, 1829 4th ave  
577. MARTINSBURG—Geo. L. Schoppert.  
528. MOUNDVILLE—L. S. Jackman.  
583. PARKERSBURG—A. N. Flinn.  
426. WELLSBURG—Saml. Patterson, Box 243.  
8. WHEELING—A. L. Bauer, 1619 Jacob st.

## WISCONSIN

379. ASHLAND—B. Zehren, 520 E. 7th ave.  
128. EAU CLAIRE—Aug. Schreiber, 632 Putnam st.  
588. GREEN BAY—J. C. King.  
132. JANESVILLE—C. Anderson, 121 Chatham st.  
335. LA CROSSE—E. H. Muth, 202 W. ave, N.  
130. MADISON—T. C. Dohr, 213 Lake st.  
MILWAUKEE—Secretary of District Council John Bettendorf, 756 7th ave.  
30. (Ger.) Wm. Bublitz, 740 18th st.  
228. (Ger.) Wm. Arenz, 609 Nat. ave.  
290. (Ger.) Hugo Knepel, 1009 9th st.  
507. A. Halaken, 627 5th ave.  
818. (Ger.) F. Schuerer, 696 24th st.  
422. C. Trapp, 760 14th st.  
572. Otto Kent, 208 5th st.  
598. T. O. Dembinski, 825 Eleventh ave.  
472. NO. LA CROSSE—P. Pederson, 2042 Kaine st.  
634. OSHKOSH—John Euler, 375 Bowen st.  
804. RACINE—(Ger.) F. A. Botsford, 1112 N. Wis. st  
667. SHEBOYGAN—(Ger.) F. W. Miller, 914 Erie st.  
162. WASHBURN—Louis Erickson.

## MAN'S DISTRUST OF HIS FELLOWS.



ABORING men organize unions. What for? Employers form combinations. What for? The laboring man has come to understand that in union there is strength. He has come to realize

the truth of the motto, "United we stand, divided we fall." They organize for their mutual benefit and protection. Employers, or capitalists form their unions, or combinations, for mutual protection and benefit. On the principles laid down the action of the employer and employee are equally right and just.

One has as much right to protection as the other, both have the same reason for organizing, and if each only received from the organization what even-handed justice would give him as his own all would be well and good, and all distinctions and comparisons, all cries of classes and masses, of capital and labor would cease, and the time would not be far distant when the now opposing unions would be merged into one, and the employer would be at his counsels, side-by-side with the employee, conferring with him for their mutual welfare. Then would come that labor millenium which visionary writers have so longed to see.

The reason that time does not come is because of man's distrust of his fellow-man. The employer, secure in his belief of his own personal greatness and the more powerful greatness of his capital, forgets at times the common principles which led him to organize and instead of using his power simply for protection makes it an instrument of subjection. He has overstepped the bound of equal rights, and the workingman retaliates, his weapon the strike. Principles are lost sight of and a warfare of passion and prejudice follows. A guerilla campaign is instituted and its results can only be guessed at, never accurately measured.

A little flow of the milk of human kindness, a little spreading of the oil of common sense and reason on the troubled waters and these struggles may be done away with. But capital must realize that its duty is to come half way, and not leave all the journey to labor.

## DOES CHEAP LABOR PAY?

This question presents itself to us frequently, but with greater force when around a building or shop where there are many carpenters employed. The carpenter is the most skilled mechanic in the building trades, furnishes all his tools, yet is paid by far the least money. He comes in contact with the cheap labor more than others; he is affected to a greater extent by it. To the contractor engaged in the building trades more particularly is the query applied. A contractor in South Nashville, a very intelligent young man, claims that it does not pay to employ cheap labor. He argues that the material wasted and time spent by himself directing a cheap man, which could be more profitably employed, would amount to more than the difference paid to a high-priced mechanic, say nothing of the trouble and vexation spared. It would seem that upon reflection this would be the verdict of all. Pay the carpenter better wages—*Journal of Labor*.

Work like a slave, live like a dog, look like a beggar, save like a miser, sneeze when the political boss takes snuff, and vote like a fool. Stick to your party if you die a pauper. This is keeping out of politics.—*National Watchman*.

## THE QUESTION THAT IS BEFORE US.

The question before us is not, shall the government now begin to interfere with the railroads? No railroad has ever been able to draw the breath of life in any other way than through government favor. No railroad has ever been able to get its right of way in any other way than by means of the right of eminent domain bestowed upon it by the government of the sovereign people existed.

Ever since railroads have existed there has been nothing but government interference with railroads and railroad interference with government. By nothing we can now do can we increase either. Both are now at their maximum. With every public official in the land bribed with railroad favors to be the hiring of the railroad magnates the question is, how shall we put an end to railroad interference with the government? The question is, shall the railroads rule the people, or shall the people rule the railroads?—*Exchange*.

## POSITION OF WOOD AND ITS DURABILITY.

The problem has troubled many why two pieces of wood, sawed from the same section of a tree, should possess very varied characteristics when used in different positions. For example, a gate post will be found to decay much faster if the butt end of the tree is uppermost than would be the case if the top were placed in this position. The reason is that the moisture of the atmosphere will permeate the pores of the wood much more rapidly the way the tree grew than it would in an opposite direction.

Microscopical examination proves that the pores invite the ascent of moisture. Take the familiar case of a wooden bucket. Many have noticed that some of the staves appear to be entirely saturated, while others appear quite dry. This arises from the same cause—the dry staves are in the position in which the tree grew, while the saturated ones are reversed.—*Tid-Bits*.

## WHY LABOR ORGANIZATIONS ARE STRONG.

In all forms of existence different phases or periods can easily be noted and determined. We have the experimental, or beginning, the sentimental, or that which attracts attention and sympathy to the object, and finally having passed these stages we have the useful or practical. Until this feature of development has been reached no element of permanency has been attained and no prospect of a survival can be hoped for.

Trades unions in this and other civilized countries have passed through the first two eras or epochs in their existence, and now reveal a strength and power for good, not alone for their membership but to all humanity as well, that is truly marvelous. Practical and business-like, they appeal to the economist; standing as they do for everything that is good in existence, it is but natural that the spread of morality and intelligence find their widest field for development within their fold.

As the predominant element in our national life is the practical, it is possible that a low standard may be created, and the great truth that man is more than the money he creates may be lost sight of. Labor organizations, by diffusing intelligence, teach the precept that knowledge should be acquired for the love of learning and not for the love of lucre. Thus the growth and future of these safeguards of civilization—trades unions—seem indeed bright and permanent in character.—*Eight-Hour Herald*.



(FOR OUR GERMAN MEMBERS.)

Monats-Rundschau.

Von Josephus.



Die Verfeinerung seiner erbärmlichen Lage. Frühling und Sommer sind stets noch die Jahreszeiten gewesen, in denen die Arbeiter aller Länder ihre Rechte kräftiger geltend zu machen pflegen, als im Jahre der Kälte und beim Brausen der Stürme. Tausende sind während des vergangenen Winters dem massenmörderischen System des Kapitalismus zum Opfer gefallen, aber die Ueberlebenden rüsten sich auf's Neue zum Kampfe gegen die Förderer des allgemeinen Elends der Arbeitmenschen.

Einen Winter wie den soeben vergangenen hat das amerikanische Volk seit Generationen nicht gesehen. Noch niemals hat das Land von Arbeitslosen, Hungernden und Frierenden gewimmelt, wie in den letzten paar Monaten; aber nie vorher ist auch die Stimme der Leidenden lauter und drohender erschallt. Die Herrschenden indessen, die Bedrückten, scheinen immer noch nicht zur Besinnung kommen zu wollen, denn sie haben so gut wie gar nichts gethan, um das Elend zu mildern. In New York, wo infolge des abscheulichen Tenementhaus-Systems die Noth augenscheinlicher war, als irgendwo anders, haben die Gesetzgeber eine ganze Million Dollars zur Anlage neuer Park Anlagen und Straßen bewilligt, als es sich aber darum handelte, den Arbeitslosen Beschäftigung zu geben, stellte es sich heraus, daß politische Dummheit und Parasiten die Versorgung mit Arbeit für ihren eigenen Anhang monopolisirten und die Mitglieder der Arbeiter-Organisationen, welche die Agitation zu Gunsten der Leidenden ins Werk gesetzt hatten, mußten sich mit dem Zusehen begnügen — ganze 25 „Tickets“ wurden der Central Labor Union überwiesen, in welcher angeblich 80,000 Mann repräsentirt sind und den Vertretern der Konferenz für die Arbeitslosen, welche die von über 20,000 Personen besuchte Massenversammlung im Madison Square Garden arrangirt hatte, gab man ganze 50 „Tickets“, welche zur Anstellung bei den Nothstandsarbeiten berechtigten. Aber damit noch nicht genug der Verhöhnung der organisirten Arbeiter: Als Vertreter der Carpenters und Painters von der Parl.-Commission verlangten, sie solle in diesen Gewerken den Unionlohn von \$3.50 per Tag bezahlen, erhielten sie die Antwort, es sei eine „niederträchtige Gemeinheit“, in Zeiten, wo Jedermann froh sei, überhaupt nur Arbeit zu finden, Unionlöhne zu verlangen! Hoffentlich werden die New Yorker Arbeiter sich das für alle Zeiten hinter die Ohren schreiben und in Zukunft dafür sorgen, daß Unionleute zu Mayors und Commissären gemacht werden, damit ihnen eine solche niederträchtige Gemeinheit nicht wieder passire. Hätten sie früher daran gedacht, daß Kapitalisten als öffentliche Beamte nicht anders als kapitalistisch denken und handeln können, würde es nicht nöthig gewesen sein, Konferenzen einzuberufen, Bittgesuchen nach Albany zu schicken und Betteluppen-Pfennige von Politikern und Pfaffen anzunehmen!

Ein Gutes ist indessen durch die Agitation zu Gunsten der Arbeitslosen gewirkt worden, denn das Kontraktssystem hat einen tüchtigen Stoß erlitten. Es zeigte sich nämlich, daß, obwohl die Stadt New York für Straßenreiner und Schneeschaufler täglich \$1.50 bewilligt, diese schwer arbeitenden Leute nur 75 Cents erhielten, weil die Kontraktoren und

Padroni, von welchen sie angestellt wurden, die Hälfte des bewilligten Geldes in die eigene Tasche steckten. Darob entstand nun allgemeine Entrüstung und sogar die kapitalistischen Zeitungen verlangten, daß das Geld, welches für die Arbeitslosen bewilligt wird, denselben voll und ganz ausbezahlt werde und die Folge davon war, daß jetzt Aussicht für die Beseitigung des Kontraktsystems wenigstens in Bezug auf die Anstellung von städtischen Arbeitern vorhanden ist. Und, hat man dies erst einmal erreicht, wird auch der Kontraktor von anderen Gebieten verschwinden. Diese kleinen Zwischenhändler, diese Blutsauger am Körper des arbeitenden Volkes, sind wenigstens etwas leichter zu beseitigen, als die großen Geldprophen, welche unsere Arbeitsprodukte zum Betrage von hunderten von Millionen verschlingen und welche, dank ihrer gigantischen Geldmacht, immer noch im Stande sind, sich ganze Legislaturen und Staatsmaschinen dienstbar zu machen.

Daß die Werkzeuge der Großkapitalisten, trotz des Zunehmens der Agitation für Arbeiterforderungen immer frecher werden, weil sie für Alles, was nicht in ihrem eigenen Interesse liegt, durchaus blind und taub sind, geht übrigens aus der berüchtigten Entscheidung des Bundesrichters Jenkins in Wisconsin hervor, welcher erklärt hat, es sei ein „Verbrechen“, wenn Eisenbahnangestellte die Arbeit niederlegen, und der einen Haftbefehl erließ, nach welchem Eisenbahnstriker ohne Weiteres zu arretiren und ins Gefängnis zu schicken seien.

Diese Entscheidung ist vorläufig auf dem Gebiet der Eisenbahnen noch heute zu Recht bestehend und es wäre gar nicht zu verwundern, wenn demnächst auch in anderen Industrien derartige Verordnungen erlassen würden und das Streiken in Amerika überhaupt verboten würde. Vielleicht wäre das auch ganz gut, denn es gibt immer noch Millionen von Arbeitern in unserm schönen, „freien“ Lande, welche nicht wissen, daß sie Knechte und Sklaven sind; wenn ihnen aber von ihren Richtern und Sheriffs klar gemacht wird, es gehöre zu ihren Bürgerpflichten, das Maul zu halten und draußlos zu schlingen, auch wenn ihnen der Bock weniger wie \$1 den Tag anbietet und ihnen zumuthet, mehr als 12 oder 14 Stunden zu arbeiten, dann werden sie vielleicht doch endlich zur Besinnung kommen und energische Schritte thun, daß diese Art von Bürgerpflichten und diese Art von amerikanischer „Freiheit“ so schnell wie möglich durch die Gesetzgebung aus der Welt geschafft werde. Vorläufig haben die Chefs der großen Eisenbahnarbeiter-Organisationen, sowie der General-Werkmeister der Knights of Labor, von denen die meisten auch noch tief im Harmoniebusel stecken, öffentlich und in nicht mißzuverstehender Sprache erklärt, daß sie sich den Teufel um Richter Jenkins' Entscheidung kümmern und mit ihren Leuten striken werden, auch wenn sie deshalb auf Lebenszeit ins Zuchthaus geschickt werden würden. Hoffentlich kommt es recht bald dazu, daß einer dieser Herren beim Wort genommen wird, denn auf diese Weise würde der Sturz des kapitalistischen Sklavensystems ein wenig beschleunigt werden.

Eine andere Entscheidung, die ihre Wirkung vielleicht auch nicht verfehlen wird, wurde dieser Tage von dem New Yorker Richter McAdam gefällt, welcher erklärte, „gewöhnliche Tagelöhner“, könnten nicht auf rückständigen Lohn klagen, auch wenn sie von ihren Bossen durch Kontraktbruch entlassen werden. Viel hübscher wäre es allerdings gewesen, wenn dieser McAdam gesagt hätte, ein „gewöhnlicher Tagelöhner“, der nichts hat als seine Fäuste und die paar Lumpen, welche er am Leibe trägt, sei überhaupt kein menschliches Wesen und der Mensch fange erst beim Hausbesitzer oder beim Fabrikboss an. Aber, was nicht ist, kann ja noch werden!

Daß die amerikanischen Arbeiter trotz der schrecklichen Winters und der allgemeinen Nothlage noch nicht ganz verzweifelt sind,

beweisen uns die Strikes in verschiedenen Industrien, welche infolge der Vervollkommenung der Maschinen und der Konkurrenz durch Hungerlöhner längst auf das Niveau europäischer Länder herabgebrückt worden sind. So haben unter anderen die Seidenweber angefangen, um Erhöhung ihrer Löhne zu kämpfen, welche in vielen amerikanischen Städten während der letzten Jahre derart „beschnitten“ waren, daß die Weber dicht vor dem Armenhaus standen, denn viele von ihnen konnten wöchentlich im Durchschnitt nicht mehr wie \$5 per Woche verdienen. Durch energisches Auftreten und festes Zusammenhalten ist es ihnen dann auch gelungen, in vielen Fällen 25 bis 50 Prozent mehr wie bisher zu erlangen. Dabei ging es allerdings nicht immer ganz glatt ab, denn in Paterson, N. J., ist es ganz ernstlich zum Gauen gekommen und zwar waren es nicht nur die Weber, denen der Polizeiknüppel auf die Köpfe sauste, sondern auch die Scabs bekamen ihr Theil und den Blauröcken selbst wurde ebenfalls übel mitgespielt, da zu verschiedenen Malen 5,000 bis 6,000 Männer und Frauen gegen die Büttel vom Leber zogen. In einem Falle wurden die Scabs von ihren Sklaventreibern mit Revolvern und Schlagringen bewaffnet, aber genügt hat es nicht, weil die Streiker trefflich organisiert waren und sich nicht einschüchtern ließen.

Auch die Kundenschneider haben einen glänzenden Sieg über ihre New Yorker Bosse errungen, welche, obwohl sie für Millionäre und reiche Verschwenker arbeiten und viel mehr für ihre Angüsse bekommen, als dieselben werth sind, ihren Arbeitern eine Lohnreduktion von 15 Cents zumutheten. Die Schneider waren so gut organisiert, daß sie bloß mit einem Streik zu drohen brauchten und die Bosse wagten es nicht, einen Lockout in Scene zu setzen, weil derselbe ihnen wahrscheinlich das ganze Frühjahrsgeschäft gekostet hätte.

Auch die Cigarrenmacher haben während der letzten paar Wochen eine Anzahl Strikes gegen Lohnreduktionen gewonnen, wobei es in New York ebenfalls zu einem Zusammenstoß mit der Polizei gekommen ist.

Die Achtstundens-Agitation im eigenen Gewerk ist durch die Konventionen in verschiedenen großen Städten auch wieder kräftig in Angriff genommen worden und es steht zu erwarten, daß ich in meinem nächsten Monats-Brief über eine Reihe von Erfolgen berichten kann. Das Baugewerk fängt überhaupt an, sich wieder zu erholen und im Hinblick darauf rechne ich sicher auf die Beilegung aller Zwistigkeiten, die hier und dort noch bestehen mögen. Ich möchte auch noch darauf hinweisen, daß wir den Wood Carvers helfen sollten in ihrem Bestreben, importirte Schnitzereien und Dekorationen zu boycotten, denn die Carvers sind vielfach zur Arbeitslosigkeit verurtheilt worden, weil die Millionäre, deren Paläste sie verschönern helfen, geschnitzte Waare aus Paris und Italien importiren, nur, um ein paar lumpige Dollars zu sparen, und obwohl die amerikanischen Holzschnitzer und Dekorateur ebenso tüchtige Arbeiter und Künstler sind, wie ihre europäischen Kollegen.

Also, auf ans Werk und binnen der nächsten vier Wochen tüchtig agitiert und organisiert, damit von den Carpenters gesagt werden könne, daß sie in der Armee der amerikanischen Proletarier in der Avantgarde marschiren!

### FIRST CLASS BOOKS, CHEAP, PRACTICAL AND USEFUL.

BELL'S CARPENTRY MADE EASY . . . . . \$5 00  
THE BUILDER'S GUIDE AND ESTIMATOR'S PRICE BOOK. Hodgson . . . . . 2 00  
THE STEEL SQUARE, AND HOW TO USE IT. . . . . 1 00  
PRACTICAL CARPENTRY. Hodgson . . . . . 1 00  
STAIR-BUILDING MADE EASY. Hodgson . . . . . 1 00  
HAND RAILING MADE EASY. . . . . 1 00  
ILLUSTRATED ARCHITECTURAL AND MECHANICAL DRAWING-BOOK. A Self-Instructor, with 300 Illustrations. . . . . 1 00  
THE CARPENTER'S AND BUILDER'S COMPLETE COMPANION . . . . . 2 50

Address P. J. McGUIRE.

Box 884, Philadelphia, Pa.

Deutsches Buchdrucker-Label.



Dieses Label wird auf allen Zeitungs- und anderen Druckerarbeiten verwendet, welche in deutschen Union-Druckereien hergestellt werden.

### OUR PRINCIPLES.

#### UNION-MADE GOODS.

Resolved, That we as a body thoroughly approve of the objects of the American Federation of Labor and pledge ourselves to give it our earnest and hearty support.

Resolved, That members of this organization should make it a rule, when purchasing goods, to call for those which bear the trade-marks of organized labor, and when any individual, firm or corporation shall strike a blow at labor organization, they are earnestly requested to give that individual, firm or corporation their careful consideration. No good union man can kiss the rod that whips him.

#### KNIGHTS OF LABOR.

Resolved, That we most emphatically discourage carpenters and joiners from organizing as carpenters under the Knights of Labor, as we believe each trade should be organized under its own trade head in a trade union. This does not debar our members from joining mixed assemblies.

#### LABOR LEGISLATION.

Resolved, That it is of the greatest importance that members should vote intelligently; hence, the members of this Brotherhood shall strive to secure legislation in favor of those who produce the wealth of the country, and all discussions and resolutions in that direction shall be in order at any regular meeting, but party politics must be excluded.

#### IMMIGRATION.

Resolved, That while we welcome to our shores all who come with the honest intention of becoming lawful citizens, we at the same time condemn the present system which allows the importation of destitute laborers, and we urge organized labor everywhere to endeavor to secure the enactment of more stringent immigration laws.

#### FAITHFUL WORK.

Resolved, That we hold it as a sacred principle that Trade Union men, above all others, should set a good example as good and faithful workmen, performing their duties to their employers with honor to themselves and their organization.

#### SHORTER HOURS OF LABOR.

We hold a reduction of hours for a day's work increases the intelligence and happiness of the laborer, and also increases the demand for labor and the price of a day's work.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

We recognize that the interests of all classes of labor are identical, regardless of occupation, nationality, religion or color, for a wrong done to one is a wrong done to all.

We object to prison contract labor, because it puts the criminal in competition with honorable labor for the purpose of cutting down wages, and also because it helps to overstock the labor market.

Resolved, That we most earnestly condemn the practice in vogue in many cities, but more especially in the West, of advertising fictitious building booms, as it has a tendency to demoralize the trade in such localities.

### RULES REGARDING APPRENTICES.

At the Detroit Convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, held Aug. 6-11, 1888, the following rules in relation to apprentices were approved, and the Local Unions are urged to secure their enforcement:

Whereas, The rapid influx of unskilled and incompetent men in the carpenter trade has had, of late years, a very depressing and injurious effect upon the mechanics in the business, and has a tendency to degrade the standard of skill and to give no encouragement to young men to become apprentices and to master the trade thoroughly; therefore, in the best interests of the craft, we declare ourselves in favor of the following rules:

SECTION 1. The indenturing of apprentices is the best means calculated to give that efficiency which it is desirable a carpenter should possess, and also to give the necessary guarantee to the employers that some return will be made to them for a proper effort to turn out competent workmen; therefore, we direct that all Local Unions under our jurisdiction shall use every possible means, wherever practical, to introduce the system of indenturing apprentices.

SEC. 2. Any boy or person hereafter engaging himself to learn the trade of carpentry, shall be required to serve a regular apprenticeship of four consecutive years, and shall not be considered a journeyman unless he has complied with this rule, and is twenty-one years of age at the completion of his apprenticeship.

SEC. 3. All boys entering the carpenter trade with the intention of learning the business shall be held by agreement, indenture or written contract for a term of four years.

SEC. 4. When a boy shall have contracted with an employer to serve a certain term of years, he shall, on no pretence whatever, leave said employer and contract with another, without the full and free consent of said first employer, unless there is just cause or that such change is made in consequence of the death or relinquishment of business by the first employer; any apprentice so leaving shall not be permitted to work under the jurisdiction of any Local Union in our Brotherhood, but shall be required to return to his employer and serve out his apprenticeship.

SEC. 5. It is enjoined upon each Local Union to make regulations limiting the number of apprentices to be employed in each shop or mill to one for such number of journeymen as may seem to them just; and all Unions are recommended to admit to membership apprentices in the last year of their apprenticeship, to the end that, upon the expiration of their terms of apprenticeship, they may become acquainted with the workings of the Unions, and be better fitted to appreciate its privileges and obligations upon assuming full membership.



# Tools AND FINE BUILDERS HARDWARE

Hammacher, Schlemmer & Co.,  
209 BOWERY, NEW YORK,

## UNION MADE NAILS.

The NAILS made by the below-named list of nail mills are strictly Union made nails, and are recommended to the members of the United Brotherhood.

### CUT NAILS.

Union Cut Nails are made by Junction Nail Co., at Mingo Junction, Ohio; Laughlin Nail Co., at Martin's Ferry, Ohio; Labelle Nail Co., at Wheeling, W. Va.; Lakeside Nail Co., at Hammond, Ind.; LeClair Nail Co., Belleville Nail Co., Belleville Steel and Nail Co., all located at Belleville, Ill.

### WIRE NAILS.

Union Wire Nails are made by Salem Wire Nail Co. Works, at Salem and Findlay, Ohio; American Wire Nail Co. and Hazen Wire Nail Co., both at Anderson, Ind.; Oliver Roberts Barb Wire Co., this city; New Castle Wire Nail Co., at New Castle, Pa.

The above list of nail mills is recognized by the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers where Union men are employed.

**Wm. McNiece & Son,**  
515 CHERRY ST.,  
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

MANUFACTURERS OF

**Hand, Panel  
and Rip Saws,**  
FROM THE VERY BEST CAST STEEL.

Warranted the Best in the World.

HAND MADE.

BEST PLANE IN THE WORLD



**Carpenters!**

Any Carpenter who is a member in good standing of any Carpenters' Union in the United States, may send to us for our

## Self-Setting Planes

on 80 DAYS' TRIAL, to be paid for or returned, at our expense, within 80 days of receipt, by properly filling up the following Blank.

**GAGE TOOL CO.,**  
VINELAND, N. J.

Carpenters' Union . . . . P. O. of . . .  
Date . . . . . 189

To the GAGE TOOL CO., Vineland, N. J.

I am a member of Union . . . . and desire to try your Self setting Planes, which are not sold in our town. If you will send me a . . . . Plane, about . . . . inches long, with an iron about . . . . inches wide, all sharpened and ready for use, I will try it and either send you the price or return the Plane at your expense within 30 days from receipt. As proof of my membership, etc., our Secretary has impressed hereon the seal of our Union—Yours truly,

Name . . . . .  
Address . . . . .

# STARRETT'S TOOLS

ARE WARRANTED

SEND FOR  
A CATALOGUE

L. S. STARRETT  
ATHOL, MASS.

## Patent Foot Power Machinery. Complete Outfits.

Wood or metal workers without steam power, can successfully complete with the large shops, by using our New Labor Saving Machinery, latest and most improved for practical shop use, also for Industrial Schools, Home Training, etc.

CATALOGUE FREE.  
**Seneca Falls Mfg. Co.**  
22 WATERST., SENECA FALLS, N. Y.



## STUDY!

The Best and Cheapest Practical Book printed. Written for Carpenters by a Carpenter.

## HOW TO FRAME A HOUSE,

Or Balloon and Roof Framing, by Owen B. Maginnis, author of "Practical Centering," "How to Join Mouldings," etc., etc.

It is a practical treatise on the latest and best methods of laying out, framing and raising timber houses on the balloon principle, together with a complete and easily understood system of Roof Framing, the whole making a handy and easily applied book for carpenters, builders, foremen and journeymen.

### CONTENTS.

PART I.—Balloon Framing.  
Chapter I. General description of Balloon Frames, Framed Sills and their construction.  
Chapter II. First Floor Beams or Joists, Story Sections, Second Floor Beams, Studding, Framing of Door and Window Openings, Wall Plates and Roof Timbers.  
Chapter III. Laying out and working Balloon Frames, Girders, Sills, Posts and Studding.  
Chapter IV. Laying out First and Second Floor Joists or Beams, Ceiling Joists and Wall Plates.  
Chapter V. Laying out and Framing the Roof.  
Chapter VI. Raising.  
PART II.—Difficult Roof Framing.  
Chapter I. Simple Roofs.  
Chapter II. Hip and Valley Roofs.  
Chapter III. Roofs of Irregular Plan.  
Chapter IV. Pyramidal Roofs.  
Chapter V. Hexagonal Roofs.  
Chapter VI. Conical or Circular Roofs, etc., etc.  
The work is illustrated and explained by over 30 large engravings of houses, roofs, etc., and measures 8x11 inches.

PRICE, - - \$1.00

Send name, address and cash for book to  
**OWEN B. MAGINNIS,**  
356 W. 134th St. - New York City.



## UNITED HATTERS OF NORTH AMERICA.

The Label has received the indorsement of the General Executive Board of the K. of L. and of the American Federation of Labor.

The Label is placed on every union-made hat before it leaves the workman's hands. If a dealer takes a label from one hat and places it in another, or has any detached labels in his store, do not buy from him, as his labels may be counterfeit and his hats may be the product of scab or non-union labor.

Beware of Counterfeits. Sometimes they are printed on white paper and sometimes on yellow paper. As a general thing they are not perforated on the edges. A counterfeit label with perforated edges has lately made its appearance. It is larger than the genuine one. The genuine label is about an inch and a half square and is printed on buff-colored paper. When purchasing a hat see to it that you get the genuine label with the perforated edges.

This is the Only Correct Union Label for Fur-Felt Hats.

**BUY NO FUR-FELT HAT WITHOUT IT!**  
EDWARD BARRETT, President,  
Hat Makers' International Association.  
JAMES H. PENROSE, Secretary,  
523 Snyder Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.  
JAMES GRAHAM, President,  
Hat Finishers' International Ass'n;  
JOHN PHILLIPS, Secretary,  
47 Park Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

# COOK'S PATENT LEVEL.

Made in Wood and Iron. Every Level Fully Guaranteed.  
Inquire at your nearest hardware store for them. If not in stock, send to

TAKE NO  
OTHER.

**DAVIS & COOK,**  
WATERTOWN, N. Y.

## DISSTON'S



It will pay you to buy a saw with "DISSTON" on it. It will hold the set longer, and do more work without filing than other saws, thereby saving in labor and cost of files. They are made of the best quality of crucible cast steel and are

FULLY WARRANTED.

For sale by all dealers.

ASK FOR No. 7. Send for Pamphlet, "THE SAW." Mailed Free.

# Henry Disston & Sons,

## ALL KINDS AND SHAPES OF FILES AND RASPS.

Made of best steel with great care, and each file carefully inspected before leaving the factory. Send for Catalogue containing over 200 full steel engravings of files.

**HENRY DISSTON & SONS, Inc., Philadelphia, Pa.**



TRADE MARK.

If you want the very best tools made, buy only those stamped as above.



Stair Builders' Chisel.



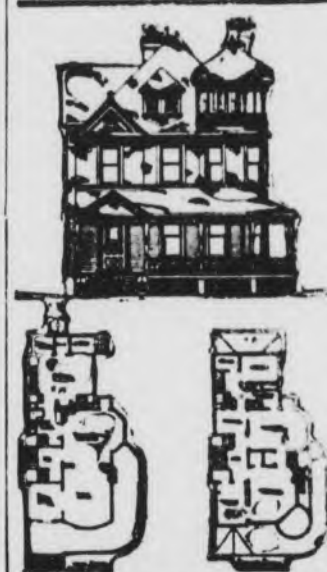
Stair Builders' Gouge.

## NO EDGE TOOL CAN BE GOOD

without a hard, smooth, keen, cutting edge. This is the one essential feature of a good edge tool, and the one in which the Barton Tools are unequalled. They are also of the best shapes and well finished, but to their superior cutting quality is mainly due the reputation which they have held for so many years, and to their being the best in the United States. Do you want such tools? If you do you can have them. They are for sale by dealers in high grade tools throughout the United States. If your dealer does not keep them and refuses to order them, send for our illustrated catalogue, in which full directions for ordering are given.

**MACK & CO.,** foot of Platt Street, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Manufacturers of the most extensive line of Fine Edge Tools in the United States.



## Save \$50 When you Build.

**Hicks' Builders' Guide** comprising an easy practical system of estimating material and labor for Carpenters, Contractors and Builders. A comprehensive guide to those engaged in the various branches of the building trade. It saves time, money and mistakes. 160 pages, 114 illustrations, cloth bound. Price, \$1.00.

**The Building Budget and Everybody's Assistant**, a book of practical experience in building from over 60 builders in all parts of the country, 156 pages, 125 illustrations. . . . Price, 50 cents.

**The Contractor's Bill and Time Blank** is sure to save carpenters, contractors and builders many dollars. 24 blanks per book, price, 6 cents; 2 books 10 cents; 6 books 25 cents. Hand book and pocket edition of blanks free. Address

**I. P. HICKS, Box 407,**  
Omaha, Neb.

## CARPENTERS SHOULD READ, MARK, LEARN. THOM. GILL'S BOOKS.

GILL'S RAPID CARPENTRY, 2d Ed., Revised, Price \$2.00  
GILL'S DETAIL ON THE SQUARE, " \$1.00  
GILL'S ENLIGHTENED STAIR BUILDER,  
No. 1, Price \$1.00  
No. 2, " \$1.00

Sent free by mail on receipt of price by application to R. LEONARD, General Agent, P. O. Station B, Jersey City, N. J. Member of L. U. 482. Agents wanted in every city and town on profitable terms. Correspondence solicited from Secretaries of Local Unions.

## Br. O. & J. of America Society Goods. ESTABLISHED 1866.

## CHAS. SVENDSON, MANUFACTURER OF



Flags and Banners  
FOR SOCIETIES.

Regalia, Badges, Uniforms and Military Goods. Over 2000 Society Flags and Banners Manufactured. Over 6000 Societies furnished with Badges or Regalia.

No. 84 Court St., Cincinnati.

## BADGES MADE FROM RIBBON, METAL & CELLULOID.

THE LARGEST BADGE BUSINESS IN THE WORLD.  
FLAGS AND LODGE SUPPLIES.  
WRITE FOR CATALOGUE.

**THE WHITEHEAD & HOAG CO. NEWARK, NEW JERSEY.**



SAW SET.

**CHAS. MORRILL,**  
Room 173, Pulitzer Building, New York.

## MARSTON'S HAND AND FOOT POWER MACHINERY.



Circular Saw, Iron Frame, Steel Shafts and Arbors, Machine Cut Gears, Iron center part in top.

Send for Circular and Price-List

**J. M. Marston & Co., 242 Ruggles Street,**  
Boston, Mass.

**AGENTS WANTED.**  
CARPENTERS preferred, to sell Concave Lock Weather Strips—(C & L) for sides of doors and windows; mould A and drop B bottom of doors. Big Seller. Terms Free. Mention paper. Write BURCAW MFG. CO., Hazleton, Pa.



# THE CARPENTER

A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, and Kindred Interests.

VOL. XIV.—No. 5.  
Established 1881.

PHILADELPHIA, MAY, 1894.

{ Fifty Cents per Year.  
Single Copies, 5 Cts.

## Chats Across the Bench.

MINNESOTA union labels are protected by state law. Upon depositing copies of the label with the Secretary of State a certificate of record is issued, and a penalty inflicted for counterfeiting the same.

ONE reason why the capitalistic press gets along so well during the stringency is that they are paid better for what they don't publish than for what they do.—*Labor Herald*.

CRIME is certain to increase unless the idle are given employment. We would suggest, as a remedy, that one-half of the unemployed be utilized to build work-houses and penitentiaries in which to put the other half.—*Citizen*.

WHEN a man owes more than his capacity to realize from his property will pay he is regarded as a bankrupt. When a bank is in that condition it is in proper shape to issue clearing house certificates.—*Alabama Alliance-Herald*.

ACCORDING to the latest returns Russia has the largest prison population, 108,840; next comes India with 76,510; Italy with 68,828; Japan with 63,828; France with 60,886; the United States with 50,258, and Great Britain with 30,474.

I AM as much convinced as the most pronounced individualist can be, that it is desirable that everybody should have the liberty to act in any and all directions, as long as the similar liberty of his fellow-beings is not limited thereby.—*Huxley*.

WHEN slavery went down it had the United States courts upholding it. Industrial slavery is trembling in the balance, and the United States court judges are trying to uphold it. Industrial slavery is doomed, and no court decision can save it.—*Des Moines Artisan*.

"WHEN 3,000 able-bodied men will stand in line for hours just to get a bowl of soup and a piece of bread, it is time the people should rise up from their deluded trance and ask themselves how it all happened, then put their energy to work and do something for humanity."—*Western World*.

WHENEVER a man gets up in a meeting of workmen and advocates the use of bayonets in redressing labor's wrongs, you may set it down that the sight of a gun would throw him into spasms. Men who are not brave enough to vote for their interests are too infernally cowardly to fight.—*Labor Signal*.

THE unorganized workman is merely a grain of sand in a vast desert. In the mad struggle for existence there are none to notice if he be buried out of sight. Let him join the trade union. He finds himself one of the countless grains of sand transformed into a solid rock, in its very nature capable of resisting all ordinary assaults.—*Exchange*.

## Gleanings by the Wayside.

THE farmer in Japan who has more than ten acres of land is looked on as a monopolist.

THE only difficulty with labor-saving machinery is it saves the labor of the wrong man.—*Western Laborer*.

THE people will rule in this country whenever a majority become hungry. It has remained for the politicians of the nineteenth century to disprove the theory of physiologists and demonstrate that the brains of a man are in his stomach.—*Western Laborer*.

It does not pay to "scab" nowadays. "Scabbing" is bad business at best. Those who engage in it will be sorry some day for their pains. The Unions can always afford to wait and in nine cases out of ten manage to get square with the "Scabs" and delinquents generally.—*Brockton Diamond*.

INGERSOLL says: "All the courts and legislators in the world cannot prevent men from organizing or striking if they want to. Too large masses of men are affected to be dealt with legally. The more these people are oppressed the closer they will organize, in spite of all the decisions of all the courts in the world."

THE trades' unions are the only instruments of which the laboring classes have been able to successfully avail themselves for the improvement of their financial and moral condition. They are somewhat on the co-operative system of working, and have therefore improved at one and the same time the moral and financial condition of their members.—*The Laster*.

WHEN Uncle Sam will sell us a \$10 bond, allow us to deposit it with him, then indorse a \$9 note for us which we can use as money with which to buy food and clothes, pay debts, or loan out at usury, and still continue to pay us interest upon the bond, which is non-taxable, then we will grant that national bankers are not granted special privileges over the masses.—*Chicago Trader*.

BEHIND this scheme of the money kings is the desire to buy stock and securities cheap, to get cheap labor and reduce the price of commodities, so that a dollar based on gold will buy as much wheat, corn, potatoes, or any other commodity, and as much labor, as a dollar and fifty cents or two dollars will buy now. To further this scheme the money kings demanded the unconditional repeal of the Sherman silver purchase law and the total bastardization of silver, and the President and Congress were ready to do their bidding.—*Cleveland Citizen*.

## The Industrial System of the future.

There is no doubt that a new industrial system richer in resources than the present one, and far more differentiated, will spring out of the revolution.

We can hardly realize the change. What will be the home of the future, what will be the township of the future, what will be the man of the future,—we can hardly foresee.

Immense changes have taken place in this century; greater still are in store. We know this much—that no man willing to work shall be shut off from the means of production; that there must be no distinction between noble labor and mean labor, all kinds of labor being equally needed in society; that men must work with their hands as well as with their minds, alternate their efforts and develop all their faculties; that labor must be moderate and performed with the assistance of all the means required to protect the life, the health and the mental development of the individuals, and surrounded by all the comforts and attractions which are now reserved to the homes and clubs of idle men; that there must be in society no idle class, no class of "sweaters" and monopolists, meddling in the relations and interfering with the business of the producing classes. No industrial boss; no political boss. No middlemen, no speculators, no profit-mongers of any kind. It must be a true society composed of true and honest men. No centralization. General rule in common subjection. The old machinery of Congress, Government, taxation and coercion will be obsolete. The new society will not be worked by "machines," but by free men united together by the bond of common interests.—*Solidarity*.

## Words from the Wise.

IGNORANCE is bold and knowledge reserved.—*Thucydides*.

NOTHING is more terrible than ignorance with spurs on.—*Goethe*.

HE WHO has no clear, inherent right to live somewhere has no right to live at all.—*Horace Greely*.

DEMOCRACY means not "I am as good as you are," but "you are as good as I am."—*Theodore Parker*.

THE earth belongs in usufruct to the living; the dead have no right or power over it.—*Thomas Jefferson*.

IGNORANCE is not so damnable as humbug, but when it prescribes pills it may happen to do more harm.—*George Eliot*.

MANY are destined to reason wrongly; others not to reason at all, and others to persuade those who do reason.—*Voltaire*.

## Labor and What It Does.

Labor is robbed by the politician and votes for the robber.

Labor produces wealth and votes it to the non-producer.

Labor builds fine houses and votes them to those who don't labor.

Labor produces everything to eat, votes it to those who are not hungry and goes hungry itself.

Labor makes fine clothes for those who don't labor.

Labor builds fine carriages for drones to ride in.

Labor builds railroads and is robbed by the railroad companies.

Labor makes fine farms to mortgage to the usurer.

Labor creates capital and is tyrannized over by capital.

Labor invents machinery and is thrown out of employment by the invention.

Labor feeds the world and goes hungry itself.

Labor clothes the world, but wears ragged clothes.—*The Farmer's Wife*.

## Organization is Your Only Hope.

It is utterly useless for labor to look to the "law" for the protection of their rights or redress of their wrongs. Why should they? There has not in the history of legislation, in any land or age, been found any law passed for the proper protection of the rights of the laboring classes. The reason is easily seen. The laws have always been made by the rich legislator; they are explained by the rich lawyer at the bar, and they are expounded by the rich judge on the bench. But there is a remedy within reach of the laborer for all this. In the first place, wash out from your memory, with the waters of oblivion, the faintest trace of the fact that you ever wore the collar of any political party. Repudiate utterly all recognition of allegiance to either of the old frauds, the sum total of one of whose achievements is the nominal, and only nominal, emancipation of four million black slaves, and the real grinding, degrading slavery of fifty million white men. After you have cast this old political Satan behind for good and all, then Organize.

That is the key that will unlock all the treasures of freedom; that is the magic word that will restore to you again your birthright. Organize every branch of industry. Enroll every son of toil. Leave out nothing of any industrial name. Then pick out the best men—the men of the coolest heads and clearest minds—and put them at the helm. Have as little trouble as possible with employers. Do not, for every frivolous provocation, go into strikes or boycotts. Thoroughly realize—and do not forget it—the tremendous power and inexhaustible resources of the enemy, and do not, at any time, overestimate your own. Have a keen eye to all the many difficulties that surround you. In short, organization, caution, patience and perseverance.—*The Weekly Advance*.



### Industrial Slaves.

Though the war for the Union is over,  
And the negro no longer in chains,  
Is toiling on Southern plantations  
To roll up for others his gains;  
Yet up from the depths of the coal mines  
And from the vast plains of the West,  
And from the green hills of New England  
Comes the sound of the toiler's unrest.  
Throughout the broad belt of our country,  
Where the flag of our forefathers waves,  
Arises the wail of wage-workers,  
A host of industrial slaves.

But hark! on the breath of the morning  
Is borne a loud cry from afar—  
Oh, is it the long dreaded outburst?  
Are the masses engaged in war?  
No, no, for the lightning is busy  
Proclaiming the news through the land  
That the people at last with their ballots  
United have made a firm stand.  
And lo! on the faces of toilers  
Is a look that contentment engraves,  
For the men and the women no longer  
Are weary industrial slaves.  
—By Myron H. Goodwin, in *Twentieth Century*.

### Harmony in Our Labor Organizations.

If there is any one thing that tends to keep up the tone feeling of unionism in any organization, it is the spirit of harmony prevailing among the rank and file. Labor organizations are established for nobler purposes than to cause feelings of unfriendly nature, and the sooner this is thoroughly understood the sooner will the masses be bettered.

There are, unfortunately, in almost every organization, a class of men, who, from the night of their initiation, are imbued with an idea that everything is going wrong because they are not manipulating the plans by which it is kept in motion, and those feelings grow on those people until it becomes chronic, and then they must either acquaint the world with their ideas or the organization is ruined; and in giving out their views as to how this thing or that should be done, they are ever ready to severely criticize the fair name of those who have been selected to perform these duties for their organization.

While tearing down the temple upon their own heads, they are ever advancing the necessity of harmony being instilled into the organization while those same men are the sole cause of the discontent and disruption that may be then existing. All organizations have had to stand these trying ordeals, and it seems that it will always be so.

It would seem that men, when they combine and organize in bodies for the furtherance of some particular object, and elect officers to manage their affairs, should be ever willing and ready to put up their hands in defence of the men thus selected, instead of showing their ignorant and prejudiced jealousies by joining in the cry of ancient times of "crucify him."

### Induce the Backsliders to Come in.

Now and then one meets with men who were formerly active in labor's ranks, and who dropped out, soured by disappointed ambitions perhaps, or whose natures were naturally pessimistic and unable to withstand the shocks of defeat. Deep down in their hearts still smoulders the fire of hope, although they may not admit it to themselves, and it requires but the faint breath of success to again awaken their sympathies, fire their souls, and stir them to action in support of the grand cause of labor. They may be backsliders, may even have done wrong through force of necessity or in a moment of temptation or despair, but their eyes are always on the union. These sinners on the back seats should be reached and taught that the labor problem, and the solution proposed by organized labor of

the world, now holds sway universally. Is there a civilized nation on earth that is not struggling to allay the discontent of its workers? None. Neither is there a country on this planet where the best thinkers are not arrayed on the side of the wealth producers. Neither is there a nation on the face of the earth where the workers do not sympathize with their brother toilers of other lands. Then why feel gloomy and discouraged? The light is breaking; even the blind see it. The morning sun of the new era is rising—rising to unfetter the shackles of wage slavery as surely as the forged links of chattel slavery were knocked from the limbs of honest industry a generation ago. There is no cause to complain of the labor movement.—*Cleveland Citizen*.

### Antiquity of Glue and Veneering.

Among the many occupations of the carpenter, says a writer in a foreign exchange, that of veneering is noticed in the sculptures of Thebes as early as the time of the third Thothmes, who is supposed to be the Pharaoh of the Exodus. And the application of a piece of rare wood of red color to a yellow plank of sycamore or other ordinary kind is clearly pointed out and in order to show that the wood is of inferior quality the workman is represented to have fixed his adze carelessly in a block of the same color while engaged in applying them together. Near him are some of his tools, with a box or small chest made of inlaid and veneered wood of various hues, and in the same part of the shop are two other men, one of whom is employed in grinding something with a stone on a slab, and the other is spreading glue with a brush. It might, perhaps, be conjectured that varnish was intended to be here represented, but the appearance of the pot on the fire, the piece of glue with its concave fracture, and the workmen before mentioned applying the two pieces of wood together, satisfactorily decide the question and attest the invention of glue 3300 years ago.

### Unions and Hard Times.

The process of change in the life of a Union, as well as in the individual man, shifts the scenes; the darkness of night drowns the sun of progress; let the inevitable relapse of the movement follow too rapid a gait in advance, and at once the situation changes. And here is the time that tries men's souls.

Some will waver, some will desert, while others will grow more faithful and confident with every increase in the density of darkness.

It is the latter class that we love and esteem. They are the old guard that will die, but not surrender. Their lives are absorbed with the principles and ideas for which they contend, that their very being is inseparable from the cause and the organizations that promote it.—*Bakers' Journal*.

### An Unjust Social System.

The producers of fresh butter, eggs and beefsteak live on salt pork, gravy and potatoes; the sheep shearers and the weavers of all kinds of woollen stuffs must wear shoddy cotton; the men who build the railroads are obliged to travel on foot; the wood-cutter who prepares the lumber out of which the many mansions of the rich are built, himself lives in a hut; yet the mighty ones of earth, those who spend more money than the entire yearly wages of an industrious workman, for the wines and floral decorations of a single dinner, tells us that our lot is plenty good enough for us, and that our poverty is caused by our own extravagance, drunkenness and indolence.—*The Great West*.

## MECHANICAL

### Braced Frame Houses.

HOW TO LAY OUT, FRAME AND CONSTRUCT THEM.

BY OWEN B. MAGINNIS.

Copyright 1893.

Frame houses constructed on the braced system differ from those of the balloon type in the fact that the timbers with which the whole frame is made up are

but is scarcely necessary as the weight of the post is in itself sufficient to keep the tenon in the mortise. Fig. 2 will give a clear conception of the method of framing the foot of a post into the sill. The tenon is about 2 inches square and 2 inches deep, and the mortise is the same size, 2½ inches deep. The principal object of the tenon is to prevent the post slipping off the sill.

Referring again to Fig. 1 it will be seen that the first floor beams rest on the sill being supported in the centre of the width of the house by a girder or heavy timber 6x10" or 8x12" according to the width. These first floor beams are usually 2x10" or 2x8" timber and either rest directly on the sill or are halved out

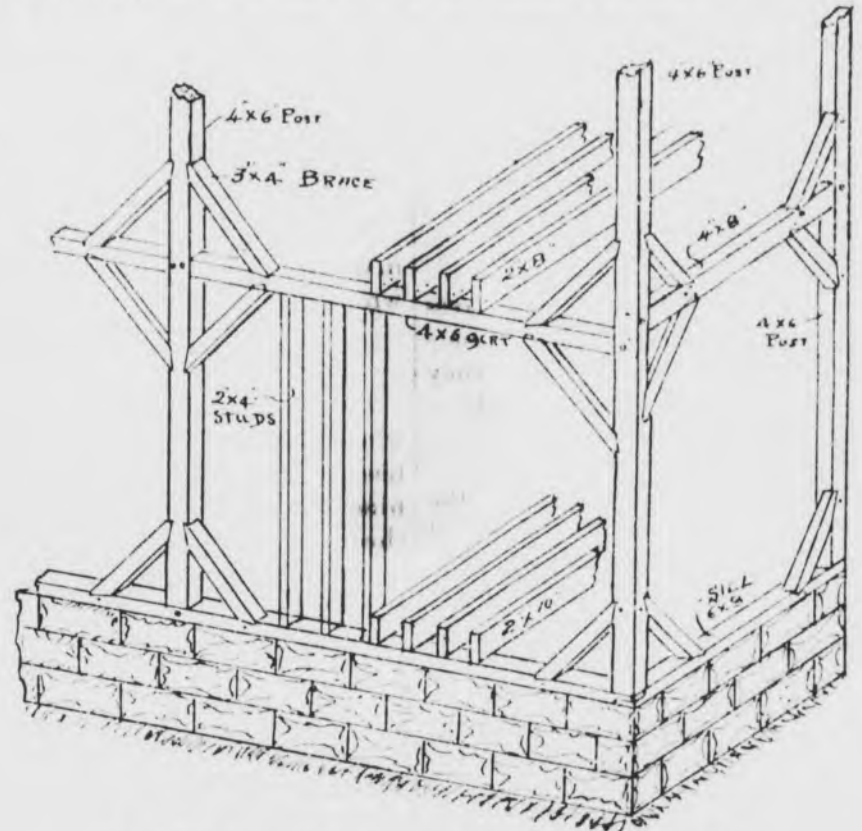


FIG. 1.—PERSPECTIVE VIEW OF A BRACED FRAME.

framed or mortised and tenoned together, so as to be solidly and securely fastened.

In this respect houses constructed in this manner differ from those constructed on the balloon principle as in the latter the pieces are simply held together by nails, while in the former they are mortised, tenoned and pinned. Braced frames are the best constructed for frame houses. By reason of its great expense this system is not so popular as the balloon principle, yet as it is some-

to rest on both sill and stonework of foundation. Here I have for simplicity drawn them resting entirely on the sill.

The second floor beams are supported by a timber termed "a girt" or tie, which is mortised and tenoned into the post in the manner shown at Fig. 3, on the top of the engraving. Here also will be seen the method of framing the end and of the braces into the posts, sills, girts, wall plates, etc. in order to obtain a rigid construction. The mortise is cut in square but by reason of the brace being on the angle it is necessary that one side be on the angle as shown and the gain

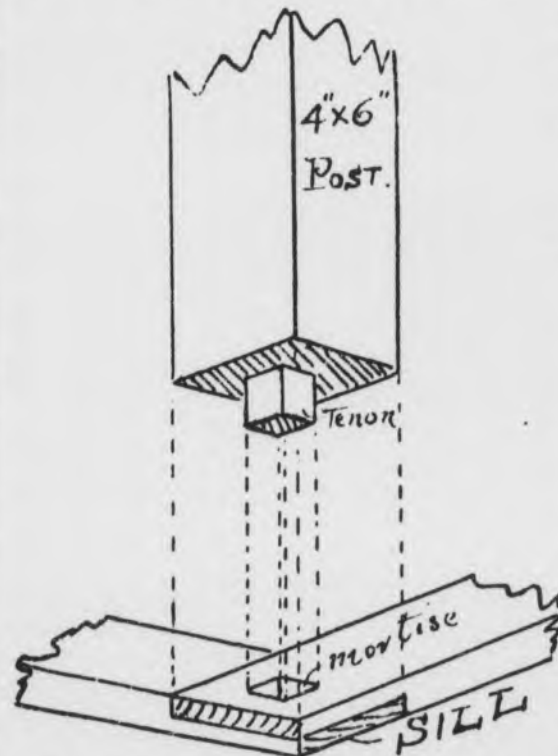


FIG. 2.—FRAMING OF POST AND SILL.

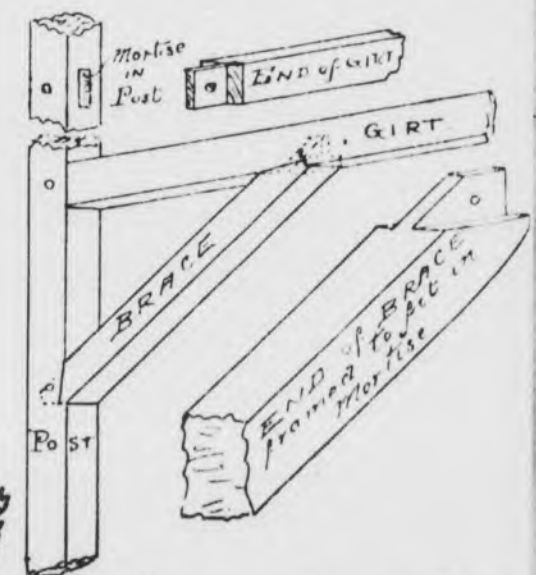


FIG. 3.—FRAMING OF GIRTS AND BRACE.

to receive the thrust of the brace will require to be set on in the way represented above the dotted line in the enlarged engraving of the framed end of the brace.

All posts, girts and braces and plates are drawn, bored after being framed to receive the pins. An inch auger bit is generally used.

times adopted in good or large work every carpenter should have a knowledge of it.

Fig. 1 is a skeleton or perspective view of the side walls of a braced frame house and the parts are of the following sizes and thus framed: The sill, generally a 4x8" or 6x8" timber is halved together at the corners and mortised out, for the foot of the posts where they occur, whether at the corners or other places on the sill. Intermediate posts are often draw pinned as shown in the engraving

By "draw boring" is meant that the hole in the tenon is generally nearer to the shoulder of the piece tenoned than the hole in the mortise, in order that the taper pin may draw the shoulder closely up against the piece which has the mor-



tise. Pins should be 1 inch diameter and made of oak for a spruce or yellow pine frame.

Studding in braced frames is sometimes tenoned into mortises in sill plates, girts, etc., but the time it costs to pursue this method is fast doing away with it and they are nowadays mostly cut in "barefoot" or without tenons, having only a squared butt end.

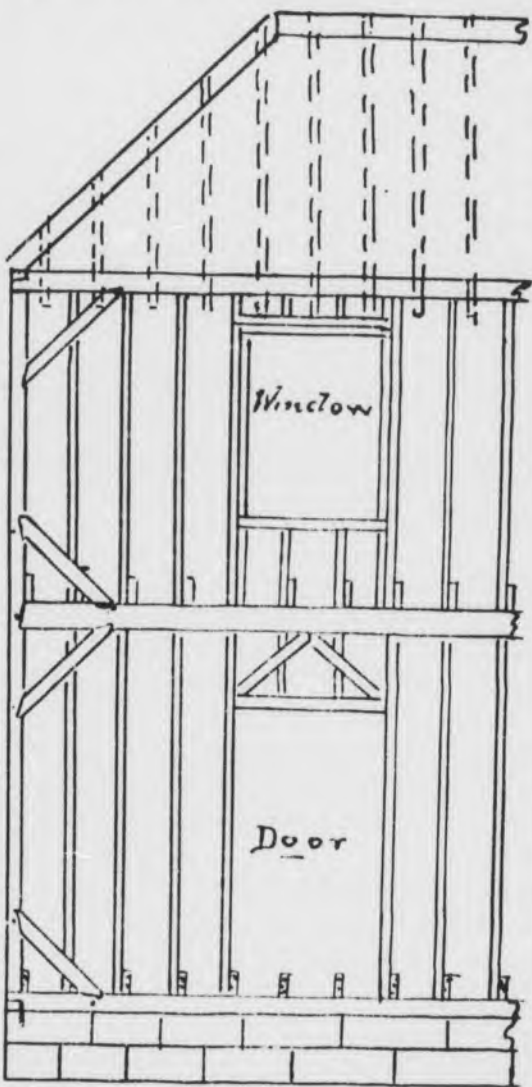


FIG. 4.—SIDE VIEW OF BRACED FRAME.

At Fig. 4, will be seen a side view of a braced frame showing the main parts as at Fig. 1, also the studding set at the frame round a door and windows, the plates set on, and part of the roof raised.

The plates are 4x4" stuff halved together at the corners and mortised on the under side to receive the top ends of the posts. The positions of the timbers will be readily comprehended from the engravings Figs. 4 and 5, as they are very clear by a comparison with Fig. 1 will be easily reproduced in actual work.

When laying out braced frames care should be taken to lay out and frame all the sills, posts, girts, braces, studs, plates, etc., the exact length they should also be very carefully mortised, tenoned and fitted together before the pairing. When framing the post the mortises for the girts must be placed one underneath the other. Fig. 5 being an enlarged view of the

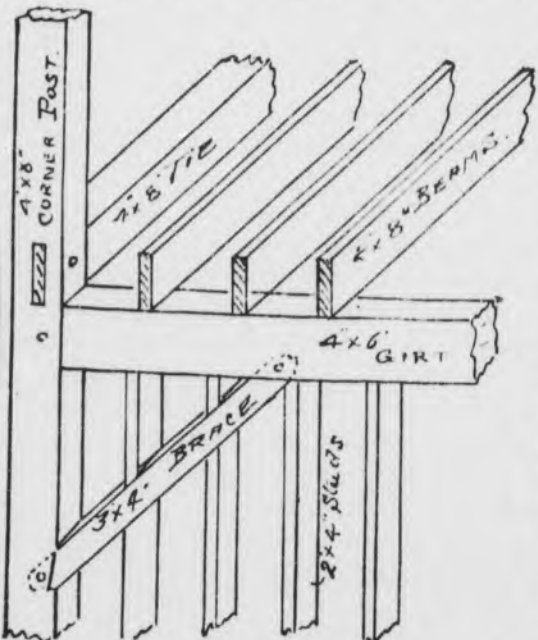


FIG. 5.

framing will illustrate how this is done and it will be seen in some of the preceding engravings. It will also be noticed that the shoulder of the girt is gained into the post. This is often done

in high class work though it is scarcely necessary, because the square shoulder with the braces and studding under any girt is sufficiently strong without gaining it in.

I can not lay too much stress on the necessity for very careful measuring all the pieces, especially the braces which may either be laid down to scale, or full size or laid out with the steel square.

When raising, the cellar girders and sills are first set on the stone foundation then the sides are set up, the posts being first placed and braced with boards, then the side girts are inserted in the mortises and pinned; the end girts come next and after this the studding on first story (if cut in barefoot.) If not the whole side

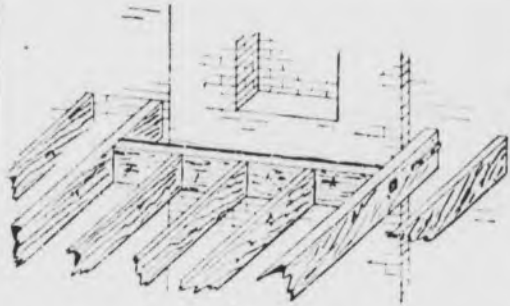


FIG. 6.

framing sill, girt, and all may be put together, pinned and raised as one "bent" or piece of framing. The wall plates and second story studding may be set up after the second floor beams are set and a temporary floor laid on them to walk on.

Fig. 6 will show the method to be followed in framing round and chimney breast, with the header tail beams and to trimmers.

#### Did You Notice It?

What? Why, when you talk paper money the bankers raise their hands in holy horror at the idea of starting printing presses to work grinding out money. It would be so awfully absurd, you know. But notice that all the printing machines have been put to work over hours to turn out bank notes for the bank. When they feel the need of more money they always have a convenient law to print money for them; but the weak, irresponsible Government could not print money. Oh, no! The rich bankers get money printed and given to them on a bond, but the poor man who has a deed to his home cannot get money printed by depositing his deed. Yet his property is the basis for all the value of the bond. This shows that the bankers have been busy with their lobbies at Washington while the producers were making a living for them. Remember that John Ruskin wrote that government bonds were the purchase, by the rich, of the power to tax the poor. Every bond issued by this nation has been a crime, and their issue was instigated by criminals. The poor are just now seeing their printing presses turning out money to be handed over to these rich so the poor people will have to give them more of their labor. It means less food and clothing for the many, and more lascivious luxury for the rotten aristocracy. But going back to the text, you know it is so very absurd about starting printing presses making money. Do you tumble?—*Coming Nation.*

#### UNION BOOTS AND SHOES.



This is the joint label of the Boot and Shoe Workers' International Union and of the Lasters' Protective Union and all other union men in the Boot and Shoe trade. It is printed in blue ink and pasted on every boot and shoe made by Union men. It guarantees the boots and shoes are not convict or prison made.

## MONEY \$ \$ \$ RECEIVED

FOR TAX, PINS AND SUPPLIES during the month ending March 31, 1894.

Whenever any errors appear notify the G. S. without delay.

Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.
1	\$271.20	171	\$12.30	346	\$4.65	564	\$9.46
2	61.95	172	3.80	347	5.00	565	1.20
3	8.85	175	22.75	352	2.85	567	10.35
4	74.25	176	14.55	354	80	572	2.5
5	24.85	177	12.90	355	10.70	573	1.80
6	6.35	178	2.10	366	4.35	574	5.40
7	10.00	179	5.70	359	11.10	577	1.95
8	24.75	181	71.75	360	6.45	578	12.75
9	13.80	183	3.15	362	1.50	579	1.35
11	34.90	184	1.50	365	3.60	580	20.25
12	13.20	185	5.10	369	7.65	581	5.25
14	3.30	186	6.30	371	1.50	585	2.40
15	10.35	189	6.30	373	2.10	586	10.50
16	30.60	191	4.20	374	20.35	588	3.30
17	6.30	192	6.30	376	26.85	590	1.95
18	3.45	193	8.25	377	3.30	591	4.15
19	3.35	194	5.40	380	7.65	592	6.00
20	10.35	195	6.00	381	14.85	596	2.45
26	9.15	196	1.95	382	46.30	598	3.30
27	8.25	198	6.75	384	2.40	602	1.05
28	17.15	199	11.00	386	8.40	603	29.95
29	44.40	200	8.70	388	4.50	604	7.00
30	10.05	201	9.25	390	12.00	605	11.80
31	3.30	203	16.65	391	5.85	606	4.05
33	75.45	204	3.90	393	3.75	611	5.60
35	5.10	206	12.10	394	3.80	617	4.15
37	2.55	207	15.30	395	3.60	619	3.00
38	5.70	208	10.10	397	3.30	620	50
39	12.00	209	25.50	398	2.50	622	8.50
40	11.42	211	33.30	399	1.65	623	89.35
42	8.10	214	4.05	400	2.85	624	7.35
43	48.45	217	6.00	401	3.60	675	10
44	9.00	218	8.30	402	7.45	627	8.20
45	1.50	220	4.35	403	2.55	628	45.08
46	2.40	221	6.45	405	9.00	629	4.05
47	2.25	224	8.45	407	97.35	631	3.30
48	6.60	225	13.40	409	3.00	632	3.45
49	8.70	226	2.00	413	3.60	634	4.00
50	5.25	227	8.10	415	1.50	637	8.75
51	26.40	228	12.30	416	15.00	638	12.65
52	13.50	229	4.50	417	6.00	639	10.20
53	75.00	230	13.35	419	5.25	641	5.55
56	4.65	231	2.10	421	5.40	645	1.40
59	3.15	232	1.50	422	1.50	649	6.45
60	20.55	233	1.65	423	4.80	650	10.50
61	20.20	234	12.75	424	11.40	651	4.05
62	38.85	235	9.90	425	1.80	654	4.65
63	19.80	236	2.70	426	3.00	655	4.65
64	22.20	237	12.00	427	9.50	657	1.65
68	7.05	238	9.50	429	4.35	658	7.25
69	4.25	239	15.05	430	8.45	659	7.00
70	3.55	240	12.60	431	7.95	661	2.10
72	17.40	241	4.65	432	3.30	663	3.30
73	18.90	243	6.30	433	11.40	664	5.65
74	5.55	244	4.80	434	4.60	666	24.45
76	5.25	245	8.40	435	3.00	667	16.80
78	38.15	246	20.65	436	3.90	668	19.05
80	4.70	247	28.50	437	4.75	670	1.95
82	10.80	248	5.10	440	13.95	671	7.5
83	13.90	249	7.65	442	1.20	676	8.10
84	3.15	250	4.35	443	6.75	677	3.15
87	5.55	251	8.10	444	2.55	678	27.15
88	4.05	252	4.05	445	1.95	679	6.25
89	4.90	253	1.75	446	32.25	681	19.80
90	20.80	257	53.25	449	9.45	683	12.00
92	6.15	258	27.90	450	3.45	685	6.05
93	2.45	259	2.40	451	20.40	687	6.30
94	10.35	260	7.10	453	20.30	689	6.45
96	30	261	2.40	455	4.50	690	3.00
98	8.40	262	3.70	456	2.70	692	10.80
99	3.15	263	60.57	457	16.20	694	2.85
100	2.70	265	2.60	460	3.15	695	4.15
101	13.40	266	3.15	461	3.95	696	4.20
102	7.05	267	2.55	462	11.55	698	21.85
104	6.05	268	14.85	463	7.00	699	8.40
105	1.95	269	27.75	464	19.35	701	3.60
107	7.50	270	31.10	466	10.65	702	1.80
108	22.65	271	1.80	468	18.15	703	28.20
109	54.00	273	8.10	469	6.55	704	12.75
110	2.70	274	19.35	472	10.80	705	9.90
111	11.15	275	3.45	473	80.60	707	3.45
112	18.25	276	6.55	474	12.15	711	1.75
113	4.05	277	6.10	475	2.40	712	14.20
114	10.50	280	2.85	478	16.80	714	7.85
115	6.15	283	3.45	479	3.00	715	21.80
117	9.60	284	12.60	480	3.60	716	10.80
119	10.80	285	6.60	481	14.75	718	25.20
120	1.20	286	15.90	482	12.50	720	10.25
121	13.05	287	5.40	483	16.80	728	10.00
122	16.55	288	9.15	484	6.60	728	2.25
124	9.60	289	5.75	485	4.05	729	11.40
125	3.50	290	24.70	486	9.45	730	10.00
131	4.60	294	5.75	490	3.90	731	3.60
132	20.70	295	3.35	496	2.10	732	4.35
133	2.40	296	20.40	497	26.60	734	4.40
134	65.05	299	20.55	500	3.00	735	3.45
136	6.10	300	1.95	501	3.30	738	3.25
137	4.60	301	19.45	502	2.55	739	7.00
138	6.75	304	6.75	507	3.90	740	4.05
140	6.20	305	2.55	508	11.70	741	10.00
141	15.40	308	2.45	509	1.25	742	3.60
142	35.25	311	81.10	510	5.95	744	5.60
143	6.65	314	3.40	511	10.50	746	2.10
144	7.55	315	4.50	513	29.70	749	1.85
145	2.85	316	7.35	515	15.75	750	8.85
147	10.75	318	50.51	518	22.05	756	1.80
149	6.75	320	5.25	519	2.55	756	8.95
150	6.15	323	1.65	520	1.00	756	6.15
151	25.20	324	5.10	521	7.85	759	1.20
152	8.00	325	7.50	522	11.80	765	6.75
153	5.40	326	7.05	526	22.35	768	6.00
154	10.85	327	48.55	532	1.85	770	12.15
155	11.25	328	7.05	534	3.40	776	5.85
157	3.20	329	4.30	548	3.60	783	3.90
159	5.85	332	28.50	549	8.45	785	7.85
160	28.90	333	1.00	560	1.75	786	7.35
161	8.45	334	6.00	561	4.80	788	3.00
162	34.50	335	14.00	563	3.05	792	7.00
163	9.15	337	82.35	564	14.70	794	1.60
164	13.95	338	15.00	565	3.60	799	3.15
165	1.00	339	6.15	567	3.60	801	9.40
166	8.25	340	145.70	568	4.90	802	2.70
167	17.00	341	1.35	569	2.85	805	3.30
168	9.15	342	14.30	590	2.25	808	6.60
169	17.70	344	5.10	591	8.80	811	4.50
170	1.60	345	6.10	593	10.95		

Total, . . . . . \$5,681 81

## FINANCIAL REPORT

### RECEIPTS—MARCH, 1894.

From the Unions (Tax, etc.)	\$5681 31
Advertising	34 60
Rent	10 00
Clearances, etc.	4 50
Balance on hand March 1, 1894	3800 25
Total	\$9530 06

### EXPENSES—MARCH, 1894.

For Printing	\$442 35
Office, etc.	530 85
Tax to A. F. of L.	65 00
Organizing	2 50
Benefits No. 2778 to No. 2808	4605 00
Balance on hand April 1, 1894	3884 35
Total	\$9530 06

### Detailed Expenses March, 1894.

Printing 10,000 members cards . . . . .	\$ 25 00
5,000 F. S. Reports . . . . .	17 75
"    500 Stamped envelopes . . . . .	1 25
"    5,000 arrears notices . . . . .	10 00
"    22,000 copies March journal . . . . .	387 00
Re-blocking electros . . . . .	60
Expressage . . . . .	75
Postage on March journal . . . . .	23 76
Special writers for March journal . . . . .	19 15
Postage on supplies, etc. . . . .	16 22
2500 stamped envelopes . . . . .	54 80
10 telegrams . . . . .	4 86
Expressage . . . . .	12 12
Office rent for March . . . . .	25 00
Salary and clerk hire . . . . .	325 00
H. McCormack, visit to Evanston, Ill. . . . .	2 40
Tax to A. F. of L. (Feb.) . . . . .	65 00
F. J. Lambert, Attorney . . . . .	20 00
Rubber seals and dating stamps . . . . .	10 80
Henry Rice, advertising agent . . . . .	3 30
D. P. Rowland, G. E. B. postage etc. . . . .	6 25
Stationery, etc. . . . .	3 10
Janitor, cleaning office . . . . .	6 50
Benefits No. 2778 to No. 2808 . . . . .	4605 00
Total . . . . .	\$5646 71



## THE CARPENTER

PHILADELPHIA, MAY, 1894.



## Open Forum.

(This Department is open for our readers and members to discuss all phases of the labor problem.)

Correspondents should write on one side of the paper only.

Matter for publication must be in this office by the 25th of the month previous to issue.)

## The Question of Government Employment.

In the present hard times, when labor is driven to extremes and the victims of the present crisis are in so many cases forced to accept charity of the very moguls who have largely robbed them of a good portion of their production, and as we walk the streets day by day in search of work, timidly asking the boss for a job, our minds are bound to wander, as the little ones' shoes are breaking out at the toes, and the wife's best black dress which she has made over three or four times, refuses to be turned inside out and remodeled any more, and as it was dyed black the last time the dyehouse will be of no use in making it respectable to be worn in society any more, not even to a carpenter's ball. While our own clothes, even the best suit, has the smell of pine shavings, the only thing there is left in them to remind us of our last job.

It is the same with the shoemaker over there in the next flat, who is out of work and might be making shoes for the little one, and in fact the rest of the little ones, as many as he could for eight hours every day, and only ask in return for carpenters to build a house for him, and tailors to make his clothes, and so on to the end of his wants.

It is the same with the man or woman who works at the loom and could weave a dress for your wife of clay worsted for you, and would only ask in return the product of some one else who worked at another business or trade.

It is only natural in our minds wandering over this great barren desert of want and seeing these sand storms and whirlwinds of monopoly sweeping all before it, that the only oasis we can see for refuge is Nationalism, where all work for the State and every job is a Government appointment, where the shoemaker makes shoes for the State, rents his house of the State, which the carpenter builds as his Government appointment, and he buys all his goods in the Government store at what it costs the Government to make and distribute them, with no middle man to get rich, and no corporation to declare large dividends and water stocks.

This may seem like an over-grown air-castle. But in this land of plenty it is certainly an outrage that men who are willing to work should be forced to beg for it, from shop to shop, or depend on charity.

The Government should furnish them employment. Not by building a big, useless navy, but by building something of use to the people. It should at least claim some industry of its own, at which it could keep all employed during hard times.

It owns the post-office. That is good and gives employment to many, and all are satisfied with it as far it goes. But it should build greater and better post office buildings these hard times and keep more men employed. It should own the rail-

roads and build better and safer ones, as well as more of them, to give men work and benefit the public, as well as doing away with railroad corporations and railroad millionaires, and, greatest of all, railroad strikes. It should own the telegraph lines of the country and make it better and cheaper, and have a telegraph in every little post-office in the country towns. The city should own its own street cars, and put in better ones and more of them, to give employment to the people. And the fares charged for a ride on them should be only what would pay the running expenses of the roads, and that would be in many cases less than five cents, and, perhaps, in some large cities less than a copper would take us over the line.

We need not be Socialists to the extreme, but can try it little by little and see how we like it. But there should be work for all, and will be, if we demand it. Not by an army of poor discouraged workmen invading Washington, but with a freight train loaded with votes, which must of necessity be on the lines of a labor party platform. We must fight it out on this line if it takes a dozen elections to do it, and turn all the rascals of all political parties out.

Yours in union, J. H. ROSE,  
New Haven, Conn.

## Another Phase of the Sweating System.

## SUB CONTRACTING.

In my article on piece-work that appeared in the January issue of THE CARPENTER, I dwelt principally on the piece-work system as an evil. I, on that occasion and in that article, casually referred to sub-contractors and sub-contracting as being closely identified with it. I now propose to show to the best of my ability that it not only is a twin evil, but that it also contains many of the constituent elements of the sweating system that has recently excited so much comment in the public press.

Sub-contracting is, then, to give it all due prominence, an evil of the first magnitude, and contains numerous features that make living almost impossible and life intolerable. Octopus-like it clasps in its deadly embrace more occupations than the clothing business alone. This is unmistakably clear when viewed in connection with bonus building. Its characteristics may differ, but its principles and effects are the same. It grinds into the very dust those who come under its influence. True, the victims of the system in the clothing or garment-making business are cooped up in close, stifling and unhealthy rooms, breathing a deleterious and unhealthy atmosphere; whilst the victims of the system in the building trades are at all events permitted to breathe the pure air of Heaven. Nor can they very well do the work in their own homes, but they have to do it under precisely the same conditions; so much work for so much money. It may be argued that this obtains in connection with every aspect of labor. That may be true in a certain sense but not in the sense it should be understood. A day's work for a day's wages is all right when no specific limit is placed on the amount of work done for the standard day's wage. A wage that rules and governs the occupation as a sequence of its existence. But it is quite different when the wage is so low that stupendous efforts are required to obtain it. And I think no one can deny that the tendency of sub-contracting is in that direction. It must be because of its very nature, and it consequently produces evil results. In plain words sub-contracting means making men work harder, do more for less money, and under the existing system it is unfortunately true, "and

pity 'tis, 'tis true," as Shakespeare says, that the price is so low that average human effort falls short.

The latent principle of sub-contracting implies taking work at a lower price every time such a contract is entered into and I fear in some instances an evasion of the law in connection with bonus building. It needs no great amount of philosophy to prove this. Take for instance, A, as the principal operator formally, giving out his own work and responsible for the payment of its execution. He is approached by B, a sub-contractor who takes the work at a much lower figure than A ever paid. Now B, having got this work, contracts again with C for some portion, or perhaps all of it. C is in just the position that B was—he can't do it himself and he has to obtain assistance, by this time it is almost contracted out of sight, and A's responsibility has grown "smaller by degrees and beautifully less." All these sub-contractors expect something out of what they take, and the idea naturally presents itself, how is it to be obtained? Where is it to come from? The answer is self evident. The man or men who do the work. Their human anatomy must be subjected to a greater strain, their powers of endurance must be taxed more to accomplish it. This must be so because a lower price has been put upon it each time, until like an orange that has been subjected to great pressure, there is very little juice left in it at last. This statement is corroborated by hard, incontrovertible facts. Sash fit and hung for 20 cents a pair, doors hung and completed at 25 cents to 30 cents each, finish a 6 roomed house entirely, except sash and blinds for from \$12 to \$15, and employ no inconsiderable portion of his or their time outside these things. This I call sweating with a vengeance, and the word ought to be printed in very large characters. In fact illuminated ones. Again, is there stability or substance about these men? Does their social standing justify them in assuming such a position. No. They have everything to gain, but nothing to lose. Their skill and intelligence is not of a very high order. Technically speaking they cannot scale a plan or make a working drawing, and mathematics to them are a sealed book. Now any one who knows anything about these essentials will agree that they are entirely unfit to occupy such a position.

The season is now opening, and it is an opportune time to notice what may and undoubtedly will transpire as speculation, or bonus-building, is likely to be pretty brisk and I am informed that a lower estimate has been put on piece-work and sub-contracting already. What meaning does this convey? It is obvious; it means a wear and tear of the physical system leading to despondency and despair. It means taking a dollar or two more out of the mechanics' earnings. It means a fierce struggle for a decent living. It means discounting all the qualities that are found in skilled labor to their lowest value. It means a diminution of home comforts, in short, it means the shutting out of more of the sunshine of life. Incompetency will usurp the place of skill, ignorance will displace knowledge, because the door will be opened wider, and these human vultures more numerous. The only, and I think true, inference that can be drawn from such a condition of things is less money, greater efforts and longer toil, with all its attendant evils, both in a social, moral and physical sense. It is a violation of a natural law, and all natural laws work out their own ends in their own way, and when any infringement is made on their action something of a disastrous nature is sure to result. An engine will break down if subjected to

too great a strain. A boiler will explode if made to carry a far greater pressure than was intended in its construction, and the gallant ship is strained and weakened by too frequent battles with the winds and waves.

Can we then expect that the frame of man, which is so "fearfully and wonderfully made," should prove an exception to this rule. The delicate machinery of our system will bear so much and no more, and when the mandate went forth that man should live by the sweat of his brow, it was never intended that the work assigned him should make him discontented, deprive him of any pleasure, should make him unhappy or dissatisfied, but that the work should minister to his comfort, his well-being and enjoyment, as well as those other important things, his health and prosperity, without abusing any faculty or power, that the Supreme Being had endowed him with or conferred upon him. If it be true, and there can be no doubt about it, that "a contented mind is a continual feast," then the contrary is just the reverse, for the laws that govern our lives are nicely adjusted, and so immutable that if their harmonious influence is weakened or destroyed, danger is sure to ensue. But I am afraid this moralizing is proving tedious, is proving irksome, so I will turn my attention to something more practical and matter of fact.

There is one puzzling thing about this system and that is it is so exclusively confined to the business of carpenters in bonus building. We don't find many sub-contracting bricklayers or plasterers, or stonecutters, nor stonemasons. I am told, indeed I know there are amongst painters, etc., but amongst them it is not so rife as it is amongst carpenters. Any Tom, Dick or Harry seems to think he is qualified to take a number of houses. These men don't make anything near a standard wage the basis of their contracts (about one-half or less is their view of the matter.) This is very suggestive of itself. Statistics are often published to show what a vast number of houses have been erected in this City of Homes. It would be surprising if they did not erect these houses considering they can get these sub-contractors to do some of the most important work at a little more than one-half its value. But the press, the builders, all fight shy of the main point of issue, that is, if they can be built and sold so cheap, how is it done? Somebody must suffer some way. It is certainly not difficult to discover. They would not be offered so cheap if the price for the carpenter work was based on the standard wages of the city. I may be confronted here with the argument that there would not be as much work for these sub-contractors and those they employ. Well all I can say about it is, "That it is a consummation devoutly to be wished" under the present system which I emphatically declare to be most destructive in its operation. It is a disgraceful system, it is a dishonorable system, it is a degrading system, and one that robs a man of all respect, independent principle, and to some extent individual freedom who is subjected to its influence. This is said to be an age of progress. But where in the name of all that is good are we, as working carpenters, progressing to? Certainly not to the goal of our ambition, which should be

Eight hours work, and eight hours play,  
Eight hours sleep, and four dollars a day.

Why not? Some artisans and mechanics in the building trades have realized it who neither need such expensive tools, nor such superior skill as the carpenter. I don't mean the hatchet and saw kind. I mean a good all around skilled workman who has learned his business in the right way. Bonus builders and sub-



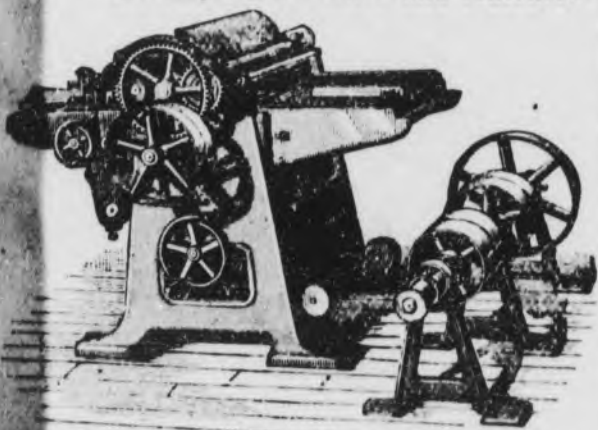
contractors make hatchet and saw men, conducive to their own interests and the injury of the skilled mechanic. We often find men rolling the sweet morsel under their tongues, that "This is a free country. That there is nothing to prevent a man from attaining any position." I could say a good deal in favor of that to qualify it as applied to certain matters, but I will not now, further than this, which is relevant to my subject. That it would be better for us if there was less freedom and stronger ideas of what is right and just. If such ideas predominated, we would not have to discuss so painful a subject. A subject that makes me think there is no longer any dignity, satisfaction or reward in being identified with the business. It is morally impossible for a man to feel that composure of mind, that inherent feeling of contentment, when he knows what he has earned will not supply his wants. A man with a well regulated mind can enter his home with elastic step, a cheerful smile and a more buoyant spirit when he is in possession of that which will contribute to his domestic comfort in no small degree. Money is what we labor for, and though it is proverbially stated to be the "root of all evil," it is a very necessary evil. It is a mighty factor in producing what makes a home bright, attractive and cheerful.

This pernicious system of sub-contracting, and the twin system of piece-work, are just as necessary to be brought before the public mind, just as deserving of being exposed as the sweating system in the garment making or clothing-trade, that has been so much noticed by the press of this and other cities. There are hundreds of carpenters who can endorse what I have penned, if they were so disposed. If they would either write or speak about these evils, they would be more popular to the public mind. The aid of such is needed, and the great and powerful influence of the press. One man's efforts are feeble and futile. Carpenters should stand shoulder to shoulder and show a bold front on this question. There should be a dogged, pertinacious resistance to it, an inflexible determination to overthrow it and make it a thing of the past, as not being in accord with the progressive spirit of the times. Much more might be said on this subject, but I will defer it for another occasion.

Philadelphia, Pa.

JUSTITIA.

#### An Improved Planer and Matcher.



The above cut displays an improved machine specially adapted for use in carpenter shops, small planing mills, etc. It is called the No. 2 Planer and Matcher and will surface up to 24 inches wide from  $\frac{1}{4}$  to 6 inches in thickness and matches up to 12 inches wide, making flooring, ceiling, partition, stuff, etc., planing, matching and beading it at one operation. Drop or patent siding, carpenters' moldings, base boards, casing, beading and a general line of planing mill stock can be made on it. The makers of this machine have spared no time or expense in perfecting it, and they now say that for simplicity of construction, excellence of workmanship and design, and last but not least, durability, it will stand up to heavy or light work unsurpassed by any other machine of its weight. For a low price a better machine cannot be found. Its range of work is such that it practically puts it on the same footing as higher priced machines in everything except quantity. For further information address the originators and builders, The Egan Company, Nos. 188 to 208 West Front street, Cincinnati, Ohio, U.S.A.

## Craft Problems.

(This Department is for criticism and correspondence from our readers on mechanical subjects and problems in Carpentry.

Write on one side of the paper only. All articles should be signed.

Matter for this Department must be in this office by the 25th of the month.)

### A Discussion on Hip Roof Framing.

I noticed in THE CARPENTER of January an article on hip roof framing, also criticizing that of the October number, which I consider much too complicated for one out of ten of the average carpenters to understand. Bro. McKinlay, accustomed as he is to that method of framing, may be able to make good headway.

At first, I believe that the most simple method is the best for the men to learn, and that we should learn to do as much of our work as possible with the steel square. Hips are framed by the same rule as straight rafters, excepting the beveling where jacks and cripples strike the hip. This being the case, the first thing for the new beginner to learn is to frame common rafters. My rule is this: Let us take a building 16 feet wide, with a 45 degree pitch. We know that the angle of 45 degrees is 12 x 12 on the square. Therefore we draw a line 2" down from the top of the rafter, because we leave 2" stand top of the plate and project out to form the eaves. Then we adjust the fence on the square, so that 12 and 12 will come directly over this line.

Now we are ready to lay off the common rafter. After laying off enough to allow for your projection with the fence pressed firmly against the top of the rafter, mark from working line down. This will form the heel; then mark at the other side of square and slide square along to this mark and mark again; so on repeating half as many times as the building is wide. The last mark should be marked clear across the timber. Where a ridge board is used, it must be cut half the thickness of ridge shorter. Use this for pattern, always placing the rounding edge at the top.

Now we are ready for the hips. We must first see what a hip is. A hip is the diagonal of a square. The diagonal of a square foot is 17", therefore take 17 on the blade and 17 on the tongue, the rise of the main rafter, and run the same number of times as common rafter. The blade gives the heel cut and tongue gives ridge cut. Cut back half thickness of ridge same as common rafter. To cut mitre to fit ridge, and mitre on jacks to fit hips, take half the width of building on tongue and length of common rafter on blade, blade gives cut.

The hip must be beveled to suit jacks' height of hip on tongue, and length of hip on blade tongue gives bevel. One thing that should be remembered is that 17 on blade and the rise on tongue, whatever it may be, will frame any hip or valley, no matter what the pitch is, providing you run one-half as many times with the square as the building is feet wide. I have tried different ways of framing roof, but think this the easiest to remember of any I have tried.

F. E. CUMMINGS,

Union 680, Johnstown, Pa.

### Another View of the Subject.

NEW BRITAIN, CONN.

To the Editor of THE CARPENTER:—

Having observed for some time articles in THE CARPENTER on roof framing, and having noticed also that there is nothing new in those methods, and that they all require several lines drawn on a floor or some level surface (which I think is not necessary), I thought I would give you

my method which is entirely original with myself but may be new, and, perhaps, useful to some of the Brotherhood. While I don't offer any criticism to the methods of others or dispute their accuracy, I think the shortest and simplest way the best. (Fig. 1.)

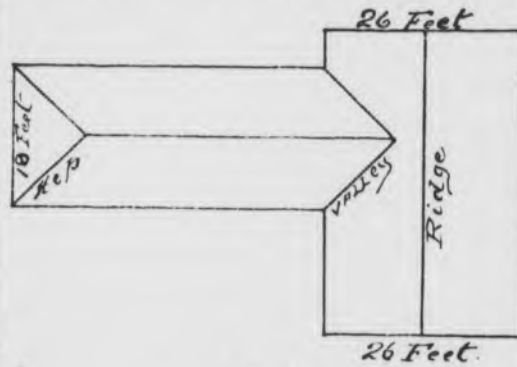


FIG. 1.

Accompanying this I send you a diagram of an imaginary roof for illustration. Main part of 26 feet wide, wing 18 feet wide, the roof to rise 10 inches to 1 foot run or spread. The diagram (Fig. 2) we will consider a straight edged board or piece of timber. I always use a square with one side divided in twelfths, to get the length and bevel of common rafter on wing. I find that if I give 1 foot a rise of 10 inches, 9 feet run or one-half the width of wing would give me a rise of 90 inches or 7 feet 6 inches. Now I take my straight-

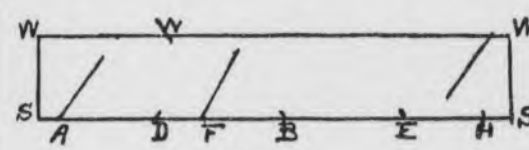


FIG. 2.

edged board (Fig 2) place it on saw horse then taking steel square with the tongue in my left hand and blade in the right, I place it flat on the board with 7 $\frac{1}{2}$  on the tongue, and the figure 9 on the blade over the edge of the board towards me as at a b, and mark as shown.

Then I place square with the corner at A and measure on the edge of the board to B, and find I have 11 inches  $\frac{8}{12}$ , or, calling an inch a foot and a twelfth an inch gives 11 feet  $\frac{8}{12}$  inches the length of the rafter less half thickness of ridge. The mark at A being the plumb cut or bevel.

To mark the hips I first centre the hip at both ends on the top edge and snap a line from one mark to the other, then turn it on the flat with the top edge towards me. Taking my square with the figure 9—or half the width—on either side the square placed over the straight edge as at D E, measuring as before, I have 12 feet  $\frac{8}{12}$  inches, which is the run or spread of hip. The run 12 in  $\frac{8}{12}$  placed over my straight edge at A, H, with the rise 7 $\frac{1}{2}$  placed at F, gives me the length 14 feet 9 inches less half of ridge and plumb-cut of hip at F.

To get the other bevel of hip I find the thickness of same and then draw another plumb line back the thickness of hip, square across on edge and mark from one to the other. After cutting top I cut top of a hip jack (which is the same plumb cut of the common rafter) cutting off 8 or 10 inches. Then I take the piece cut off and reverse it, placing against top of hip as if to nail it there, keeping it flush at end and lowering it until the line of top would strike chalk line on top of hip, then mark hip for backing.

The hip wants to be cut just as much deeper than the common rafter on plumb cut at plate as I back off the top. The valleys are the same length and bevel at top as the hips, only shallower on plate and both must be measured on centre of top to get the length. To get the common rafter of main part take half the width, 18 feet, and multiply by 10 inches, gives us 180 inches or 15 feet 0 inches. Call an inch a foot and a twelfth an inch,

place the square over the other edge of the board as at J M, 10 feet 10 inches at J and 13 feet at M, and we find the length the plumb and level cuts, length 16 feet 11 inches less half thickness of ridge. To get the length of jacks, placing the figures 10 and 12 on the square to a straight edge and mark; then measure from one to the other, and we will find we have 15 $\frac{1}{2}$  inches, or a gain of 8 $\frac{1}{2}$  inches more than the run. Placing the rafters 18 inches apart on centres we find that once 15 $\frac{1}{2}$  and half of 15 $\frac{1}{2}$  is 23 $\frac{1}{4}$ , hence the longest jack would be 23 $\frac{1}{4}$  shorter than the common rafter (measuring on the centre) and each jack down would be that much shorter than the one before it. I respectfully submit the above and invite criticism.

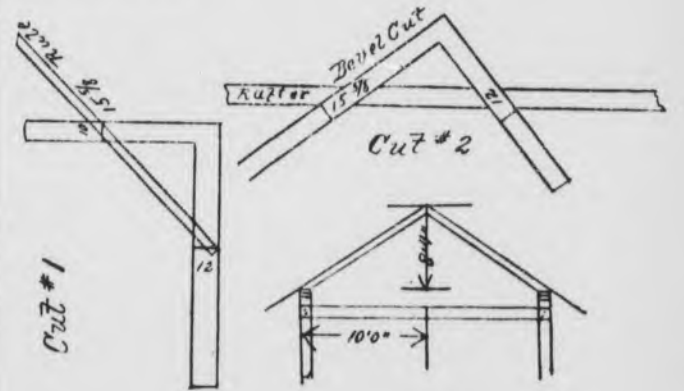
H. F. MOREHEAD.

Union 97.

### Cutting Roof Timbers.

To cut a roof I will take the figures 12 inches as my run and 10 inches as the rise to one foot. To obtain my main rafter I lay my square on my scantling with the figures 12 inches and 10 inches as many times as half the width of my building. 12 inches is my bottom end and 10 inches is my top end and I have my rafters.

To obtain my hip or valley rafter I add 4 $\frac{1}{2}$  to my run which is 12 inches, and I have 16 $\frac{1}{2}$  inches as my run, and with the same rise as for main rafters which is 10 inches, I lay my square on the same number of times as for main rafters and I have my hip or valley rafters. To obtain my jack rafters I lay my rule on my square as in Cut 1, at the figures 12 inches which is my run, and 10 inches which is my rise and the hypotenuse, which is 15 $\frac{1}{2}$  inches, is the length of my first jack spaced 12 inches on centres, as if 18 inches on centres I take 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  times 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ , and so on.



To obtain the bevel cut on my jack rafters I take the hypotenuse of my run and rise which is 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ , and my run which is 12 inches and I have my bevel cut as in Fig. 2. The same will apply to bevel cut of hip or valley rafters, taking 17 inches and 10 inches as run and rise and lay my rule on in the same manner as for bevel or jack rafters.

It is 10 inches to the center of my building, and my rise is 10 inches to one jack, so 10 times 10 equals 100 inches, or 8 feet and 4 inches is my rise and 10 feet my run. I then take inches as feet on my square and lay my rule on at 10 inches and 8 feet and 4 inches, and I have the length of my rafter. I apply the same to a hip or valley rafter.

E. G. WORDEN.

Scranton, Pa.

### UNION MADE STOVES.



The above label is issued by the Iron Molders' Union of North America and can be found on all union made stoves, ranges and iron castings. It is printed in black ink on white paper and pasted on all union made stoves, ranges and castings.



### The Fellow in Greasy Jeans.

Whew! How the drivers hammer!  
We are late by an hour or more;  
We sway and swerve on the ringing curve,  
And the bridges reel and roar.

Look how the engine lurches—  
And out of its window cranes,  
With gray eyes wed to the track ahead,  
A fellow in greasy jeans.

Scarcely looks like the fellow  
To trust with so grave a care—  
In that grimy face 'twere hard to trace  
The metal that should be there.

Faster we roar and faster—  
The hand at the throttle shows  
Steady enough, if the face is rough—  
And the landscape melts and flows.

Into the cut—and horror!  
There death has the right of way!  
The whistle wakes to a shriek for brakes;  
And what does his swift brain say?

Jump, for Moll and the babes,  
And for dear life's love supreme!  
Jump from the doom of a crunching tomb  
And the hell of the howling steam!

Stay, for the hero's duty,  
The trust of a hundred lives!  
Stay, for the sake of the hearts would break,  
And for others' babes and wives!

He stays! with white teeth gritting,  
And with hands that snatch amain,  
The monster reels on reversing wheels,  
And the air-brake chokes the train.

We are safe with our scratches—  
There's only the engine wrecked,  
And the engineer? Oh, well, I fear  
That's only what all expect.

And in the torn steel's chaos  
I read what our life ordains,  
And shivering pause—for yon cinder was  
The fellow in greasy jeans!

—Chas. F. Lums, in Frank Leslie's.

### A Rough Sketch of a Rough Struggle.

VII.—THE MEDIAEVAL UNIONS. (Continued.)

BY HUGH MCGREGOR.



In the thirteenth century the difference between master-workman and apprentice was marked by little more than the natural subordination resulting from age and experience. They were each subject to the same trade tests and passed through the same grades; they worked side by side, they eat at the same table and slept under the same roof as members of one family. Nor was the size of such industrial family in any way unwieldy, since in the majority of trades the masters were restricted to one or two apprentices and seldom had more than as many workmen.

If the workman was a "journeyman" he was probably working one year in this city—as engagements were generally by the year—and perhaps proposed to work another year in the next city, and so on until he had made the tour of the trade, or had gained a knowledge of the most approved methods of the craft, or maybe the workman was a journeyman who had resolved to settle down. In that case, as the grade of "workman" was regarded only as a transitional one between apprenticeship and mastership, he was probably preparing his "masterpiece" for presentation to the *prud'hommes* or wardens of the union. But perhaps his masterpiece was already accepted and he was awaiting a favorable opportunity to marry. Practically considered, marriage was an essential condition of mastership, as an unmarried master was regulated to the position of a mere "shopholder," for seldom would a journeyman be content to work in "bachelor's hall," and the wardens would on no account permit him to have an apprentice.

Apprenticeship was a distinguished feature of the mediaeval trade union system. The antique trade unions had been recruited by the sons of members who claimed membership as their birth-right; by emancipated slaves possessing

some knowledge of the trade to whose union they sought admission; and, when these failed to offer themselves in sufficient numbers, by slave workmen, who, in the event of emancipation, were admitted to membership. But apprenticeship gave the unions a better means of regulating their membership in accordance with the necessities of the times; therefore we see in the middle ages the legitimate sons of union members given the preference whenever vacancies for apprenticeship occurred in any trade, and then the sons of strangers were received. Except in the case of widows of masters the membership of the mediaeval trade unions was recruited exclusively from the apprentice degree. The "binding" of an apprentice was attended with all the formality befitting the important occasion. The inauguration of this novitiate to industrial life and civic honors took place in a special meeting of the corporation and was ratified by the municipal magistracy sitting in the city hall.

The apprentice was carefully instructed concerning his moral and industrial duties, and finally an "indenture" or record of the inauguration containing the general and special conditions of the contract was subscribed to. By this solemn public act the master and apprentice assumed for the time specified the relation of father and son. In the event of the master's death the parental relation was maintained by the widow; or, if the master left no qualified heir by the wardens. In certain extreme but well-defined cases the master could sell the apprentice, and correspondingly the apprentice could purchase his freedom, but in the latter case the apprentice lost all claim on the craft. The term of servitude varied considerably. According to Boileau's register, a rope maker's apprentice was required to serve four years, a tin-plate worker's five, a goldsmith's six, a carpenter's seven, and a buckle-maker's eight.

The "bounty" or money payment given with an apprentice also varied according to the trade; but the bounty could generally be commuted by a longer term of servitude. Thus the apprentice bringing no bounty was required to serve one additional year as a carpenter, and two additional years as a tailor, or eight years in all. At the expiration of his term of probation the past apprentice was received in full union meeting with special ceremonies investing him with full union membership and the privilege of working as a craftsman. By the freedom of the Union thus conferred he became a citizen of the municipality, but did not become a freeman of the trade until he had submitted a masterpiece and had been declared competent by a vote of the Union.

Considered in their internal relations, or plan of organization, the mediaeval unions further differ from the antique unions inasmuch as they present a double aspect. They had two centres; one religious, educational, and benevolent; the other, economic and protective; that is a church and a hall. In the one, the union assembled as a *confrerie* or "brotherhood," and performed the devotions, offerings, and charities required by the rules; in the hall, the union assembled as a *communauté*, or "corporation," and discussed the affairs of the trade, conducted elections, and held their periodical gatherings and feasts. Thus the carpenters had their Brotherhood in the church of the Grand Augustins and their corporation in the Rue Galande, the drapers had their brotherhood at the principal altar of St. Pierre-des-Arces and their corporation in the Rue des Deschargeurs, the goldsmiths had their brotherhood in the church of St. Eloi and their corporation in the Rue des Deux Portes. In 1375 the carpenters of

Norwich, England, had their brotherhood at the high altar of the Cathedral of St. Mary; where those of the saddlers and spurriers, tailors, barbers and furriers also had their stated periods of assembly. The special function of the brotherhood, since the unions no longer had the endowment lands granted by the Roman Senate, was the reorganization of systematic benevolence. The "brethren and sistren" (as by virtue of their husbands' union membership the wives of members acquired membership in the brotherhood) nursed the sick, relieved the poor, buried the dead, and adopted the orphans of union members. The brotherhoods were the recipients of frequent bequests in aid of the objects stated, and to be expended in services for the repose of the souls of the dead; so in course of time they become the possessors of considerable wealth.

When we recognize in this feature of dual organization the progress made by the unions of the middle ages we do not thereby infer that the Roman unions were not religious. Only when in ancient times the sailors sought to propitiate Neptune, the bakers made offerings to Ceres, the smiths invoked the aid of Vulcan, they did so as the "clients" of some noble "patron;" and necessarily so, because men of slave origin would not dare approach the guardian deities but through the intermediary of some one of undeniable, noble and divine origin. But the mediaeval unions were emancipated not only in a temporal sense but in a spiritual sense also; and many evidences of the gratitude of these unions may be seen at the present day, notably where the brotherhoods have set up painted windows in the churches of their patron saints, and where in many a cathedral they have blazoned the coat-of-arms of their trade unions side by side with those of prelates and kings.

Coming to the consideration of the unions as corporations, we find that as many unions could be formed in any city as there were distinct industrial specialties, and that the unions could increase or restrict their membership at will by means of the apprentice system. To this general fact, however, exceptions existed in certain trades that were under State control.

In explanation of these exceptions we must remember that the Roman unions after the time of Trajan were subject to previous authorization by the State, and were subsequently declared by the State to be "necessary bodies." The meaning of this term was that the members of unions were deprived of the power of leaving their unions, they or their children; or of alienating by sale, gift, or will, any portion of the union funds.

Now it appears that these arbitrary interferences of the State with the free organization of the unions survived the State itself, as we find that some of the unions of the middle ages—presumably those that had survived the invasions, were subject to similar conditions. This was the case with the butchers' union of Paris, for when the register of Boileau was compiled the union membership was confined to the members of twelve families. Two hundred years later we find that these hereditary butchers, who were now yet more reduced in numbers and had grown proportionately richer, wished to rent the great butchery of Paris to others, or to be permitted to resign from the union. But the parliament by a decree of April 2, 1465, denied this request and commanded the members of the union to occupy their stalls in person.

This decision was again sustained in the following century by a parliamentary decree dated March 4, 1557, and was enforced until the union, reduced to three families, could no longer fulfill the conditions of the trade. The bakers' union

was also one requiring authorization, yet at the date of the registry its membership had ceased to be strictly hereditary, seeing that the mastership was transferable, providing always that the purchaser had fulfilled all the conditions of the trade. The great majority of the unions, however, required no authorization; yet this fact did not prevent these free unions being employed by the State in the collection of taxes as their Roman predecessors had been.

Evidence of such State employment still exist, notably in the "hall-mark" on gold and silver plate. The goldsmiths' corporation of London and other cities, notwithstanding they have long ceased to be genuine trade unions, collect the State taxes upon those manufactures to-day; and dishonestly, historically speaking, affix the trade union marks thereon as proof that the taxes have been paid, and incidentally as a guarantee of the fineness of the metal.

As a rule the corporation meetings exercised all the powers they had not delegated to the municipality. These meetings brought all the freemen of the union together at regular stated periods and at the call of the wardens. Each meeting was called to order by the senior warden or "master workman of occupation," as he was afterwards called. The several locks on the craft-chest, containing the documents, plate, money and other valuables of the union were opened by the wardens, each of whom generally held one of the keys. The meeting was then formally opened for business. The business of the meeting may be placed in four categories—commemorative, convivial, judicial and administrative. The commemorative meetings were held each year on the eve of the festival of the union's patron saint. At these meetings the traditions of the craft were recited, and if the statutes or rules had been reduced to writing they were then read by one of the scholars. On the morning following each of these meetings the union as a brotherhood marched in procession to its church. The afterpart of the day was devoted to a fraternal repast and entertainment, at which the sistren and the invited clergy assisted. Three other such convivial meetings were generally held during the course of each year. The judicial meetings were held by the wardens and a committee whenever necessary for the trial of offences against the customs of the craft. These offences included fraudulent practices, such as giving short weight or measure; keeping back any portion of material given to be fashioned; using inferior or adulterated material and bad workmanship; using or loaning tools for piecework; violation of the hours of labor, such as working before the commencement of the day, during the resting hours in the middle of the day, after the sound of the curfew bell, on holy-days and on the Saturday afternoons preceding a double festival; non-payment of *ferms* or dues; neglect of or cruelty to apprentices, calling a craftsman out of his name, or any other immoral conduct. The punishments inflicted on condemnation were fines, confiscation of dishonest goods, impounding of tools, confiscation of tools, "compurgation" or having to furnish sworn bail for future good conduct; and capital punishment in the form of expulsion from the union and the craft. The administrative meetings were held weekly, monthly, or at the call of the wardens. These meetings regulated the binding of apprentices, conferred the freedom of the union, accepted masterpieces, conferred the freedom of the craft or mastership, elected wardens, and audited the work of the wardens. The number of wardens in each union varied according to the amount of inspection required by the



nature of the trade; thus, the locksmiths had only two, the carpenters had three, while the bakers had twelve.

Considered in their relations to each other, we find the mediæval trade unions combined to establish and defend the privilege of self-government. The name designating this privilege varied in different localities, sometimes it was free-burg or free city, sometimes municipality, sometimes commune, sometimes republic. Whatever may have been the privilege of self-government, whether it existed from time immemorial; whether it came from a bishop, lord, or king; whether it was obtained by petition, purchase or revolt; the privilege consisted of the administration of justice by an elective magistracy, the possession of a common seal, and of a public treasury. The government consisted of a council, the number and the titles of the members of which varied considerably. At the head of the council was a magistrate, sometimes called the provost, sometimes the burgomaster, sometimes the syndic, sometimes the mayor, and sometimes the doge. Generally the council took cognizance of all the affairs of the municipality; administrative, civil, criminal, commercial and police. Such a municipality formed a complete State in itself. The police of such cities exercised extensive powers. The warden of each trade and occupation took care that all goods made or sold in the city were up to the standard in quality, weight and measure; that a fair price in a fair market was maintained; and collected the customary tolls on all goods sold in market. The freemen guarded the gates and took care that no unfree person was illegally harbored within the walls, so that the city might not become involved in war with some feudal lord. Every apprentice was armed with a cudgel to defend his master's property, and on the afternoon of Sundays and festivals they were trained in the use of bow or pike, sword and shield. Every craftsman took his turn at guard mounting, and when the great bell of the city hall clanged out the summons to arms, each took his place under the banner of his union ready to march if need be in defence of the city's liberties. Though all cities did not exercise the power of self-government in such an extensive degree, some of them, as the Hanse cities of Germany, the populous and wealthy cities of Belgium, and the republics of northern Italy successfully resisted the attacks of kings and nobles, and not only revived but extended the municipal liberty of ancient Rome.

(To be continued.)

#### UNION MADE HATS.



This label is about an inch and a half square and is printed on buff-colored paper. It is placed on every union made hat before it leaves the workman's hands. If a dealer takes a label from one hat and places it in another, or has any detached labels in his store, do not buy from him as his labels may be counterfeit, and his hats may be the product of scab or non-union labor.

#### TACK MAKERS' LABEL.



The Tack Makers' Union is the oldest labor organization in America. It was founded in 1824. Above is the label placed by the Society on every package of Union made tacks.

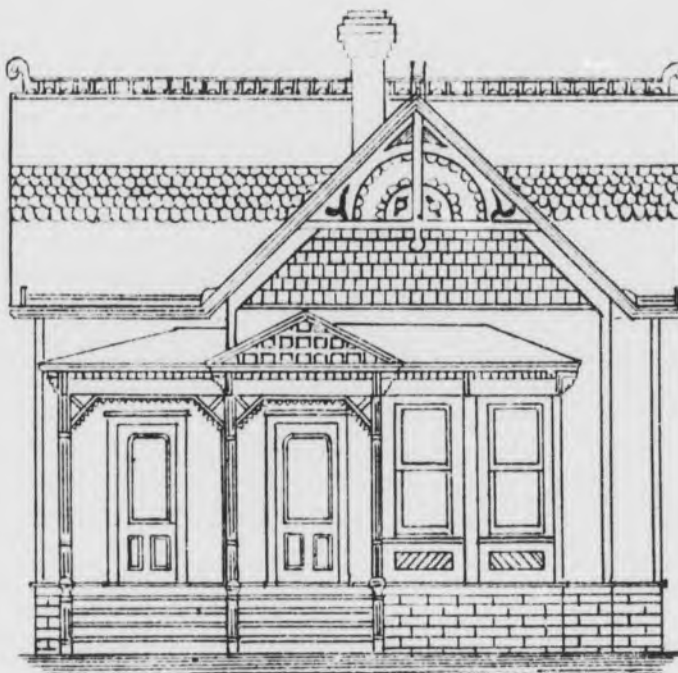
#### Practical Estimating of House Plans.

BY I. P. HICKS.



**E**VIDENTLY there is a demand for cheap and tasty designs of houses for working men. Hence we will try and present such a plan to the readers of THE CARPENTER for their consideration.

In the first place a cheap house must necessarily be small. Second, if we are



FRONT ELEVATION

to make a tasty design it is necessary that the house be well proportioned and have sufficient ornamentation of detail to give it an artistic appearance. Cheap and artistic when applied to building are points that do not work in harmony, in fact they rather conflict with each other as anything cheap must necessarily be plain, and artistic means ornamentation which necessarily adds to the expense in building. We will try and give the design a good appearance, and will estimate it in such a manner that those who wish can without any trouble decide on the parts or ornamentations they can dispense with to lessen the expense.

A three-room house is about the least number of rooms that any family can get along with and have any convenience at all, although we have seen a few two-room cottages, so called.

Our plan represents a three-room cottage with closet, pantry, bay-window, front porch, side and back porches. In order that the design should not have a low and squat appearance we use 12-foot studding, making box sills, and rest the ceiling joists on a ribbon framed into studding, making height of story 10 feet. To facilitate the work of estimating we will take down the following measurements:

Length of cellar wall, 57 feet; 7 feet high, 8 inch wall.

Length of foundation wall, 87 feet; 2½ feet high, 8-inch wall.

Number of piers for porches 4, 8x8 inches; 2½ feet high.

Entire distance around outside of floor plan 111 feet.

Length of main cornice, 118 feet.

Length of gutters on roof, 66 feet.

Length of porch and bay-window cornices, 70 feet.

Length of rafters 12 feet 6 inches, including projection.

Number of window-frames, 9.

Number of door-frames, 8.

Cellar window-frames, 2.

Outside cellar door-frame, 1.

#### EXCAVATING AND MASONRY.

35 yards excavating, 30c. p'r yd. \$10 50  
9,375 brick laid in wall . . . . . 93 37  
25 lineal ft. chimney, 80c. p'r ft. 20 00

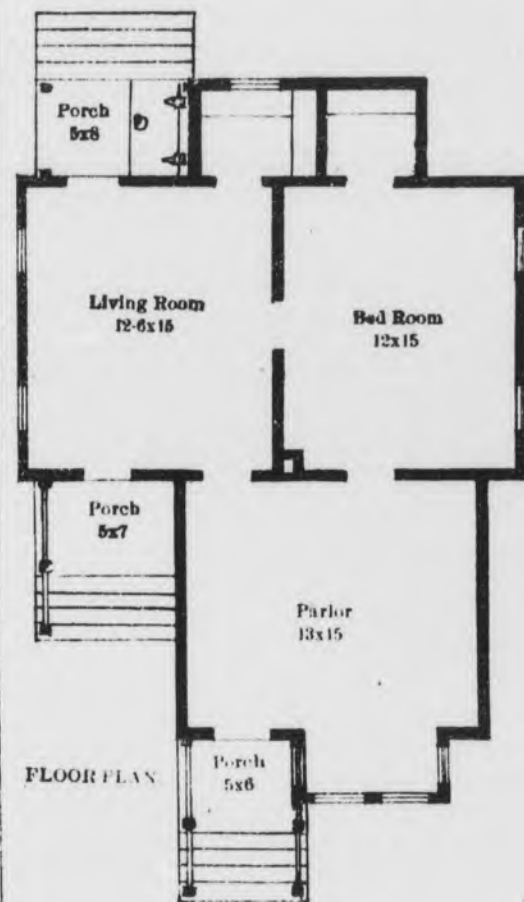
\$123 87

#### LUMBER BILL.

	Feet
5 2x8 16 feet, sills . . . . .	105
5 2x6 16 " " . . . . .	80
4 2x8 14 " " . . . . .	76
4 2x6 14 " " . . . . .	56
3 2x8 12 " " . . . . .	48
3 2x6 12 " " . . . . .	36
30 2x8 16 " floor joists . . . . .	630
4 2x8 12 " " . . . . .	64
38 2x6 16 " ceiling and porch joists . . . . .	608
110 2x4 12 " side studding . . . . .	880
44 2x4 10 " for partition, pantry and closet . . . . .	286

118 lineal feet cornice 15c . . . . . \$17 70  
150 feet 8 inch base 4c . . . . . 6 00  
8 door frames complete \$2.25 . . . . . 18 00  
9 window frames complete \$2 50 . . . . . 22 50  
3 cellar frames \$1.00 . . . . . 3 00  
Cellarstairs . . . . . 2 00  
Wainscoting kitchen . . . . . 3 00  
Shelving pantry . . . . . 3 00  
Finishing closet . . . . . 1 25  
Work on front porches and bay . . . . . 20 00  
Back porch and cornice . . . . . 10 00  
Outside corner casings . . . . . 4 00  
Gable finish \$6 each . . . . . 6 00  
66 feet of gutter 4c . . . . . 2 64  
48 feet cresting at 10c . . . . . 4 80

\$200 24



#### HARDWARE.

45 lbs. 20d nails . . . . . \$ 1 00  
100 lbs. 10d nails . . . . . 2 60  
140 lbs. 8d nails . . . . . 3 75  
50 lbs. 6d nails . . . . . 1 45  
35 lbs. 3d coarse . . . . . 1 15  
35 lbs. 10d finish . . . . . 1 50  
50 lbs. 8d finish . . . . . 1 45  
10 lbs. 6d finish . . . . . 40  
3 lbs. 3d finish . . . . . 15  
8 pair butts 3½x3½ 25c . . . . . 2 00  
1 front door lock . . . . . 2 00  
7 mortice locks 50c . . . . . 3 50  
9 sash locks 10c . . . . . 90  
225 lbs. sash weights 1½c . . . . . 2 81  
200 feet sash cord 60c . . . . . 1 20  
2 dozen wardrobe hooks 15c . . . . . 30  
8 door stops 2½c . . . . . 20  
100 feet gutter and valley tin 10c . . . . . 10 00  
50 feet 3-inch conductors 10c . . . . . 5 00

\$41 36

#### RECAPITULATION.

Excavating and masonry . . . . . \$123 87  
Lumber bill . . . . . 350 79  
Carpenter work . . . . . 200 24  
Hardware . . . . . 41 36  
Painting . . . . . 55 00  
Plastering 300 yds plastering 25 c . . . . . 75 00

Total cost . . . . . \$846 26

In our drawing we have omitted foundation plan, roof plan and side elevation, as with a brief description they are not needed. A few details have been given showing the general construction of some of the exterior finish and the sections that compose the different parts of the same. It is our belief that a few useful details will be of more value to the mechanic than foundation and roof plans, therefore we have omitted them. The cellar has been estimated only under the living room, size of which can be obtained from the floor plan.

(Continued on page 9.)

#### CARPENTER WORK.

7 sqs fr'm'g & lay'g floors \$1.30 \$ 9 10  
15 " " sh't'g and siding 2 25 33 75  
7 " " ceiling 50c . . . . . 3 50  
10 " " sh't'g sh'l'g roofs \$3.00 30 00

\$350 79



# THE CARPENTER

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE  
United Brotherhood of Carpenters and  
Joiners of America.

Published Monthly, on the Fifteenth of each Month.

AT

124 N. Ninth St., Phila., Pa.

P. J. McGuire, Editor and Publisher.

Entered at the Post-Office at Philadelphia, Pa.,  
as second-class matter.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE:—Fifty cents a year, in  
advance, postpaid.

Address all letters and money to

P. J. McGuire,  
Box 884, Philadelphia, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, MAY, 1894.

## Can You Send Us a Copy of These Laws?

If any of our members or Locals can send us a copy of the laws hereinafter mentioned they will do us a favor.

THOMAS G. RYVES, 363 Carlton street, Toronto, Canada, writes us to know if any of the U. S. Governments, either State or Federal, have passed a law compelling contractors to pay the Union or prevailing rate of wages to workmen engaged on Government work. And if so would you advise me where I could get further information such as a copy of the law or a blank contract form. We are trying to get our Government to do this, and it would be some advantage to have a precedent.

F. SHANLEY, Providence, R. I., inquires:—Do you know of any city government that has an ordinance for a nine-hour day for carpenters, painters, plumbers, masons, plasterers and other trades in the building line. If you do, you will do me a favor by sending it to me. The building trades of Providence are all working nine hours as a day's work, and the men in the building trades working for the city government are compelled to work ten hours a day. We are trying to have an ordinance passed by the city Council making nine hours a day's work for the city employees in the building trades and generally.

## The Walking Delegate a Necessity.

The walking delegate is a much abused man, and yet he is just as essential to the trade union movement as the editor of a newspaper. It is this system of walking delegateship that brings that necessary discipline to which we must all be susceptible before we can reach the desideratum.

The walking delegate has a mission to perform, regardless of any impediments that may be thrown in his way. What the business agent is to any reputable mercantile house, or what the advertising agent is to any of our daily papers, or what the drummer is to any manufacturing concern, he is a thousandfold more important to the trade union movement. The good he does to his trade union is incalculable. He lessens that unhealthy competition among his fellow-craftsmen by the initiation of those employed at his trade. He brings about a better understanding between master and man. He lessens the insecurity of work by looking after the details of his trade. He brings about the realization and perfection of his trade union, that no man dare say aught against. He is all devotion to his trade, and, in a measure, he is the instrument that brings wages up to the highest possible maximum, and lowers the hours of work to conform with the eight-hour system. This is not all, but, suffice it to say, he is as essential as work itself; and any step looking toward the abolition of the walking delegate is retrogressive and should be spurned by all.—*Buffalo Labor World.*

## Nobility of Labor.

Blood never makes a nobleman. The blood of a king is as poor as that of a peasant, and often poorer. The blood of the autocrat, whose whispers shake a kingdom and whose nod awes a continent, is not more crimson or of greater virtue than the serf's which the autocrat despises.

Birth never endows nobility. The magnificence of the cradle or the tinted frescoing and gorgeous drapery of the palace never created rank.

He alone is a nobleman who has made the world better and happier for having lived, who fringed the clouds with a silvery beauty, planted the rose and watered it into bloom upon the desert waste, beautified the forest wilds or gathered the splendors of the valley into charming symmetry.

There are millions of noblemen over whose graves a tear was never shed and which time has leveled to the even surface of the prairie, but from which streams back through the centuries the glow of a nobility which charms a world into humble worship of its sublimity and genuine worth.

Many a man has died unhonored and unsung who left in every footprint from his childhood to the tomb a rich and brilliant legacy worth commemorating.

From mental and physical exertion the earth has been covered with life, civilization has shot its sunshine into the gloom of rudeness, and science has rained its softness on the world.

On every field that bears a tempting harvest on its breast, on every brick in every building that was ever reared, on every book of value that was ever written, on every thought that burns to light the world, in every workshop, mine, furnace and factory—wherever labor sweats—are written the credentials of nobility.

## On the Venality of the Press.

In the course of a lengthy article on the venality and subserviency of the press the Salem (Oregon) *Independent* says:

The day has passed when newspapers devote themselves to the best interests of the people. To-day, the press, controlled by corporations, for sale to the highest bidder, for any purpose, willing to be a party to every imposition on earth, is the greatest evil with which the people have to contend. The few anarchists in this country are a small evil compared with the unpatriotic, venal press. But society is to blame, because it never revolts. The Christian man finds no audible objection to the advertisement of the abortionist being placed just above the notice of his church's next quarterly meeting, nor of the obvious inferences contained in the advertisement for certain patent medicines, which are warranted to cure loathsome diseases. Until society revolts, papers will be venal, but the question is, how can society revolt successfully without the help of the papers?

In war times, the man who betrays his country is considered unworthy of life. In all American history there is no name so reviled as that of Arnold. He attempted to mislead the people he should have served, and gained the contempt of even the men who bribed him. If the portion of Arnold should have been death, what should be the portion of those who for a price betray the people in times of peace? We might as well realize the truth to-day as to suddenly face it to-morrow; the corruption of our papers is the cause of evil social conditions now existing which may yet cause another civil war.

## Danger That History May Repeat Itself.

As long as the militia does not have to fire volleys into the ranks of striking workmen, and the greatest crowds are dispersed by the dumb show of the soldiers preparing to fire, our labor troubles come and go and leave no lasting memory. But some day there will be serious work, real slaughtering, done by the militia, and that will leave a memory comparable to that of the "Peterloo massacre" of 1819 at Manchester, England. History is repeating itself. In the brief history of Manchester given in the "Encyclopædia Britannica," we read that "the injudicious conduct of the authorities led to an increase of the bitterness with which the working classes regarded the condition of society in which they found themselves compelled to toil with very little profit to themselves. Their expressions of discontent, instead of being wisely regarded as symptoms of diseases in the body politic, were looked upon as crimes. To repress the manifestation of discontent, the authorities turned loose upon the workmen of Manchester, assembled in St. Peter's Fields, a body of drunken yeomanry cavalry, who trampled down and hewed down the unresisting crowds." Lovers of "law and order" heartily approved the action of the magistrates in ordering the massacre, and the prince regent and the ministry conveyed their thanks to the Manchester authorities; but the affair excited the deepest indignation throughout the entire country.

The plutocrats in the United States are insolent and domineering in their treatment of their employees because they know that in a last resort the yeomanry is at their orders. Their reliance on the military force of the State to maintain their right to do what they please with their own will not be frustrated till an occasion comes that will require an actual expenditure of gunpowder and lead. Half a dozen massacres, it is hoped, will be sufficient to teach the workers the necessity of themselves taking in hand the government of this country and administering it in the interest of the people. After a few encounters with the militia armed with repeating rifles, gatlings and artillery, and mixed crowds of discontented working people, after men, women and babes have been mown down in the interest of "profits," the people will begin to see what fools they are to leave in the hands of politicians the absolute power of life and death.—*Twentieth Century.*

## Unionism and Prosperity.

Labor may as well take its medicine. The workmen—skilled and unskilled—from the Lakes to the Gulf, must either organize themselves into indissoluble Unions or go down before the power of organized and unionized capitalists. Every corporation in the United States, every combination in the republic, every trust in the Union, every syndicate in the municipalities, are simply organized unions composed of capitalists. They are organized, not for fun, nor as a pastime, but for business, for profit, for dollars and cents. They are capitalistic unions, that have in view the cheapening of labor, and the enlargement of their own profits. If the men who hold and have control, not of thousands and hundreds of thousands, but of millions and hundreds of millions of dollars of capital that labor has produced, form themselves into unions, for their own behoof and behalf, why should not labor do likewise? Whatever of prosperity it is to have in the future must come to it through a more thorough and closely knit Union. Unionism and prosperity may become synonymous terms.—*Workman and Farmer.*

## OUR PRINCIPLES.

### UNION-MADE GOODS.

*Resolved,* That we as a body thoroughly approve of the objects of the American Federation of Labor and pledge ourselves to give it our earnest and hearty support.

*Resolved,* That members of this organization should make it a rule, when purchasing goods, to call for those which bear the trade-marks of organized labor, and when any individual, firm or corporation shall strike a blow at labor organization, they are earnestly requested to give that individual, firm or corporation their careful consideration. No good union man can kiss the rod that whips him.

### KNIGHTS OF LABOR.

*Resolved,* That we most emphatically discourage carpenters and joiners from organizing as carpenters under the Knights of Labor, as we believe each trade should be organized under its own trade head in a trade union. This does not debar our members from joining mixed assemblies.

### LABOR LEGISLATION.

*Resolved,* That it is of the greatest importance that members should vote intelligently; hence, the members of this Brotherhood shall strive to secure legislation in favor of those who produce the wealth of the country, and all discussions and resolutions in that direction shall be in order at any regular meeting, but party politics must be excluded.

### IMMIGRATION.

*Resolved,* That while we welcome to our shores all who come with the honest intention of becoming lawful citizens, we at the same time condemn the present system which allows the importation of destitute laborers, and we urge organized labor everywhere to endeavor to secure the enactment of more stringent immigration laws.

### FAITHFUL WORK.

*Resolved,* That we hold it as a sacred principle that Trade Union men, above all others, should set a good example as good and faithful workmen, performing their duties to their employers with honor to themselves and their organization.

### SHORTER HOURS OF LABOR.

We hold a reduction of hours for a day's work increases the intelligence and happiness of the laborer, and also increases the demand for labor and the price of a day's work.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

We recognize that the interests of all classes of labor are identical, regardless of occupation, nationality, religion or color, for a wrong done to one is a wrong done to all.

We object to prison contract labor, because it puts the criminal in competition with honorable labor for the purpose of cutting down wages, and also because it helps to overstock the labor market.

*Resolved,* That we most earnestly condemn the practice in vogue in many cities, but more especially in the West, of advertising fictitious building booms, as it has a tendency to demoralize the trade in such localities.

## BUY UNION MADE GOODS

It is an old, well-established principle of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters for members to buy UNION LABEL GOODS in preference to other articles. And why not? If we ask fair wages for our labor, why should we buy goods made at unfair wages by others.

The Union Label in every industry is a guarantee of fair wages, decent working conditions and union labor employed.

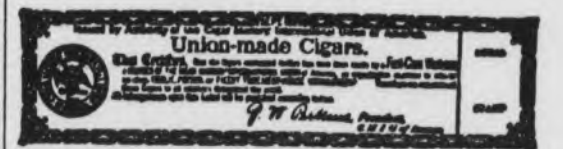
We here give a facsimile of the Union Labels so our members may know Union Label goods and make it a point to ask for them.

### AMERICAN FEDERATION LABEL.



This Label is used on all goods made by Union men connected with Unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, where such unions have no distinctive trade label of their own. This label is printed on white paper.

### BLUE LABEL CIGARS.



This label is printed in black ink on light blue paper, and is pasted on the cigar-box. Don't mix it up with the U. S. Revenue label on the box as the latter is nearly of a similar color. See that the Cigar Makers' Blue Label appears on the box from which you are served. It insures you against Chinese made cigars and tenement made goods.

### CUSTOM TAILORS' LABEL.



All Trades Unionists are requested to ask for the label of the Journeymen Tailors' Union, and insist on having it when they order any clothing from a merchant tailor. It is to be found in the inside breast pocket of the coat, on the under side of the buckle strap of the vest, and on the waistband lining of the pants. It is printed in black ink on white linen, with the words "Journeymen Tailors' Union of America" in red ink in the center. It means a fair price for good work.



## GENERAL OFFICERS

OF THE

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

Office of the General Secretary,  
124 N. Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa.General President—Henry H. Trenor, 870 Lafayette ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
General Secretary—P. J. McGuire, Box 884, Philadelphia, Pa.  
General Treasurer—James Troy, 2442 Montrose st., Philadelphia, Pa.

## GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENTS.

First Vice-President—J. C. Larwill, 1124 First ave., Cleveland, O.  
Second Vice-President—Chas. Lane, P. O. Box, 911, Butte, Montana.

## GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD.

(All correspondence for the G. E. B. must be mailed to the General Secretary.)  
Hugh McKay, 283 Lexington St., E. Boston, Mass.S. J. Kent, 2046 S. st., Lincoln, Neb.  
D. P. Rowland, 253, W. Court st., Cincinnati, O.  
W. T. Dukehart, 208 Walnut st., Nashville, Tenn.  
A. M. Swartz, 288 Sandusky st., Allegheny, Pa.

## To Our National Representatives and Senators.

WHEREAS, We, the members of the Carpenters and Joiners' Union, No. 304, of San Francisco, Brotherhood of America, see that a few millionaires have accumulated immense fortunes, while the masses of the people remain very poor;

WHEREAS, We see that though these millionaires have more than enough to satisfy every reasonable desire, they still want to acquire more wealth, and form combinations and monopolies to oppress the people to that end;

WHEREAS, The United States Congress has before it for consideration a tariff bill with an income tax feature which taxes incomes of over \$4,000 per year at the rate of two per cent. per annum, which we consider a step in the right direction;

WHEREAS, There are many unemployed honest men, who want work, roaming over the country and going to Washington to demand work on public improvements. These men must not be allowed to starve, and we consider their request to be just; therefore be it

Resolved, That we demand of Congress that it increase the income tax to five per cent. on all incomes over \$20,000 per annum, and that the fund raised by this tax be apportioned among the several States, according to population, for public improvements.

Resolved further, That our representatives be asked to make the penalty for any evasion of the income tax very severe, namely, imprisonment and the confiscation of property.

Resolved further, That we demand that all appropriations shall be provided with sufficiently strong enactments and provisions as to insure the enforcement of the humanitarian principle that eight hours shall constitute and be a legal day's work.

## The "Scab" Entitled to No Sympathy.

Every great movement has some object of superlative loathing; its Judas Iscariots, its Benedict Arnolds, its Pigotts, its paid spies and informers, its Pinkerton thugs—men deaf to all honor, blind to all interest, dead to all but the miserable cravings of their shriveled souls. In the industrial conflict the instinct of workers has significantly termed its type of this species—"scab!"

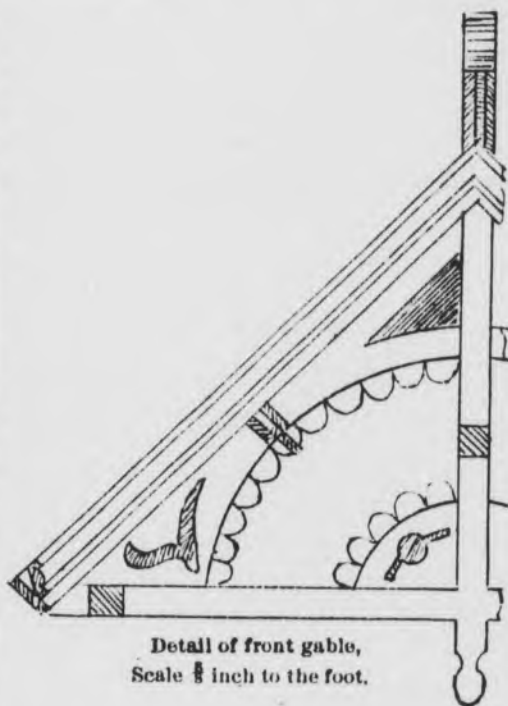
One who is forced to the necessity of wage-labor and refuses to share the common danger, but either openly or stealthily goes over to the enemy to accept his terms, is a deserter. By his act he has sundered the social bonds of mutual interest which united him to us, has served notice that he asks no aid, expects no sympathy, seeks no quarter. At his acted word we take him.

The time has passed for circumlocution in handling this subject. If trade-unionism has a logical ground for existence, is preferable to slavish submission, if the social ties which unite us in mutual alliance are of higher validity than the selfish cravings of an unsocial nature, the relation between the trade union and its sycophantic enemy—the "scab"—is that existing between the patriot and the paid informer. No sentimentalism will extenuate, no olive branch will be extended, no tears will be shed over whatever misfortune befalls him. Bankrupt in honor, infidel to faith, destitute of social sympathy.—*Birmingham Labor Advocate.*

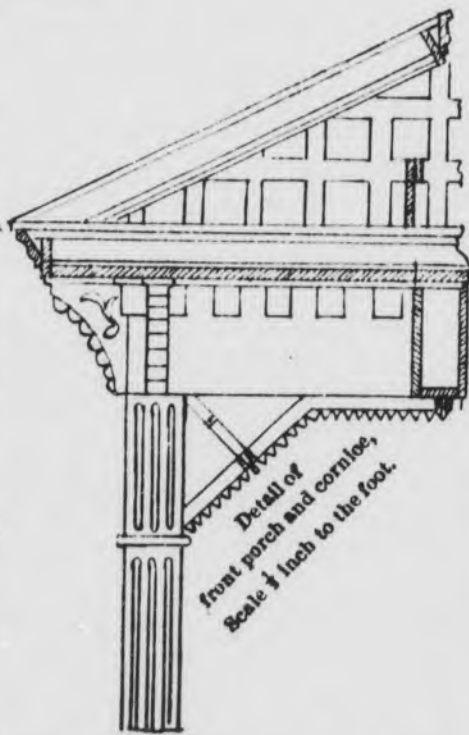
## Practical Estimating of House Plans.

(Continued from page 7.)

It may appear to some that this is rather an expensive three-room house. In our estimation no house is complete without a good cellar, pantry, closets, etc. A good cellar can not be made unless it is well walled up. It will be noticed that the cost of cellar and foundation is \$103.87. Now, if it was so desired, by dispensing with the cellar and putting a pile or post foundation, with common boarding from sill to the ground line, at least \$75 could be saved in the operation. The entrance to the cellar is from rear porch, as shown in floor plan.

Detail of front gable,  
Scale 1/2 inch to the foot.

By looking over the items of material and labor it will be plainly seen where the cost can be lessened if it is desired to build the house in a plain sort of way. The cost can probably be reduced to about \$750, but we will leave that for our readers to figure out. In regard to the details, the gable finish is made with a 4x4 cross bar and upright. The filling is made of three sections, a core and two casings. The core is cut scalloped and outside casing sawn out, showing core in the back.

Detail of  
front porch and cornice,  
Scale 1/2 inch to the foot.

The detail of porch finish shows a regular box cornice with inside and outside frieze, fluted columns, brackets, corner braces, etc. The saw-tooth work is made of three pieces with saw teeth in centre piece, the piece from top of column to centre of brace being single. The dentals are planted to outside frieze, as shown. The panel work in gable is made by casings put on over a plain background.

Deutsches Buchdrucker-Label.



Dieses Label wird auf allen Zeitungs- und anderen Druckerarbeiten verwendet, welche in deutschen Union-Druckereien hergestellt werden.

## Labor Weak, Wealth Strong.

Colonel Ingersoll, in a recent interview, said of the future of labor:

"That depends greatly on the inventions of the future. In barbarism there is but few failures. I mean by that that more of the barbarians can hunt and fish and discharge the duties of barbaric life. The barbarians have no pauper class. In civilization the struggle for existence, for a living, becomes severe. Life is complex. The avenues are full and the failures are many. Then comes the workhouse, the poorhouse, and all the machinery of civilized charity. So, in our civilized life, competition is universal and severe. The result is that wages are low—down to the lowest point. The mechanic, after paying rent and the expenses of living, has but little left. If the factory closes, he lives as long as he can on his little savings and then goes to the wall. This is the condition of labor to-day. Capital pays as little as it can and labor gets all it can. But labor is weak and wealth strong. Yet in a few years labor has gained much. The hours have been lessened, children have been rescued from the toil that deforms, and the security and health of the workers have been guarded by law.

"Besides, the laborers are organizing and discussing questions that are of importance to them. The laborer is becoming more intelligent. This is the most hopeful sign of all.

"Now, what I hope for is this: That employers and employed will continue to develop in heart and brain until capital and labor will know their mutual rights and obligations, and that they will respect such rights and discharge such obligations. Before that time comes people must be better born. There must be more school houses. The useful must be taught. The laws of life, the conditions of happiness are far more important than dead languages and the histories of wars and conquests."

## A Pertinent Question.

A gentleman from Mars, who was taking a stroll on this planet for his health, met with a citizen of earth. "Ah, there," quoth the gentleman from Mars, "how's business?"

"Poor," replied the citizen of earth.

"Times are mighty hard."

"So so?" replied the gentleman from Mars. "Grain crop short?"

"No."

"Cattle and sheep dying?"

"No."

"Fuel giving out?"

"No."

"Underproduction of clothing?"

"No."

"What's the matter?"

"Not enough money."

The gentleman from Mars thought. Then he thought again. Then he said:

"Who makes the money?"

"We do."

"Of what do you make it?"

"Oh, gold and silver and nickel and paper and several things."

"Isn't there enough material to make more money?"

"Yes."

"Then why don't you make some?"

And the citizen of earth was abashed.—*Stockton Mail.*

## Reform.

The time has come when men with hearts and brains

Must rise and take the misdirected reins

Of government, too long left in the hands

Of aliens and of lackeys. He who stands

And sees the mighty vehicle of State

Hauled through the mire to some ignoble fate

And makes not such bold protest as he can, is no American.

—Ella Wheeler Wilcox in the Arena Magazine.

## A Wood Stone.

What may be considered somewhat extraordinary claims are put forth in Germany in behalf of the new substance known as xylolith, or wood stone, a structural material composed of magnesiacement or calcined magnesite; mixed with sawdust, and saturated with a solution of chloride of calcium, this pasty mass, before the cement sets, being spread out into sheets of uniform thickness, and subjected to a pressure of more than a thousand pounds to the square inch. It is made in sheets, from a quarter of an inch to an inch and a half thick, and of all sizes, the dimensions being almost unchangeable by dryness or moisture. A sheet measuring one metre square when perfectly dry will expand from one to two tenths of one per cent. when soaked in water, and a moist sheet will contract in drying to about the same extent. Being so little subject to contraction and expansion, it is considered of special adaptation for floors in railroad stations, hospitals, and similar buildings, and for decks of vessels, etc. It is readily planed, sawed, bored and fashioned with ordinary wood-working tools, and may be painted or decorated in the same manner as wood. It is itself nearly waterproof, and may be made entirely so by painting the surface.

—*Granite Cutters' Journal.*

## GENERAL LAWS.

**WEEKLY PAY.**—Weekly payments are the most convenient for members of this Brotherhood, and where practicable should be adopted.

**CONVICT LABOR.**—We will not use any mill or other work manufactured in a penal institution, or brought from any town or city where cheap labor prevails.

**LABOR'S HOLIDAY.**—We favor the adoption of the first Monday in September as Labor's Holiday, and we recommend that our L. U.'s shall endeavor to observe the same.

**EIGHT HOURS.**—Our L. U.'s shall do all in their power to make the Eight hour rule universal, and to sustain those unions that have now established the Eight hour system.

**AMICABLE UNDERSTANDING.**—The G. E. B. should do all in its power to discourage strikes, and adopt such means as will tend to bring about an amicable understanding between Local Unions and employers.

**LIEN LAWS.**—We desire uniform lien laws throughout the United States and Canada, making a mechanic's lien the first mortgage on real estate to secure the wages of labor first, and material second. Such liens should be granted without long delays of execution or other unnecessary delays.

**BUILDING TRADES LEAGUES.**—Each L. U. shall strive to form a League composed of delegates from the various unions of the building trades in its respective city, and by this means an employment bureau for these trades can be created.

**GRADING WAGES.**—We are opposed to any system of grading wages in the Local Unions, as we deem the same demoralizing to the trade, and a further incentive to reckless competition, having the ultimate tendency, when work is scarce, to allow first-class men to offer their labor at third-class prices. We hold that the plan of fixing a minimum price for a day's work to be the safest and best, and let the employers grade the wages above that minimum.

## SOMETHING FOR CARPENTERS TO READ.

The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America was founded in Convention at Chicago, August 12, 1881.

At first it had only 12 Local Unions and 2042 members. Now, in twelve years, it has grown to number over 716 Local Unions, in over 630 cities, and 84,000 enrolled members. It is organized to protect the carpenter trade from the evils of low prices and botch-work; its aim is to encourage a higher standard of skill and better wages, to re-establish an apprentice system, and to aid and assist the members by mutual protection and benevolent means. It pays a Wife Funeral Benefit of \$25 to \$50; Members' Funeral Benefit, \$100 to \$250, and Disability Benefit, \$100 to \$400. In these General Benefits, \$64,584 have been expended the past year, and \$293,548 the last ten years, while \$571,000 more were spent for Sick Benefits by the Local Unions. Such an organization is worth the attention of every carpenter. The Brotherhood is a Protective Trade Union as well as a Benevolent Society. It has raised wages in 533 cities, and placed five and three-quarter million dollars more wages annually in the pockets of the carpenters in those cities. It reduced the hours of labor to 8 hours in 49 cities, and 9 hours a day in 309 cities, not to speak of 403 cities which have established the 8 or 9 hour system on Saturdays. By this means 12,100 more carpenters have gained employment. This is the result of thorough organization. It is not a secret oath-bound organization. All competent carpenters are eligible to join.



## The Children of the Poor.

Down in the depths of the factory gloom,  
They gathered at early dawn.  
Where the ceaseless whirl of spindle and loom  
Goes on, and on, and on:  
And the god of gold in the tainted air  
An invisible Moloch stands,  
As he watches the fabrics woven there  
By the toil of childish hands.

Over and over and over again  
The shuttles fly out and in,  
Weaving the web of an endless pain  
Of want and care and sin.  
Gay are the colors, indeed—ah, me!  
But what of the sombre strands?  
Think of it, then, that this all should be  
The work of children's hands.

Backward and forward and over and up,  
Steadily still they go;  
But they hold to the lips a bitter cup,  
Whose dregs are the dregs of woe;  
For the hopes of youth grow faint and die,  
Held fast in these iron bands.  
And the cold, hard world has never a sigh  
For the patient, childish hands.

Oh ye whose darlings in flowery ways  
Know naught of grim despair,  
Think of the sweltering summer day,  
And your children working there!  
Where never a cooling zephyr comes  
Through the factory's stifling breath,  
Where the loom weaves on and the spindle hums  
In a tread-mill round of death.

And onward—onward—up and back  
In the close and crowded rooms,  
In a dizzy race on an endless track  
Go spindles, shafts and looms,  
Till the angel of death with fateful glass  
Shakes out the dusky sands,  
As the merciful, longed-for shadows pass  
Over worn-out childish hands.

—Selected.

## An English Labor Leader.



KEIR HARDIE, the Labor member for West Ham, is a prominent figure in Parliament. He was born in Lanarkshire in 1856, the son of a ship's carpenter, and like most of the present labor leaders, commenced work at an early age. He first entered the pit when seven years and nine months old, working from twelve to fourteen hours for a shilling a day. The future Labor member never had a day's schooling; the conditions inaugurated by the free-trade system in England left the toiling masses in the same poverty-stricken condition they were in during protection times; for months in winter he never saw daylight, descending the pit at 5.45 A.M. and not returning to the surface before 6 P.M. He learned to write by a novel method, holding a white stone over a lamp until it was blackened with the smoke; he then traced the letters on the stone with a pin. His occupation was that of a trapper, he had to watch the trap-doors as the hatches passed through. Unless he chose to pay for a light, he had to sit in the darkness. From trapper he became a pony-boy; then he became a hauler, finally at fifteen he became a full-blown hewer. After six years of hewing, he was suddenly dismissed for the active part he took in Union affairs. From that time on his persecution commenced, and it extended to his father and brother; he and they were dismissed from place to place. On one occasion a permanent job was offered him if he would resign his place in the Union. This roused his dander. He then organized Lanarkshire, and soon had a Union 23,000 strong. His open struggle with capital then began, with varying success. Repeatedly his Union was broken up by strikes forced upon it by the employers, and Keir Hardie then realized the necessity of supplementing the economic organization by political action. His political candidature commenced in 1888, when he contested Mid-Lanark; he polled 619 votes. Then he formed the Scottish Labor party, and

organized the labor vote on independent lines. Labor candidates soon appeared in the Scottish constituencies. At this year's elections he was returned victoriously. During the campaign he addressed as many as six meetings a day, all out of doors, and the expenses were defrayed by copper collections. Mr. Hardie is a coming man.—*The People*.

## What They Want.

There are still a few honest people who at least seem to believe what the bankers, bondholders, bullionists and their accomplices say about "a dollar worth a dollar," "honest dollar," "intrinsic value of money," "the stability of value in gold," etc., and to such as these we commend the following from the *Denver Road*:

Colorado can produce a gold dollar for twenty-two cents. It will probably produce upwards of twenty millions of them this year for less than twenty cents apiece.

The "intrinsic value" idiot will find much to set him thinking in the above truthful statement.

Speaking of "gold dollars with a dollar's worth of gold in them," we can not resist the temptation to roast the old party fanatics who vote to enslave themselves through the "honest dollar" policy.

"I want a dollar that is worth a dollar," shouts the fool farmer and he hauls two bushels of wheat to market that have cost him \$1.40 to produce—and he gets it.

"I want a dollar that is worth a dollar," shouts the silly planter, and he carts to market fifteen pounds of cotton that has cost him \$1.30 to make—and gets it.

"I want an honest dollar," howls the laboring man, and he does \$2 worth of work—and gets it.

"I want an honest dollar," shrieks the hide-bound merchant, and he advertises his goods at panic prices—and gets it.

"I want the earth and all that is on it," says the money-owner, and he quickly makes his notes and mortgages payable in gold—and he has almost got it.

## RULES REGARDING APPRENTICES.

At the Detroit Convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, held Aug. 6-11, 1888, the following rules in relation to apprentices were approved, and the Local Unions are urged to secure their enforcement:

Whereas, The rapid influx of unskilled and incompetent men in the carpenter trade has had, of late years, a very depressing and injurious effect upon the mechanics in the business, and has a tendency to degrade the standard of skill and to give no encouragement to young men to become apprentices and to master the trade thoroughly; therefore, in the best interests of the craft, we declare ourselves in favor of the following rules:

SECTION 1. The indenturing of apprentices is the best means calculated to give that efficiency which it is desirable a carpenter should possess, and also to give the necessary guarantee to the employers that some return will be made to them for a proper effort to turn out competent workmen; therefore, we direct that all Local Unions under our jurisdiction shall use every possible means, wherever practical, to introduce the system of indenturing apprentices.

SEC. 2. Any boy or person hereafter engaging himself to learn the trade of carpentry, shall be required to serve a regular apprenticeship of four consecutive years, and shall not be considered a journeyman unless he has complied with this rule, and is twenty-one years of age at the completion of his apprenticeship.

SEC. 3. All boys entering the carpenter trade with the intention of learning the business shall be held by agreement, indenture or written contract for a term of four years.

SEC. 4. When a boy shall have contracted with an employer to serve a certain term of years, he shall on no pretence whatever, leave said employer and contract with another, without the full and free consent of said first employer, unless there is just cause or that such change is made in consequence of the death or relinquishment of business by the first employer; any apprentice so leaving shall not be permitted to work under the jurisdiction of any Local Union in our Brotherhood, but shall be required to return to his employer and serve out his apprenticeship.

SEC. 5. It is enjoined upon each Local Union to make regulations limiting the number of apprentices to be employed in each shop or mill to one for such number of journeymen as may seem to them just; and all Unions are recommended to admit to membership apprentices in the last year of their apprenticeship, to the end that, upon the expiration of their terms of apprenticeship, they may become acquainted with the workings of the Unions, and be better fitted to appreciate its privileges and obligations upon assuming full membership.

## General Executive Board.

## PROCEEDINGS.



FIRST DAY'S SESSION—APRIL 2, 1894.—G. E. B. convened at General Office at 8 A.M. All members present.

G. S. laid before the Board all correspondence relating to Cincinnati mill men's strike against a reduction in wages and a return to the ten-hour day. To get the latest particulars and to see if a settlement is at all possible the G. S. is instructed to wire some capable member to proceed to Cincinnati and investigate, and report to this office before the end of the week.

Communication from General President Trenor relative to controversy now existing between the New York members of the U. B. and the Board of Walking Delegates. G. P. recommended a donation to assist in sustaining our members in this difficulty, as 300 of our men are locked out. The G. E. B. hereby donates \$1,000 to assist in sustaining these men, this amount to be paid over by the G. S. upon order by the properly authorized parties.

Application, Union 392, Muncie, Ind., for sanction to strike without financial aid. Laid over for further consideration. Union required to fill schedule of inquiries as per Constitution.

Application, Union 534, Burlington, Ia., for sanction to strike with financial aid. Laid over; Union to answer questions 6 and 9 of schedule of inquiries.

Application, Union 433, Belleville, Ill., for sanction to strike with financial aid, and requesting that a representative of the U. B. be sent to that city. G. E. B. authorized G. S. to send Brother Longdon, of St. Louis.

Application, D. C. of Montreal, Canada, for sanction to strike with financial aid. Laid over awaiting schedule of inquiries.

Application, Union 201, Paducah, Ky., for permission to strike with financial aid. Sanction to strike not granted. From answers contained in schedule of inquiries submitted, conditions are such as will not warrant approval of the G. E. B. in this case.

## SECOND DAY'S SESSION—APRIL 3.

Application, Union 716, Zanesville, O., for sanction to strike with financial aid. Laid over until Union complies with Constitution, appoints an Arbitration Committee and submits report.

Application, D. C., Buffalo, N. Y., for enforcement of trade demands, with financial aid. G. E. B. decided to send a representative of the U. B. to investigate and effect settlement if possible, and report to this office.

Application, Union 551, Bangor, Pa., for sanction to strike with financial aid. Same action taken as in Buffalo case.

Disapproved claim of Louis Sievers, Union 153, Fort Wayne, Ind., for disability benefit. Case reopened and further evidence examined; former decision of G. E. B. re-affirmed.

Disapproved disability claim of J. B. Cadotte, Union 21, Chicago, Ill. Evidence examined. G. S. instructed to pay the claim, providing claimant furnishes additional and satisfactory testimony from his fellow-workmen at time of accident.

Disapproved disability claim of James Goodman, Union 72, Rochester, N. Y. Case reopened, and additional evidence presented and considered. Former decision reaffirmed, and payment ordered withheld awaiting developments. The representative of U. B. who visits Rochester on trade matters is hereby requested to investigate this case and report to General Office.

Disapproved death claim of Robert Irwin, Union 335, La Crosse, Wis. At last meeting of G. E. B. the G. S. was advised to pay the claim upon evidence being furnished to show payment in 1893 of January and February dues. Additional evidence examined, found satisfactory, and the G. S. instructed to pay the claim.

Disapproved death claim of F. L. Welch, Union 128, Eau Claire, Wis., G. E. B. examined books of the Union forwarded at request of the Board, and decided to concur in decision of the G. S. and G. T.

Disapproved death claim of Mrs. Addie Tomme, Union 432, Pine Bluff, Ark. Evidence examined, and decision of G. S. and G. T. concurred in.

## THIRD DAY'S SESSION—APRIL 4.

Disapproved death claims of A. M. Dutton and wife, Union 432, Pine Bluff, Ark. G. E. B. decide the same as in the Tomme case.

Death claim of Herman Kleving, Union 209, Cincinnati, O. Report of Brother Rowland as referee read and additional evidence examined. Claim ordered paid.

Word was received that the trouble in New York between Board of Walking Delegates and the U. B. is assuming a very serious aspect. G. E. B. decided to send two members of the Board and the G. S. to New York immediately,

to get a true insight into the difficulty and bring about a settlement if possible.

Disapproved death claim of Milton Hoffman, Union 495, Streator, Ill. Evidence examined, and decision of G. S. and G. T. concurred in.

Brothers McKay and Kent were instructed to accompany the G. S. to New York to try and adjust the trade troubles there. The remaining members of the Board took up the work of auditing the accounts of the U. B.

Balance of the day consumed in audit of the books and accounts of the G. S.

## FOURTH DAY'S SESSION—APRIL 5.

Entire day devoted to audit of books, accounts and vouchers of the General Office.

A special session of the Board was held in the evening to consider claim of Mrs. S. E. Hurff, Union 20, Camden, N. J.

## FIFTH DAY'S SESSION—APRIL 6.

Brothers McKay and Kent together with the G. S. presented report that through a conference with the Board of Walking Delegates and the New York D. C., a settlement of the existing trade trouble had been effected.

Disapproved death claim of Mrs. Ella J. Sheridan, Union 509, New York, N. Y. Evidence considered. G. E. B. concur in decision of G. S. and G. T.

Disapproved disability claim of W. B. Musser, Union 651, Omaha, Neb. Referred to Brother Kent as referee to investigate and report findings to General Office.

Disapproved death claim of F. Shraner, Union 484, Scranton, Pa. Evidence examined and decision of G. S. and G. T. concurred in.

Appeals of Unions 12 and 423, St. Louis, Mo., vs. action of St. Louis, D. C., in the Union depot strike. G. E. B. decide that the D. C. exceeded its authority in effecting the settlement it did without the approval of the Locals. But the Board feels from the evidence presented the D. C. acted in good faith, having in view the best interests of the U. B. in St. Louis.

Disapproved death claim of Mrs. S. E. Hurff, Union 20, Camden, N. J. Audience was given the F. S. of this Union at last evening's session, at which time his books were examined. After consideration the G. E. B. sustain the decision of the G. S. and G. T.

## SIXTH DAY'S SESSION—APRIL 7.

Disapproved disability claim of John Duling, Union 40, Wilmington, Del. Evidence examined. The G. E. B. concur in the decision of the G. S. and G. T.

Appeal Union 28, Chicago, Ill. against the decision of the Chicago D. C. in the W. A. Markhart case. Papers examined. Decision of the Chicago D. C. sustained.

Telegram from Walking Delegates Halkett and Schultz in regard to strike pay due part of the men engaged in the New York strike. G. S. instructed to call for list of men, on receipt of which check shall be sent to cover amount due.

Telegram from Brother S. P. Ewing of Columbus special representative of the U. B., sent to Cincinnati to investigate as to Mill Men's strike. G. S. instructed to wire Brother Ewing that as the mill bosses were not disposed to secure a settlement there was no further use to remain in Columbus.

Communication from M. A. Clements, Sec. Cincinnati, D. C., asking G. E. B. what financial support can be given the outside men in refusing to use non-union mill material. G. E. B. decide they can not take any action on this request until the conditions imposed by the Constitution of the U. B. are complied with as per Sec. 130.

Appeal, Brothers Hall, Gallagher and Cogswell, Union 28, Chicago, Ill., against action of the Chicago D. C. After thorough consideration, the G. E. B. sustains the action of the D. C. in referring the appeal back to Union 28 on account of irregularities.

Schedule of inquiries received from D. C. of Montreal Canada. After consideration, Brother McKay was instructed to go to Montreal and try and effect settlement and report.

Appeal, Union 90, Evansville, Ind., against decision of G. S. and G. T. as to construction placed on Secs. 57 and 153 of Constitution.

G. E. B. concur in the decision of the G. S. and G. T., viz.: that all dues received in the interim between meetings be credited as received at the next subsequent meeting. Sec. 153 means that the actual date of the meetings at which the dues are received or credited as above shall appear on the member's card and ledger of the Union.

## SEVENTH DAY'S SESSION, APRIL 9.

Appeal, Union 705, Norwood, O., from action of the Hamilton, Co. D. C., in tabling a communication sent by said Union. G. E. B. sustain the action of the Hamilton, Co. D. C., in view of the fact that the proposition contained in the communication submitted by Union 705 had already been voted down at a previous meeting of D. C. by vote of 23 to 5. Therefore no motion was in order but to reconsider or rescind such action, and hence the motion to table was valid.

Communication from Mill Hands' Union 327, Cincinnati, O., asking if unemployed mill men can be put on strike list. G. E. B. decide that as we have no out-of-work benefit in the U. B. that in all strikes or lockouts only those men employed when such strike or lockout takes place are entitled to strike pay under our laws.

Application from D. C., Indianapolis, Ind., for sanction to strike with financial aid. As the con-



ditions of the Constitution have not been complied with in this case, G. E. B. decide they can not approve of the application or grant financial aid to Indianapolis. Still the best interests of that city should be looked after in the strike now in progress and therefore the G. S. is instructed to proceed to Indianapolis at his earliest convenience and try and effect a settlement.

Application, Union 759, Richmond, Ind., to strike with financial aid. Referred to Brother Rowland with instructions to settle if possible and report to Gen. Office.

Application, Union 433, Belleville, Ill., for sanction to strike with financial aid. In connection with this application, report of Brother Longsdon of St. Louis was submitted giving detailed account of conditions existing in Belleville. G. E. B. hereby grant permission to Union 433 to strike without financial aid.

Communication from Union 22, San Francisco, Cal., giving notice of appeal to Gen. Convention against decision of G. E. B. in death claim of O. M. Sherman. Received and filed.

Appeal, Jos. Groeschen, Union 698, Newport, Ky., against decision of Hamilton, Co. D. C., in paying an illegal bill and imposing a fine on him. Evidence considered. G. E. B. sustain decision of the Hamilton Co. D. C.

Communication received from S. P. Ewing representative of U. B. sent to Cincinnati to investigate mill men's strike, also letters from strike committee. After thorough and careful consideration of all the facts connected with this strike, the G. E. B. hereby instructs the G. S. to suspend further financial assistance.

Disapproved disability claim of H. J. Cantrell, Union 51, New York, N. Y. Evidence carefully examined. Decision of G. S. and G. T. concurred in.

Appeal, John W. Pruitt, Union 446, Indianapolis, Ind., from decision of G. S. and G. T. Evidence considered. G. E. B. concur in the decision of the G. S. and G. T.

Protest, Union 26, Jackson, Mich., to Gen. Convention against action of G. E. B. in instructing the G. S. to notify all Unions to send in their P. F. up to Jan. 1. Union 26 also questions the authority of the G. E. B. to make such an order, and demands the Board shall give its reasons why it has taken this step. The G. E. B. feel it is unnecessary to make such statement, as the reasons for the action appear in the circular issued by the G. S. when calling for the P. F. Protest filed for reference at Gen. Convention.

Communications received from various Local Unions expressing thanks for consideration given the good of the organization in permitting Local Unions to retain their P. F. during the period from Jan. 1 to June 1, 1894.

Communication, Union 8, Philadelphia, Pa., asking the G. E. B. to submit to the Local Unions a proposition to vote upon for a Superannuation benefit and Out-of-work benefit. Referred to the next Gen. Convention for action.

Communications from Samuel Gompers, President A. F. of L. received, calling attention to a resolution submitted by the Tin and Sheet Iron Workers protesting against Carpenters doing tin work, passed at the General Convention of the A. F. of L. Also giving notice of cancellation of an assessment levied against the U. B. in 1891. Ordered filed with thanks.

G. S. refers to G. E. B. resolutions submitted to him by Union 201, Paducah, Ky., for publication in THE CARPENTER, so the Board may decide if such resolutions should appear in our Journal. G. E. B. after due consideration decide that said resolutions are of a controversial character, and relate to a subject entirely foreign to the business purposes of the U. B. To publish the same would lead to unnecessary and controversial discussions in our Journal of no value to the U. B. Therefore publication is denied.

Communication received from Union 60, Indianapolis, Ind., giving notice of appeal to the next General Convention against decision of G. E. B. in the case of said Union vs. the D. C. of Indianapolis.

Brother Rowland of the G. E. B., submitted his report in the matter of funds claimed by Union 327 and formerly belonging to Union 597, Milldale, Ky. The G. E. B. hereby empower and instruct Brother Rowland to collect all moneys belonging to the U. B. which were in the treasury of Union 597 when it lapsed. Upon receipt of said moneys, the G. E. B. will pass upon all claims against said funds.

Application of Richmond Co. (N. Y.) D. C. for sanction to strike with financial aid. Sanction granted without financial aid.

Petition, Union 381, Brooklyn, N. Y., supported by affidavit, on behalf of Robert Craig of said Local, praying that Brother Craig be allowed to become a beneficial member, as he made an error in his age upon joining the U. B., May 5, 1900. G. E. B. decided as the error was made so long ago, it would complicate matters too much now to change the record. Therefore G. E. B. decide they cannot grant the petition.

Communication from John I. Callaway, Attorney for Union 729, Louisville, Ky. Attorney Callaway demands on behalf of said Local a sum as strike pay alleged to be due them. G. E. B. reaffirms its former decision of Jan. 11, 1894, as all moneys sent Union 729 were given as donations during their strike on the L. & N. R. R. The G. E. B. condemn the action of Union 729 in placing this case in the hands of an Attorney

before exhausting all its rights under the laws of the U. B.

Protest of Hudson Co. (N. J.) D. C. against decision of G. E. B. in the case of Union 496, Bayonne, N. J. vs. said D. C. Received and filed.

Protest of D. C. of New York against decision of the G. E. B. in the case of the cabinet makers on a point of law raised by Union 513. Received and filed.

Communication Union 678, Dubuque, Iowa, submitting a resolution looking to a plan of political action by the U. B. Referred to the next General Convention for action.

Appeal Union 9, Buffalo, N. Y., against action of the Buffalo D. C. and Union 440 of the same city. Laid over, and G. S. instructed to write the latter parties for their defense in this case.

#### EIGHTH DAY'S SESSION—APRIL 10.

G. S. presented a communication from Brother H. Gale, Sec. of the Indianapolis D. C., giving details in regard to the strike now in progress in that city.

Communication from Organizer W. J. Shields, of Boston, giving an account of the excellent work done by him and others in the New England district.

Communication from Brother Halkett, Walking Delegate of the U. B., New York City, stating matters are now in good shape there.

Communication, Union 181, Chicago, Ill., complimenting our official Journal, and asking for a full complement of papers for its members. G. E. B. hereby instruct the G. S. to send a fairly sufficient amount of Journals to all Unions desiring the same.

Communication from Hudson Co. D. C., asking appropriation to place a Walking Delegate in the field. G. E. B. decide they have no authority to make appropriations for this purpose.

Communication from Carpenters' State Council of Mass., asking appropriation to assist in holding a convention of Carpenters in June. G. E. B. decide that as the \$150 appropriated towards holding a convention Feb. 22d, was given the Mass. State Council for organizing purposes, they cannot make further appropriation at this time.

Communication from Milwaukee, D. C., asking that an Organizer be sent to that district. G. E. B. decide they cannot grant the request at present. When the conditions of trade improve, and the organizing fund will warrant, steps will be taken to send out speakers to all sections.

Communication received from Hamilton Co. D. C., asking G. E. B. to grant a dispensation to allow the locals represented in the D. C. to remit the dues of suspended members. As the G. E. B. took action giving the G. S. power to grant dispensations, with instructions. This case is referred to the G. S. to act under said instructions.

Communication from D. C. of Boston, Mass., asking for the appropriation of \$100 for organizing purposes in Boston. G. E. B. decide the present condition of our funds will not allow such donation.

Communication, Union 483, San Francisco, Cal., giving at length the conditions that prevail in that city, and asking for a donation to assist in upholding their membership. G. E. B. decide they cannot make any donations of this nature, as they have no power to do so under our laws, and if granted to one Union, it must be granted to a large number of others in like financial distress.

G. S. asked the advice of the G. E. B. on an appeal, now pending, by Brother Tobe Entner against action of Union 626, Lexington, Ky., in expelling him. After due consideration, new trial was ordered.

Brother McKay, Chairman of G. E. B., presented renewed contract for bond of G. S., given by the Citizens Trust and Surety Co., of Philadelphia. The same was approved and retained by Brother McKay.

Disability claim of A. E. Vanstone, Union 247, Brooklyn, N. Y., presented to the Board by the G. S. for consideration. G. S. advised to not pay claim, as the member was in arrears when accident occurred.

The G. E. B. completed the audit of the books and accounts of the G. S. from which the following summaries are drawn:

GENERAL FUND.	
Balance on hand, Jan. 1, 1894	\$8,974 97
Receipts, Jan. Feb. and March	16,284 03
Total	25,259 00
Expenses for same period	21,374 66
Balance on hand, April 1, 1894	\$3,884 35
PROTECTIVE FUND.	
Balance on hand, Jan. 1, 1894	\$25,552 01
Receipts, Jan., Feb. and March	2,306 99
Total	27,859 00
Expended on strikes from Jan. 1, 1894, to April 10, 1894	9,815 00
Balance on hand, April 10, 1894	\$18,044 00

G. E. B. decide all dispensation granted Local Unions will expire June 1, 1894. All provisions of Constitution will then remain in full force and effect.

G. E. B. adjourned to meet July 16, 1894, at the General Office, Philadelphia, Pa.

S. J. KENT,  
Secretary, G. E. B.

Attest:  
P. J. McGUIRE,  
General Secretary.

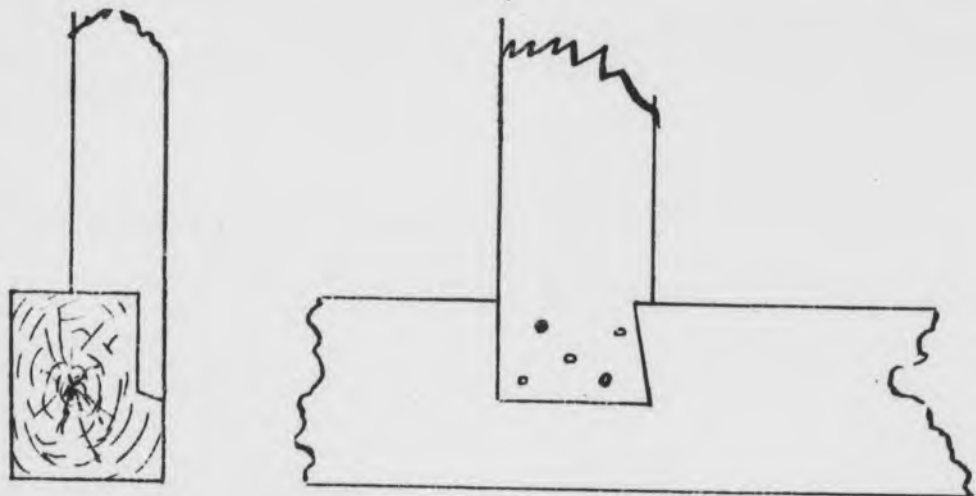
## Views on General Construction.

In forwarding this condensed opinion of the construction of buildings, I do it so as to encourage the idea of diffusing a little knowledge among the members of the Brotherhood, and to create an interchange of opinion in regard to building and also to humbly compete for the prize offered by the Executive Committee.

In the first place I will say something in regard to the original log cabin, in case some of my brothers travel outside of civilization and require the protection of a house. The first logs should be sunk in the ground about one-half the diameter, either the logs forming sides or ends of cabin. The other logs should then be notched down on top of those already placed at the corners and all intersections of the apartments. The cutting or notching should always be done on the underside of the log, in order to throw the water. Care should be taken to keep the logs some distance apart, about 2 inches, so as to allow the clay to form a key. The base of chimney should be built with stone and clay, to a height of 6 or 7 feet. The shaft of same can be constructed with split strips of wood, and clay, the strips about 4" wide, laid on a good bed of clay and crossing each other at the corners of

proportion as follows: 4 parts of broken stone, not over 1½ inches in diameter; 2 parts clean sharp sand, 1 part cement, properly mixed before being wet, placed in position and thoroughly rammed. This concrete, for the ordinarily constructed house, should be 8" thick and at least 8" wider than your foundation walls. Then commence for brick walls and lay three or four courses racking back 2" in each course of brick, until you have the size of the wall you are going to build. If stone foundations, there should be a bond stone running through the full thickness of the wall, one at least in every six superficial feet of the wall, and finish with top course running through full thickness of wall. The chimneys should have fire back at least 8" thick. The flues, if formed with 4" of brick work, should be lined with fire proof terra cotta flues, not less than 8x8" in diameter, said chimney to run up at least one foot above apex of roof, and on the north side of house.

In framing the ordinary frame dwelling, I think mortising into the sills should be entirely dispensed with. If you want any additional strength, or stronger construction between sill and main posts, I would recommend that they be dovetailed into the sills (see sketch), or a square gain for a portion of the post into the face of the sill, say one-third the width of post, and



Section showing connection of main post with sill.

flue, so as to form a bond, faced with clay on inside for protection against fire. I have seen this style of building with a chimney having two flues, one of which commenced at the outside of building where you would make the fire, with a curved flue connecting with chimney flue, so as to heat the interior of cabin. This flue, of course, would be under the floor, covered with stone, and joints of same covered with clay. Rafter and purlins can be made out of light limbs, covered with anything at hand that will shed the water, foliage, grass, or strips of wood, split similar to shingles, and in the absence of iron nails use pins made of wood to hang or secure to purlins. Then secure against their lifting by the wind by placing limbs on top secured in position.

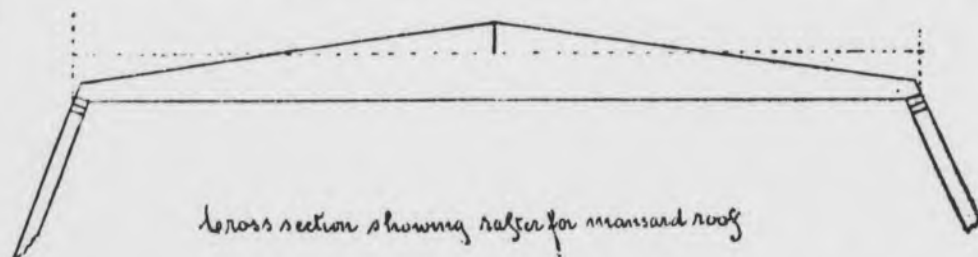
Enough about log cabins, now in regard to the ordinary frame dwelling. In this climate it is necessary, owing to the heat of summer, to have the first, or basement story, a few feet under or below the surface of the ground. This basement, if used for kitchen, dining room, etc., should have a tier of beams with a double floor, and if there is no cellar to building under this floor, the excavation should be deep enough to leave space for proper ventilation underneath, with holes left in foundation for same. The stone or brick foundations should be commenced in any case not less than 3' 6" below the grade of lot, in order to avoid the possibility of the frost moving them. They should rest or start on a good foundation of concrete, made of the best quality of cement, in

the bottom of the gain to be cut in sill to have a small incline outward, so that there will be no place for the water to lodge in case of a leak through the weatherboarding, waterproof paper, and the tongued and grooved sheathing, which I have often seen in the superstructure of the ordinary two-story frame cottage. I prefer the timbers the full length from sill to plate, and gaining in stringer pieces into posts to carry second story floor timbers, this stringer piece for the 4" studding to be 1x7" oak, yellow pine, or spruce, all other framing timber yellow pine and spruce. Second story beams notched out for stringer at least 1" deep. First story beams sized or gained out with shoulder, as much as the width of beam will allow without impairing the strength of same, in order to reduce height of building. As for wall plates I think a double plate, or a plate 4x4" or 4x6" in size, made of two timbers well spiked together and joints well broken, with long laps, makes a much stronger house than using the single piece of timber; the first piece being well spiked to posts before the top piece is put on. As for the bracing, I prefer long braces from sill to stringer, and from stringer to plate, with proper shoulder resting against top and bottom edge of stringer, the run of brace to be about one-third of the height, so as to prevent cutting too many of the vertical posts (or studs) which would weaken the walls of your house, where you have a plain pitch roof, no hip or valley rafters to give you strength.



I should recommend your sheathing to be tongued and grooved, not over 8" wide, and put on diagonally; and if you are going to use shingles to cover with, then I would advise the use of strips 1x3" fastened to sheathing and rafters to give nailing for the shingles. There are many advantages in this construction; it gives you strength; your dormitories or other rooms are cooler in summer and warmer in winter, and your shingles last much longer. The outside of all walls should be sheathed diagonally with tongued and grooved lumber, and put on so as to resist the storms from the most dangerous points. I mean the high or elevated end of the boards should point toward the north-east or other stormy points of the compass. The interior framing for well holes for stairs, or other spaces for light or air, over 4 feet in length, I would advise the headers to be hung in bridle irons of at least  $\frac{1}{2}$ x2 $\frac{1}{2}$  iron. This dispenses with the necessity of making mortices in your trimmer beams and preserves the strength of same, and I think just as cheap. Care should be used in nailing the weather-boarding and not get your nails too high, neither so low as to hold the board underneath, that when this board shrinks a little it will not cause a split in it, consequently a leak.

The heating of the ordinary frame dwelling is a very important matter. The furnace in the cellar or basement is the most simple, safest and convenient, and answers the purpose for the poor man the best. There should be an inlet of pure, fresh air from some point on the outside of the house to the furnace, and there should be an outlet to each room that has no other heat; and in the halls, and par-



ticularly the bath-room, the registers with movable slats or louvers made of iron with white enamel finish on face of frame, should be placed directly over or above the moulding of base. The hot air flues from furnace should be carried up at points where you have the largest spaces in the partitions and other places, such as, for instance, behind sliding doors, where you have a good distance between the plaster, and when they are placed in a partition made of 4" studding care should be taken to place an additional metal lining between the lath, the studs and the heater pipe, or use metal lining over space occupied by the hot air conductor instead of wood lathing, and all other places where the hot air pipes are placed near wood there should be similar precaution used against fire. As for large buildings, either for dwelling, office building, public hall or school, I prefer the indirect heating by the use of steam, the fresh air being taken or conveyed to large fans and driven over steam heated iron coils or radiators to the different apartments, halls, &c. By this system of heating you take up no space in your rooms, as the outlets can be in your walls, or in the panel backs, or come up through the window stools in your room. This dispenses with iron radiators or coils and steam pipes in your rooms. Besides, this system is considered more natural and healthy for inhalation than the direct heat from steam or other heated pipes.

I omitted to say something about the mansard roof on frame buildings, which I hold in high esteem in many respects. It gives you an additional clear story at very little additional cost over the plain pitch roof, and is easily constructed. It also gives you an almost flat roof, which

could be used for drying purposes, etc., etc. By cross furring it, as all ceilings should be, you can get a cold air chamber, and by placing two or more ventilators in roof you create a current of air which makes this story much cooler than other plans. The roof beams or rafters can be made very readily (see sketch) out of a straight beam long enough for the span of roof width, and thickness of beam to suit the span, by cutting an angular piece off the top edge of the beam, one-quarter of its length off each end, and reversing both pieces, joining them in centre of rafter on top and spiking securely, you attain sufficient pitch to carry the water and abundance of strength. This style of roof gives good effect with nice ornamental cresting to form railing and a number of bold pediment windows piercing same. Bridging of all floor and roof timbers is very necessary for strength, also deafening in floors is very desirable with a bed of mortar 3" thick.

On brick, stone and fire-proof buildings I would like to express my opinion at more length, but my letter is already so long in explaining points in wooden structures that I will try and be brief. In the first place, commencing with the concrete or other foundations, everything should be of the best quality and mixed in proper proportions to attain the most adhesive qualities. If you have not the solid rock to build on, the most important matter is to find or make a good foundation by driving piles and placing ranging timbers on soft bottoms, these piles, if possible, should be cut off below the low water line, if near water, if a heavy building, it should have a bed of concrete around the piles and below top

of same about 3 feet thick and not less than 2 feet wider than the foundation walls, then a course of bottom stone at least 1 foot wider than those walls and 16 inches thick and about 5 feet long—or a row of inverted arches is much better especially for public halls or churches where so much weight is centered on piers and columns supporting galleries and roofs.

Then the walls should be built with pure cement mortar and every course of brick work slushed and grouted with thin cement, the iron beams and girders should have a dond stone built into the walls for them to rest on, if fire-proof arches of masonry are to be built to support floors, the tie rods should be placed about one-third of the width of the beam from the bottom to resist the thrust of the arch or frame in with angle irons and screw bolts, iron headers, one or more rows owing to the width of building in a straight line from front to rear (as the case may be) full width of beams and arched on lower edge if a rowlock arch is used, straight if a flat arch is used. This is most important, as I have seen arches drop out when the tie rods were used and placed in the middle of the beam the thrust of the arch sprung the beams, consequently with the tie rod placed in this usual position by our iron workers, when one arch drops out all become unsafe and dangerous; those beams I refer to are 15 to 18 inches wide, with an 8-inch arch built between. All exterior walls of such buildings should, in fire-proof construction, have the inside course built of hollow brick instead of ordinary wood furring, to prevent dampness from coming through the plaster. The floors can be finished as desired, roof, and ceiling

under roof, can be constructed of iron beams, angle and T irons, with fire-proof blocks for ceiling and roof, roof finished with tile. I think fire-burnt flanged tile with pitch on top are much better to finish off or covering for walls than the usual flat coping stone, as for pitch roofs of large span carried by wooden trusses, I will simply say that the lattice truss, made in a strong and substantial manner, is very strong, but for ordinary roofs the principal rafters properly stepped into tie beam with sufficient braces and king post, straps and bolts, timbers being of proper dimensions makes a good truss.

A few words more in regard to interior finish or trimming of dwellings or other first-class buildings. I think all base wainscoting or other finish around walls of rooms, halls, etc., should all be sunk into trimmings, architraves or doors and windows. I conclude by saying that from experience I would not use many wire nails in fitting and trimming of houses, the cut nail next to the screw nail is the best for drawing and holding.

I respectfully submit those few badly connected remarks on the subject of building, etc., hoping that some of my suggestions may benefit some of our brethren in the craft.

SAMUEL MCKICKARD.

Union 509, New York City.

### No One Objects.

No one objects! Let all men have their fill! Of any pleasure—think, speak, do their will,— But not while others starve to foot the bill!

No one objects to power! Let men be, If that's a pleasure, kings on land and sea— But not while others slave in misery!

No one objects to riches! Let men hold, If that's a pleasure, countless sums of gold,— But not while others die of want and cold!

No one objects to pomp! Let vain men throw, If that's a pleasure, gold away for show,— But not while others half-clad—naked—go!

No one objects to pride—ancestral pride!— If that's a pleasure, let it strut and stride,— But not while common sense must stand aside! SIMON DUBET.

### Politics in 1896.

INTERESTING VIEWS OF GEORGE ALFRED TOWNSEND.



VOTING from Major John Carson, clerk of the Ways and Means Committee of Congress under both Kelley and McKinley,

"Gath," the well-known correspondent writes to the New York Sun:

"I went West to look out for election returns," said Mr. Carson. "I had seen nothing East to make me think that Kansas, which gave Harrison 80,000 majority, would help to defeat him. But a class of questions was put to me that I could not answer. For instance a group of farmers said: 'Do you see that elevator? It is our only market house. Do you know that it and every elevator on this railroad are in a trust? We raise nothing but grain, and we haul it to that elevator, which has received its orders from Boston or Topeka, and has no independent agent. Such roads as we have make a haul back of that grain for six miles despair itself. Well, the agent says: 'I think I have got all the grain I want to take care of. I hear that you are going to vote for a populist for Governor. I'm not compelled to buy your grain.' Some are beat out of several cents a bushel because we don't please his unknown

employers, or must leave our grain on the ground, or haul it back home. If this is not a political question, will you tell me what is? We know that our Legislatures are bought and sold, that the railroad makes laws, Senators and Governors, and we are going to knock both parties out and reform from the bottom up.' So they did," added the Major innocently.

A prominent lawyer of Minneapolis said to Mr. Townsend:

"Discontent is alarming through the West. Faith in the legislator, whether Alderman, Assemblyman, or Congressman, is nearly gone. Our cities suffer especially, like Washington city, as I am informed, from the excess of two miserable classes, the real estate agents and the lenders upon that real estate. No city receives any permanent benefit from the former swarm. They put up prices on the homes of the poor, sell useful tracts to rich men at a distance, and gallop the city to what is called 'a boom.' It subsides and next comes in the fine work of the second swarm, who obtain idle Eastern money and lend it upon the real estate the others have marked up to the highest notch swindling can go. It has to be surrendered at last; the Eastern lender finds he is entrapped, and all the population feels the ruin brought by dishonesty. In the same way the lands have been used for speculation, sold to the farmers, lent upon excessively, and the mortgage money gambled away in the next boomed settlement. The next thing, money cannot be had, or only at a figure which seems tyrannical."

A member of Congress, who was a prominent candidate for the speakership had this to say:

"I wish some man of genius could solve this question of the double standard of money. It is tearing us all up in the West. There is a deep hostility to capital by labor. The line of men who pass their employers' fine house on their way home from work are seen to scowl upon it and grit their teeth.

"I am sorry to say that the substitution of money for arguments to carry elections has been so general that the confidence of the masses in their rulers is gone. Can I deny that money has been used? We know that for years the collecting of money to buy the electors was uniformly done. We know that for no other advantage or talent than wealth the United States Senate seats are disposed of by the Legislatures. It is not occasional, but habitual. Money is spent and must not be questioned, or a public man seals his fate. I have seen Lincoln and Douglas sway the multitude as if it were one man. Then the public servant had a tongue, talents, and honest hands. Now he is known to be honorable without honor. The rich man who has cut a principality of lumber or fettered and absorbed some railroad or been in a series of banks or trusts, goes past the faithful party servant by the aid of his heavy purse, and to whisper dissent is one's destruction. Now, the laboring masses know all this. They believe that the war upon silver is another turn of the screw. They have no more faith in one party than the other, and therefore look for a powerful development of the Populists. Mr. Cleveland has already prejudged the silver question, and they will not trust him. He may combine the two old parties or the property remainder of them, but the feeling that we lean too much on Europe and are a part of the professional gold jobbing system of her rich peddlers and pariahs has gone abroad. I know, of course, that the remedy is a delusion; but it covers its want of logic with the cry of 'America has been sold out.' The miners, the operatives, the mill classes have nowhere to go but to the Populist party, unless we can get to bimetallic safely."





## ALABAMA

89. MOBILE—David French, 601 Charleston st.  
92. " W. G. Lewis, 761 St. Louis st.

## ARKANSAS

763. CAMDEN.  
469. HOT SPRINGS—Alfred Moore, gen. delivery.  
632. PINE BLUFF—H. T. Krider, 321 Olive st.

## CALIFORNIA

47. ALAMEDA—Jacob Hoeck, 1512 R. R. ave.  
317. EUREKA—M. F. Wolford, 1135 8th st.  
832. LOS ANGELES—S. Gray, 323 Buena Vista st.  
645. PASADENA—S. A. Rene.  
235. RIVERSIDE—Chas. Hamilton, 4th and Euclid  
341. SACRAMENTO—E. S. Mason, 1017 J st.  
86. SAN BERNARDINO—H. Wegner, Box 797  
SAN FRANCISCO—Secretary of District Council,  
L. P. Smith, 23 9th st.  
22. N. L. Wandell, 23 Ninth st. Sta. B.  
304. (Ger.) Moritz Trepte, 103 Falcon ave.  
433. Guy Lathrop, 968 Mission st.  
316. SAN JOSE—G. C. Drew, 64 George st.  
36. SAN RAFAEL—R. Scott, Box 673.  
236. SANTA BARBARA—E. A. Smith, 1429 Costello.  
133. SANTA CRUZ—Geo. M. Thompson, 147 Chestnut ave.  
337. STOCKTON—F. Reeve, 210 Sonora st.

## CANADA

83. HALIFAX, N. S.—A. Northup, 169 Morris st.  
18. HAMILTON—W. J. Frid, 25 Nelson st.  
194. LONDON—E. J. Aust, 706 Dundas st.  
MONTREAL—Secretary of District Council,  
Jules Verina, 809 1/2 St. Louis st.  
134. (Fr.) S. Leveille, 240 Logan st. 3d Flat.  
311. (Fr.) Isidore Gagnon, 1206 St. James st.  
876. Allen Ramsey, 74 Aylmer st.  
666. (Fr.) J. B. Champagne, 664 Sanguinet st.  
301. (Fr.) Alphonse Biron, Hochelaga.  
710. OTTAWA—W. Black, 369 Bank st.  
38. ST. CATHARINES—Henry Bald, Louisa st.  
397. ST. JOHN, N. B.—W. F. Cronk, Adelaide st.  
37. TORONTO—D. D. McNeill, 238 Hamburg ave.  
Dovercourt Branch Office.  
617. VANCOUVER, B. C.—L. G. Dottridge, Box 200.  
364. VICTORIA, B. C.—Chas. Chislett, 181 Chatham st.  
343. WINNIPEG, MAN.—John Radford, 132 Selkirk.

## COLORADO

560. COLORADO CITY—G. F. Hamill.  
515. COLORADO SPRING—M. Klemmedson, Box 442.  
65. DENVER—C. J. Hendershot, Box 427, Highlands P.O.  
299. FREMONT—O. C. Wilder, Cripple Creek.  
590. LA JUNTA—John Gwyn.  
410. PUEBLO—J. B. Harmer, 626 W. 14th st.  
46. TRINIDAD—E. C. Pierce, 631 N. Commercial.

## CONNECTICUT

115. BRIDGEPORT—Charles Watkins, 50 Alice st.  
43. HARTFORD—Alex. Mackay, 57 Wooster st.  
49. MERIDEN—Geo. J. Stanley, 115 Grove.  
97. NEW BRITAIN—A. A. Fuller, Cor. Chestnut and Sheffield sts.  
799. NEW HAVEN—G. E. Chipman, 406 Washington st.  
137. NORWICH—A. D. Lewis, 94 Asylum st.  
746. NORWALK—Wm. A. Kellogg, Belden ave.  
810. ROCKVILLE—Hugo Hoppe.  
620. STAMFORD—F. G. Smith, Taylor st.  
260. WATERBURY—Joseph Sandford, Box 680.

## DELAWARE

40. WILMINGTON—D. E. Bell, 227 Monroe st.

## DIST. OF COLUMBIA

190. WASHINGTON—L. F. Burner, 1418 S. st. N. W.

## FLORIDA

234. JACKSONVILLE—M. E. Dunlap, cor. Hawk and Union sts.  
605. " W. P. Johnson, W. Brooklyn.  
74. PENSACOLA—Geo. Marble, Box 71.  
127. " (Col.) A. B. Pettway, 313 E. Chase st.  
696. TAMPA—T. W. Ramsey, Lock Box 271.

## GEORGIA

13. ATLANTA—T. W. Hitchcock, 136 Venable st.  
133. AUGUSTA—(Col.) T. P. Lewis, 23 Marbury st.  
523. DUBLIN—A. A. Cowart.  
144. MACON—J. W. Waterhouse, 1411 Third st.  
63. ROME—T. J. Moody, 418 1/2 Broad st.  
671. SAVANNAH—R. P. Jones, 181 S. Broad st.

## ILLINOIS

645. ALTON—O. Hellrung, 1015 E. 5th st.  
697. AUBURN—F. Richardson, 334 S. Broadway.  
433. BELLVILLE—Chas. Dittman, 211 E. 6th st.  
70. BRIGHTON PARK—P. Pouliot, 3030 Joseph st.  
631. CAIRO—J. O. Baldwin, 214 17th st.  
663. CANTON—C. O. Stanley, 654 S. 1st ave.  
CHICAGO—Secretary of District Council,  
H. McCormack, 49 La Salle st.  
1. Ad. Stamm, 120 W. Lake st.  
21. (French) T. Beaudry, 217 18th st.  
23. James Haywood, 6524 Stony Island ave.  
26. W. R. Bowes, Box 177, Cheltenham.  
54. (Bohem.) M. Bekr, 1066 W. 19th st.  
78. (Ger.) Math. Jungen, 363 3rd st.  
181. (Scand.) E. Engberg, 121 Barclay st.  
242. (Ger.) Aug. Heidorn, 4923 Laffin St.  
290. J. E. Brooks, 1537 Milwaukee ave.  
416. Jas. Bell, 1810 Van Horn st.  
419. (Ger.) J. Buckrau, 916 W. 18th st.  
448. (Holl.) C. E. Adkins, Box 184, Gano.  
521. (Stairs) Gust. Hansen, 32 No. Centre ave.  
565. (Polish) Joh. Lasarski, 743 W. 17th st.  
623. Jos. Slavik, 1923 47th st.  
679. John Tubergen, 232 Montecella ave.  
680. (Ger.) (Mill Bench Hand) F. H. Quitmeyer, 1126 Hinnaw st.  
730. H. Fredericks, 20 Hetne place.  
741. Frank Larson, 701 Oakley ave.  
784.

295. COLLINGSVILLE—J. M. Sauer.  
788. DECATUR—G. W. Trimmer, 948 N. Water st.  
108. EAST ST. LOUIS—A. Bailey, 1817 Grand ave.  
344. ELMHURST—(Ger.) Henry Stieling.  
62. ENGLEWOOD—C. F. Nugent, 643 Chestnut st.  
317. EVANSTON—John F. McFerran, 1425 Emerson  
563. FERNWOOD—Frank Paine.  
360. GALENBERG—P. F. Swanson, 731 E. North st.  
141. GRAND CROSSING—John Rastel, P. O. Box 592.  
279. HARVEY—D. C. Morse.  
298. HIGHLAND PARK—J. H. Zimmer.  
163. HYDE PARK—S. S. Baker, 7015 Oglesby ave.  
649. JACKSONVILLE—S. P. Carter, 742 E. Chambers.  
484. KENSINGTON (Fr.)—E. Lapolice, Box 206 Gano Cook Co.  
250. LAKE FOREST—R. W. Dean, Box 66.  
294. LA SALLE—F. B. Elliott.  
563. LINCOLN—B. F. Poe, 527 Sixth st.  
752. MONMOUTH—Frank Watson.  
80. MORRISLAND—J. T. Hume, Box 302.  
586. OAK PARK—Aug. Micholsky, 27 Marengost.  
753. OLNEY—S. Russell, Box 451.  
661. OTTAWA—John D. Geary, 216 DeLeon st.  
740. PEKIN—Chas. Eyrse, 421 7th st.  
245. Peoria—R. W. Shuch, 206 1/2 Hancock st.  
195. PERU—David George.  
189. QUINCY—Wm. Benner, 1021 Kentucky st.  
166. ROCK ISLAND—Jos. Neufeld, 427 7th st.  
629. ROGERS PARK—J. S. North, Lock Box 21.  
199. SOUTH CHICAGO—J. C. Grantham, Box 149, Cheltenham, Cook Co.  
758. S. ENGLEWOOD—J. Thompson, Calumet P.O.  
16. SPRINGFIELD—Albert Jones, Box 784.  
465. STRATON—F. Wilson, 386 W. Staunton st.  
120. VERNICE—George Miller.  
445. WAUKEGAN—W. J. Strickland, 118 Hickory.

## INDIANA

378. ALEXANDRIA—J. S. Goode.  
352. ANDERSON—A. P. Jordan, 77 Locust st.  
441. BRASHE—H. E. Hayes, Box 753.  
261. CONERSVILLE—A. C. Moffett, 918 Sycamore st.  
652. ELWOOD—J. C. Kincaid.  
EVANSVILLE—  
90. Martin Holder, 408 Jefferson ave.  
470. P. F. Nau, 1601 Fulton ave.  
742 (Pl. Mill, Mach. and B. H.) G. V. Mann, 1003 E. Mich. st.  
153. FORT WAYNE—A. S. Haag, 201 Taylor st.  
718. FRANKFORT—Frank Strothman.  
322. GAS CITY—W. Templin.  
187. HAUGHEVILLE—L. H. White.  
INDIANAPOLIS—Secretary of District Council,  
John E. Brown, 222 Ash st.  
57. (Stairs) R. N. McChanshan, 96 No. Alabamast.  
60. Fred. Stahlhut, 229 N. Pine st.  
299. D. E. Mogie, 422 W. 2d st.  
446. J. M. Pruitt, 19 S. West st.  
706. Chas. E. Perham, 149 Hosbrook st.  
LAFAYETTE—  
215. H. G. Cole, 387 South st.  
783. (Ger.) Jacob Eberle, 133 Union st.  
744. LOGANSPORT—L. G. Kilborn, 18th & North.  
365. MARION—Jas. Townsend, 1020 So. Race st.  
798. MT. VERNON—Chas. Dietz, Box 322.  
592. MUNCIE—J. D. Clark, 715 Kirby av.  
19. NEW ALBANY—A. T. Smith, 189 W. 8th st.  
695. NORTH INDIANAPOLIS—W. F. Stultz, Box 147.  
579. PERU—C. Neiswender, 209 E. 3d st.  
756. RICHMOND—O. R. Kennedy, 37 S. 7th st.  
296. SHELBYVILLE—L. P. Brandenburg.  
629. SOUTH BEND—Geo. Leaser, Box 658.  
48. THREE HILLS—H. Hutten, 312 S. 14th st.  
568. VINCENT—A. O. Pennington, 715 Perry st.  
631. WARREN—Arthur Campbell, Box 555.

## IOWA

534. BURLINGTON—O. H. Davis, 819 Arch st.  
554. DAVENPORT—W. C. Meyers, 924 Harrison st.  
66. DES MOINES—A. Y. Swayne, 1013 Day st.  
178. " (Mill) John Kratch, 10th and Shaw sts.  
678. DUBUQUE—M. R. Hogan, 299 7th st.  
81. FT. MADISON—O. E. Randall, 1723 2d st.  
767. OTTUMWA—R. E. Anawalt, Box 1672, S. Ottumwa.

## KANSAS

490. LEAVENWORTH—Geo. McCaully, 5th and Seneca sts.  
155. TOPEKA—C. R. Gardner, Box 346.

## KENTUCKY

712. COVINGTON—E. L. Gresham, 265 W. 4th st.  
776. " Harry Power, 1048 Banklok st.  
785. (German) Ben. Kampen, 262 W. 13th st.  
641. DAYTON—James Hosking.  
269. HENDERSON—E. W. Smith, 512 Fagan st.  
442. HOPKINSVILLE—W. O. Hall.  
626. LEXINGTON—B. Broadus, Box 447.  
LOUISVILLE—Secretary of District Council,  
H. S. Huffman, 1403 22nd st.  
7. J. G. Martin, 2426 St. Xavier st.  
105. H. S. Huffman, 1403 Twenty-second st.  
214. (Ger.) Jos. Meyer, 345 Third st.  
729. (Car) Butler Leebolt, 1715 Hancock st.  
408. LUDLOW—A. D. McMillan, Box 135.  
820. NEWPORT—(Mill) S. Schell, 1651 Columbia.  
698. " V. E. Wigginton, 811 Monmouth st.  
354. OWENSBORO—E. R. Ford, 109 E. Clay st.  
301. PADUCAH—W. B. Williams, 908 Jackson st.  
701. WINCHESTER—J. W. Orens, Box 44.

## LOUISIANA

- NEW ORLEANS—Secretary of District Council,  
J. J. Sullivan, 706 St. Thomas st.  
73. J. J. Becker, 436 Second st.  
249. F. D. Ross, 678 Constance st.  
624. A. Plessey, 508 N. Robertson st.  
704. Hy. Haffner, 123 Toledoan st.  
782. (Mill) C. A. Bertrand, Sr., 237 N. Derbigny st.  
780. John Selser, 612 Villere st.  
45. SHREVEPORT—Peter Garson, Box 639.

## MAINE

146. BAR HARBOR—J. C. Pettigill, Box 811.  
407. LEWISTON—A. M. Flagg, 94 Spring st. Auburn  
844. PORTLAND—E. E. Webster, 236 B st.  
339. ROCKLAND—Robt. Sylvester, 4 Willow st.  
565. WATERVILLE—E. S. Hutchins, 13 Percival st.

## MARYLAND

29. BALTIMORE—Wm. H. Keenan, 1137 E. Fayette st.  
44. (Ger.) H. B. Schroeder, 505 N. Wolf st.

## MASSACHUSETTS

- State District Council—Secretary, D. Maloney, 6 Parker st., Cambridge, Mass.  
627. ALLSTON—Henry Appleby, 24 Riverdale st.  
BOSTON—Secretary of District Council,  
H. M. Taylor, Fenton st., Dorchester.

23. H. P. Stevens, 1570 Tremont st., Roxbury.  
56. (Jewish) J. Mendelsohn, 72 Salem st.  
549. (Shop Hand) W. S. Jardine, 10 Ashland st., Somerville.  
558. John R. Berry, 16 Codman Pk.  
561. Geo. Clark, 15 Everett st., Allston.  
66. BROOKLINE—J. A. Walsh, 9 Walnut st.  
128. CAMBRIDGE—D. Maloney, 6 Parker st.  
304. " A. S. McLeod, 88 Mt. Auburn st.  
218. EAST BOSTON—J. E. Potts, 225 London st.  
139. FALL RIVER—(Fr.) H. Richard, 61 Jencks st.  
408. " Jas. Walton, 5 Branch st.  
390. FITCHBURG—V. Weatherbee, 96 Green st.  
386. GLOUCESTER—H. W. Davis, 133 Maplewood av.  
82. HAVENHILL—P. D. Cass, 222 Winter st.  
424. HINGHAM—Colin Campbell, Box 113.  
455. HOLYOKE—M. D. Sullivan, 109 Sargent st.  
508. " (Fr.) George Savole, 232 Chestnut  
662. " (German) Henry Fisher, 265 Park st.  
400. HUDSON—Geo. E. Bryant, Box 125.  
195. HYDE PARK—B. Daly, 45 Loring st.  
111. LAWRENCE—James McLaren, 160 Water st.  
585. LEBANON—Chas. E. Record, 36 Greenst.  
695. LOWELL—Frank Kappler, 291 Lincoln st.  
108. LYNN—M. L. Delano, 103 Lewis st.  
221. MARLBOROUGH—R. H. Rosch, Box 61.  
154. MARLBORO—W. Myer, 37 Huntington ave.  
152. NATICK—S. P. Annis, 18 Oakland st.  
498. NEW BEDFORD—O. G. Francis, 38 Foster st.  
376. NEWTON—Wm. Boucher, 15 Rockland st.  
124. NEWTON CENTRE—Fred. Bolsner.  
198. NORTH ADAMS—Jos. Boulanger, 37 Witt st.  
308. NORTH EASTON—August Ledin, Box 185.  
455. NORWOOD—Jas. Hadden, Box 424.  
417. QUINCY—A. O. Brown, Box 138, Wollaston.  
628. ROSLINDALE—C. W. Conner, 76 Birch st.  
67. ROXBURY—S. Gillis, 1419 Tremont st.  
140. SALEM—F. A. Everts, 17 Cross st.  
702. SAXONVILLE—John Thompson, Box 105.  
230. S. FRAMINGHAM—Irving Mank.  
96. SPRINGFIELD—(French) I. Bassette, Box 766.  
664. " G. C. Elmer, 414 Central st.  
491. STOUTINGTON—F. O. Fowler, Box 1968.  
574. TAUNTON—D. O. King, 10 Glen Cobb.  
216. WALTHAM—Jas. Millen, 121 Pine st.  
426. WEST NEWTON—B. F. Ryan, Box 566.  
420. WYOMOUTH—E. J. Pratt, Weymouth Heights  
93. WORCESTER—C. D. Flake, 720 Main st.

## MICHIGAN

848. BATTLE CREEK—A. McKenzie, 311 North av.  
DETROIT—Secretary of District Council.  
431. T. S. Jordan, 427 Beaufait ave.  
659. C. H. Gibbins, 877 Teablen st.  
260. GRAND RAPIDS—N. T. Heter, 273 S. Ionia st.  
26. JACKSON—Henry Behan, 208 Deyo st.  
154. LAKE LINDEN—Geo. W. Guilford, Box 678.  
562. LUDINGTON—W. H. Lamore, Box 468.  
450. MANISTEE—Wm. Blodgett, 808 Maple st.  
100. MUSKOGEE—Henry Katz, 230 Southern ave.  
SAGINAW—Sec. of D. C. J. Anderson, 127 N. Park st.  
163. J. T. Bayley, 2401 S. Jefferson ave., E. S.  
245. (Mill) L. Maier, 131 Barnard st., W. S.  
324. H. Kober, 121 S. Third st. E. S.  
466. (Ger.) John Leidlein, 912 Walnut st., E. S.

## MINNESOTA

361. DULUTH—John Knox, 16 15th ave., W.  
87. ST. PAUL—Aug. J. Metzger, 423 Rondo st.  
962. WINONA—Chas. Vois, 463 E. Broadway.

## MISSISSIPPI

749. MERIDIAN—B. F. Miller, 4000 8th st.  
496. VICKSBURG—Frank Curtis, 509 Jackson st.

## MISSOURI

573. HANNIBAL—J. F. Vandament, 1200 Union st., S. S.  
160. KANSAS CITY—W. A. Lochman, 709 Moody av.  
445. LOUISIANA—John Angie.  
577. SPRINGFIELD—J. H. Hoselton, 1515 N. Grant Station A.  
430. ST. JOSEPH—A. L. Curtiss, 2007 James st.  
ST. LOUIS—Secretary of District Council,  
A. L. Rutledge, Wellston P. O.  
4. Geo. J. Swank, 4515 B. Easton ave.  
5. (Ger.) J. Burkhard, 2232 S. 18th st.  
12. (Ger.) Christ. Klein, 2326 Dodder st.  
113. James Shine, 1315 Tower Grove ave.  
240. (Ger.) D. Fluegel, 1912 Benton st.  
287. T. Parrish, 6533 Wells av.  
270. Otto Schulz, 3923 Easton av.  
395. (Mill) Paul Garner, 8021 Shaw ave.  
423. (Ger.) F. P. Bohlen, 4561 North Market st.  
518. (Ger.) Henry Thiele, 2112 De Kalb st.  
573. (Stair Bldg.) Wm. G. Tiedemann, 2914 Lemp ave.  
604. (Millwrights)—F. D. Snowden, 3134 1/2 N. 11th st.  
699. F. W. Pierce, 3652 Lucas ave.  
734. (Ger. Mill) P. A. Laux, 2307 Gravois ave.

## MONTANA

88. ANAONDA—O. W. Starr, Box 505.  
113. BUTTE CITY—H. F. Lapiet, Box 623.  
296. GREAT FALLS—A. J. Emmerton.  
290. HELENA—J. H. Schwalen, 568 Third st.  
573. LINCOLN—Geo. Daggett, 706 Peach st.  
OMAHA—Secretary of District Council, O. Reinhardt, 915 N. Twenty-seventh st.  
651. (Ger.) R. Ruppert, 2016 Marsha st.  
685. (Danish) R. Jacobsen, Atlantic Hotel, S Omaha.  
427. Thos. McKay, 3623 Franklin st.

## NEW HAMPSHIRE

285. CONCORD—D. B. Dow, Box 630.  
118. MANCHESTER—S. Thomas, 45 Douglass st.  
465. PORTSMOUTH—E. C. Frye, 2 Rock st.

## NEW JERSEY

759. ASBURY PARK—Henry P. Gant, Box 997.  
817. ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS—Chauncy Slayton.  
495. BAYONNE—F. R. Vreeland, 542 Ave. B.  
121. BRIDGEPORT—J. H. Reeves, 145 Fayette st.  
30. CAMDEN—T. E. Peterson, 337 Mechanic st.  
388. DOVER—L. G. Pott.  
167. ELIZABETH—H. Zimmerman, 347 Fay av., So. Elie.  
687. " (Ger.) John Kuhn, 927 Martin st.  
647. ENGLEWOOD—Paul Tetchelm.  
391. HOBOKEN—F. Steigleifer, 109 Garden st.  
265. HACKENSACK—T. Heath, Box 38.  
HUDSON COUNTY—D. C. Secretary, David Morrison, 614 Palisade ave., Jersey City.  
452. JERSEY CITY—A. L. Brown, 192 Duncan ave., Jersey City Heights.  
464. (J. C. Heights) D. K. Hadsall, 494 Central av.  
151. LONG BRANCH—Geo. W. Arrants, Box 183.  
232. MILLVILLE—J. H. White, Short Hills.  
305. MILLVILLE—B. O. Ingersoll, 420 N. 5th st.  
638. MORRISTOWN—C. V. Deane, Lock Box 163.  
119. NEWARK—S. L. Cole, 111 Second st., Harrison.  
723. " (Ger.)  
602. OCEANO—Zach. T. Alas, Box 70.

## NEW YORK

- ALBANY—Secretary of District Council, D. P. Kirwin, 43 Myrtle av.  
274. Thos. McNeill, 15 Partition st., E.  
652. (Ger.) Alex. Rickert, 416 Elk st.  
6. AMSTERDAM—L. R. Case, 16 Glenn ave.  
453. AUBURN—W. W. Gillespie, 119 E. Genesee.  
131. BINGHAMTON—C. H. Torrey, Box 993.  
BROOKLYN—Secretary of District Council,  
W. Cheriton, 343 Livingston st.  
68. J. E. Lynch, Lawnwood, L. I.  
109. M. A. Maher, 51 Irving Pl.  
147. M. E. Nichols, 156 Somers st.  
175. Wm. A. Ward, 140 Norman ave.  
247. Chas. Monroe, 51 St. Mark's ave.  
258. H. P. Oliver, 11 Cornelia st.  
291. (Ger.) F. Kramer, 96 Hamburg ave.  
381. S. E. Elliott, 217 Moffat st.  
451. Wm. Carroll, 792 Bergen st.  
471. Fred. Brandt, 465 5th ave.  
657. (Millwrights) W. E. Kelt, 12 Butler st.  
639. A. B. Willes, 249 48th st.  
BUFFALO—Secretary of District Council,  
Geo. Ullmer, 674 Genesee st.  
9. W. H. Wreggitt, 65 Trinity st.  
356. (Ger.) Chris. Forbach, 113 French st.  
374. E. O. Yokom, 19 Ferguson ave.  
440. Jos. Ruddy, Jr., 1248 Jefferson st.  
302. E. M. Rathburn, 1894 Niagara st.  
99. COHOSUS—A. Van Arman, 22 George st.  
640. COLLEGE POINT—Chas. Krampe, Jr.  
581. CORNWALL-ON-HUDSON—E. Decker, Box 282.  
305. CORTLAND—J. M. Harrison, 5 Oranthal st.  
315. ELMIRA—E. M. Snyder, 761 E. Market  
323. FISHKILL-ON-HUDSON—Jas. Hayes, Mat-tawan, N. Y.  
714. FLOUSHING—F. S. Field, 154 New Locust st.  
500. GLEN COVE, L. I., Geo. Montfort.  
229. GLENS FALLS—Ira Van Dusen, 36 Sanford st.  
670. HERKIMER—Geo. Getman.  
149. IRVINGTON—Alex. H. Smith, Box 187.  
608. ITHACA—A. F. Nye, 33 Fayette st.  
261. KINGSTON—J. Deyo Chipp, Box 100.  
591. LITTLE FALLS—T. E. Mangen, 529 Garden st.  
493. MT. VERNON—S. Budd, 48 N. 8th ave.  
105. NEW BRIGHTON, S. I.—F. E. Salfelder, 52 Richmond Turnpike.  
301. NEWBURGH—S. M. Wilcox, 144 Renwick st.  
271. NEW DORP, S. I.—Thomas Burke.  
42. NEW ROCKVILLE—P. McGeough, 7 Division st.  
507. NEWTOWN, L. I.—J. A. Owens, Corona P.O., L.I.  
NEW YORK—Secretary of District Council,  
D. F. Featherston, 243 W. 123d st.  
51. John J. Hewitt, 705 E. 145th st.  
63. John F. Leahy, 180 E. 117th st.  
64. J. U. Lounsbury, Hudson Bldg., 301 W. 37th  
300. (Jewish) John Goldfarb, 212 Madison st.  
240. A. Watt, Jr., 929 Columbus ave.  
352. H. Seymour, 1390 2d ave., care Sta. K. 160 E. 86th st.  
457. (Scand.) O. Kranig, 511 E. 75th st.  
444. (Ger.) Carl Muller, 1123 Intervale ave.  
468. Ed. Bartlette, 407 W. 55th st.  
478. Wm. Trotter, 918 9th ave.  
478. J. G. Plaeger, 1187 Washington ave.  
497. (Ger.) G. Berthold, 42 Rivington st.  
509. Geo. Kiersted, 35 Thorne st., Jersey City Heights.  
513. (Ger.) W. Hollander, 554 W. 54th st.  
707. (Fr. Canadian) L. Bellmare, 228 E. 75th st.  
715. Chris. Coffey, 3015 Columbus ave.  
736. (Ger. Millwrights and Millers) Henry Maak, 339 17th st., So. Brooklyn.  
575. NIAGARA FALLS—O. E. Firth, care C. Beck, Box 331, Suspension Bridge.  
474. NYACK—Robt. F. Woolf, Box 493.  
101. ONYONTA—Frank McKee, 6 Gardner Pl.  
34. PEEKSKILL—Theo. Birdsall, 939 Division st.  
404. PORTCHESTER—W. H. K. Jones, Rye, N. Y.  
606. P. RICHMOND—J. Keenan, 238 Jersey st., New Brighton, S. I.  
203. Poughkeepsie—N. R. Dalsell, Box 33, Rochester.  
72. H. M. Fletcher, 31 Bartlett st.  
179. (Ger.) Frank Schwind, 4 May Place.  
768. SEA CLIFF.  
479. SENECA FALLS—F. L. Compton, 93 Cayuga st.  
148. SCHENECTADY—S. B. Ham, 415 Schenectady st.  
412. SHENEPHEAD BAY—Wm. Oramer, Box 71.  
567. STAPLETON, S. I.—P. J. Klee, Box 497.  
STATEN ISLAND—Secretary of District Council, C. T. Shay, 19 6th ave, New Brighton, S. I.  
SYRACUSE—  
15. (Ger.) M. G. Rapp, 221 Grumback ave.  
525. John R. Ryan, 1216 Mulberry st.  
514. TARRYTOWN—D. Page, North Tarrytown.  
78. TROY—Robt. Laurie, Box 145.  
125. Utica—G. W. Griffiths, 240 Dudley ave.  
530. WATERBURY—N. Streiff, 8 Goodall st.  
253. WAVERLY—E. S. Gregory, Box 175.  
352. WEST TROY—Charles Angus, 121 3d st.  
555. WILLIAMS BRIDGE—John Edgley, Box 8.  
579. YONKERS—F. E. Maxwell, 60 School st.  
726. " F. M. Talmadge, 216 Elm st.

## NORTH DAKOTA

174. GRAND FORKS—R. S. Tyler, 1201 N. Third st.

## OHIO

84. AKRON—J. Glass, 111 E. Thornton st.  
133. BARBERTON—J. H. Smith, New Portage.  
17. BELLAIR—Geo. W. Curtis, Box 20.  
170. BRIDGEPORT—John A. Fawcett.  
501. BUTTE—J. A. Fink.  
143. CANTON—Keller Huff, 37 Center st.  
836. CHILLICOTHE—W. D. Taylor, 196 Hirt st.  
CINCINNATI—Secretary of District Council,  
M. A. Clements, 134 Clark st.  
2. D. Fisher, 475 Walnut st.  
209. (Ger.) August Weiss, 359 Freeman ave.  
324. (Ship Carp.) J. A. Hamilton, 420 E. Front.  
327. (Mill) Geo. Marshall, 457 Main st.  
481. (Stairs) J. M. Cronin, 923 Washington ave., Newport, Ky.  
628. A. Berger, 227 Fergus st., Station A.  
644. (East End.)—A. J. Haines, 392 Delta ave., Sta. C.  
567. H. S. Hunt, Madison and Woodburn ayes., Station D.  
676. John N. Figgus, 919 Vine st.  
681. F. W. Daganer, 496 W. Liberty st.  
683. C. Quick, Glenway ave, Price Hill.  
692. F. Walber, 87 Liddell st., Fairmount.  
CLEVELAND—Secretary of District Council,  
Vincent Havin, 155 Superior st., Room 11  
11. A. M. Blair, 26 Sayles st.  
39. (Bohem.) Fr. Divoky, 156 Petrie st.  
234. (Ger.) Wm. Kampka, 33 Norwood st.  
241. A. O. Nickerson, 570 Pearl st.  
393. (Ger.) Theo. Wehrich, 16 Parker ave.



449. (Ger.) Fred. Albrecht, 21 Brooklyn st.  
461. H. J. Riggs, 84 Sayles st.  
632. (Boh.) Wm. Marce, 1372 Central ave.  
331. COLLEGE HILL—H. Cummings.  
COLUMBUS—Secretary of District Council,  
H. A. Goddard, 269 No. 17th st.  
61. A. C. Welch, 762 W. Broad st.  
326. John Gahan, 958 Leonard ave.  
DAYTON—Secretary of District Council, S.  
G. Mathers, 23 Catherine st.  
104. W. C. Smith, 1020 Wayne ave.  
302. (Mill.) A. Fishering, N. Milburn st., N. D.  
345. (Ger.) Jos. Wirth, 311 Clover st.  
396. (Car Eldrs.) Geo. Brenner, 550 Herman st.  
677. DELAWARE—C. A. Rubrecht, 17 University av.  
775. DELHI—James Slattery, Home City.  
828. EAST LIVERPOOL—L. E. Connors, Box 204.  
188. FINDLAY—A. D. Neumeyer, Box 491.  
202. POSTORIA—J. H. Faler, 722 W. Center st.  
637. HAMILTON—Wm. Hammerle, 212 Ross st.  
636. IRONTON—W. A. Argo, 332 S. 5th st.  
267. LIMA—J. Vansweringen, 712 S. Main st.  
485. LOCKLAND—(Mill.) F. S. Mostellar, Sharon-  
ville, Hamilton Co.  
703. " Chas. E. Hertel, Box 182.  
369. MADISONVILLE—A. Zoll, Box 202.  
366. MARIETTA—J. W. Forester, 806 Wayne st.  
779. MARION—H. C. Anderson, 267 S. W. st.  
14. MARTIN'S FERRY—L. I. Shipman.  
838. MASSILON—John Smith, 249 E. North st.  
725. MIDDLETOWN—Jacob O. Kern, Heno, O.  
748. MT. WASHINGTON—W. H. Nicholson.  
736. NELSONVILLE—Frank Barron.  
705. NORWOOD—A. E. Best, Ivanhoe av., Norwood,  
Cincinnati.  
443. PIQUA—Theo. Ayers, P. O. Box 207.  
640. POMEROY—J. M. Fowler, Mason City, W. Va.  
437. PORTSMOUTH—Chas. Thoman, 110 Campbell  
107. SANDUSKY—J. H. Brown, 233 Hancock st.  
264. SPRINGFIELD—W. B. Knisley, 215 Linden ave.  
185. STEUBENVILLE—D. H. Peterson, 706 Adam.  
243. TIFFIN—A. Weigle, 151 Sycamore st.  
TOLEDO—Sec. District Council, E. G. Mc-  
Fillen, 233 Webster st.  
25. A. Smith, Room 6 Law Building.  
163. (Ger.) Chas. Lotz, 1115 Sherman st.  
792. WASHINGTON COURT HOUSE—J. P. Meri-  
weather, 158 Columbus ave.  
720. XENIA—W. O. Jeffrycs.  
171. YOUNGSTOWN—J. P. Anderson, 818 Ford ave.  
716. ZANESVILLE—Fred. Kappes, Central ave.,  
10th Ward.

## OKLAHOMA TERRITORY

694. PERRY—J. T. Noble.

## OREGON

620. ASTORIA—Jacob Frey, Box 443.  
50. PORTLAND—David Henderson, Box 548.

## PENNSYLVANIA

- ALLEGHENY CITY—  
311. C. L. Mohney, 70 Wilson ave.  
257. (Ger.) Robert Gramberg, 206 Spring Garden.  
487. ALTOONA—H. R. Haines, 3207 Walnut ave.  
551. BANGOR—Irvin Ellenberger.  
245. BEAVER FALLS—A. Burry, Box 611, New  
Brighton.  
655. BELLE VERNON—G. W. Engle, Box 55.  
180. BRADDOCK—J. F. Theurer, 612 Washington st.  
550. BRADFORD—C. F. Cummings, 1 Main st.,  
Rooms 11 and 12.  
738. CARBONDALE—Fred Sluman, 21 Thorn st.  
307. CHESTER—Eber S. Rigby, 240 E. Fifth st.  
339. EASTON—Frank P. Horn, 914 Butler st.  
422. FRANKFORD—J. E. Nace, 6810 Edmund -  
Tacony.  
401. FRANKLIN—R. L. McIntyre.  
122. GERMANTOWN—J. E. Martin, 53 W. Duval s.  
462. GREENSBURG—Adam Slonecker, 226 Conover.  
596. GREENVILLE—M. M. Schout.  
287. HARRISBURG—G. W. Diehl, 1228 Herr st.  
288. HOMESTEAD—J. A. Wolf, Box 473.  
253. JEANETTE—J. G. Baker, Penn Station.  
794. JERMYN—Thos. McDermott, Box J.  
680. JOHNSTOWN—Eugene Dwyer, 205 Franklin st.  
110. KITTANNING—C. F. Boney, Box 431.  
203. LANCASTER—C. Hensell, 304 New Holland a.  
486. LOCK HAVEN—W. D. Tidlow, Flemington,  
Clinton Co.  
177. McKESPORT—S. G. Gilbert, 1010 Brick  
alley.  
709. " (Ger.) Wm. Kohler.  
481. MANSFIELD—Robert Haubrich, Box 183,  
Mansfield Valley.  
378. MERCER—J. D. Boyd.  
533. NEW KENSINGTON—W. J. Laughlin, Box 272.  
206. NEW CASTLE—W. W. McCleary, 228 Harbo-  
r, Philadelphia.  
8. Chas. Hardison, 2228 Tasker st.  
227. (Kensington) Chas. L. Spangler, 2164 Fargear.  
236. (Ger.) H. C. Schneider, 116 Pomona Terrace,  
Germantown, Pa.  
359. (Mill.) J. Dueringer, Jr., 2331 Sergeant st.  
PITTSBURGH—Secretary of District Council  
W. P. Patton, 18 John st.  
142. H. G. Schomaker, 126 Webster st., Alleg.  
164. (Ger.) Adolph Batz, 131 12th st., S. S.  
165. (E. End) Alfred Madden, Warren st., E. E.  
230. F. B. Robinson, Juliet St., 14th Ward.  
402. (Ger.) Ludwig Pauker, 1810 Breed st., S. S.  
415. PITTSBURGH—A. M. Haggerty, 820 Franklin s.  
146. PUNXSUTAWNEY—Wm. Evans, Box 137.  
284. READING—T. Kisinger, 1107 Greenwich st.  
368. ROCHESTER—A. N. Gutermuth, Box 152.  
SCRANTON—Secretary District Council,  
Gustav Roesch, 725 Palm st.  
563. S. B. Price, 101 No. Filmore ave.  
718. Geo. Steenback, 908 Oxford st.  
751. Fred. Dewitt, 1219 Short ave.  
484. S. SCRANTON—(Ger.) T. Straub, Rear 109 S.  
Main ave., Scranton.  
87. SHAMOKIN—H. A. L. Smink, 510 E. Cameron  
268. SHARON—J. C. White, 21 W. State st.  
185. SHARPSBURG—W. O. Pfusch.  
514. SHARPSVILLE—W. Reichard, Box 170.  
276. TARENTUM—T. C. Miller, Box 267.  
787. TAYLOR—  
459. UNIONTOWN—W. S. Koonts, 18 Morgantown  
480. WASHINGTON—E. B. Young, Call Box 343.  
102. WILKES-BARRE—A. H. Ayers, 51 Penn st.  
266. WILLIAMSPORT—L. F. Irwin, 441 Hepburn st.  
191. YORK—Ed. Mickley, 19 N. Penn st.

## RHODE ISLAND

176. NEWPORT—P. B. Dawley, 693 Thames st.  
342. PAWTUCKET—Jas. E. Duffy, 73 Centre st.  
94. PROVIDENCE—Geo. Nuttall, 27 Geneva st.

## SOUTH CAROLINA

52. CHARLESTON—(Col.) E. A. Washington, 12  
Mount st.  
69. COLUMBIA—(Col.) O. A. Thompson, 105 East  
Tailor st.

## TENNESSEE

255. KNOXVILLE—A. W. Manlove, 2536 Michigan  
ave.  
304. MEMPHIS—O. F. Callahan, Retelleville P. O.  
452. NASHVILLE—J. W. Lenoir, 7 Miller st.  
706. " E. B. Parsons, 1012 N. Market st.

## TEXAS

300. AUSTIN—J. C. Miller, P. O. Box 636.  
731. CORRICANA—W. J. Foster.  
198. DALLAS—O. L. Wiley, Box 299.  
371. DENISON—C. H. Miller, Box 306.  
277. FT. WORTH—A. Krause, 909 Stella st.  
811. GAINESVILLE—J. P. Johnson, 617 Denison st.  
526. GALVESTON—Chas. Sherwood, care Y. M. C.  
A.  
611. " (Ger.) John Bock, 1604 O 1/2 st.  
711. HILLSBORO—R. J. Rooney.  
114. HOUSTON—M. B. Leach, 1510 Walker ave.  
748. LA GRANGE—H. Maurer.  
539. PARIS—S. W. Sutherland, Lock Box 133.  
367. SAN ANTONIO—W. G. Cook, Box 433.  
460. " (Ger.) T. Jauernig, 1111, E. Commerce  
717. " A. G. Wietzel, 127 Centre st.  
733. SHERMAN—W. J. Cherry, 471 N. Branch st.  
622. WACO—B. G. Longguth, 11 Walnut st.  
559. WAXAHATCHIE—I. R. Rogers.  
528. WICHITA FALLS—G. H. Martin.

## UTAH

263. SALT LAKE CITY—Geo. B. Stum, 813 W. 4th,  
So. St.

## VERMONT

329. BURLINGTON—Jas. Childs, 22 North st.  
59. RUTLAND—A. Persaw, 1 East st.

## VIRGINIA

781. PORTSMOUTH—L. W. G. Soorey, 309 4th st  
132. RICHMOND—Wm. H. Gaul, 606 Albemarle st.  
262. " (Col.) J. B. Mason, 704 Clark st.

## WASHINGTON

351. SEATTLE—Geo. W. Boyce, Box 1450.

## WEST VIRGINIA

511. CHARLESTON—J. L. Jones, Box 599.  
236. CLARKSBURG—J. H. Ridenour, Box 88.  
619. ELKINS—D. R. Martin, Box 209.  
428. FAIRMONT—I. N. Robinson, Palatine.  
719. HUNTINGTON—T. R. Gilkison, 1829 4th ave  
577. MARTINSBURG—Geo. L. Schoppert.  
425. WHEELING—Saml. Patterson, Box 248.  
S. WHEELING—A. L. Bauer, 1619 Jacob st.

## WISCONSIN

588. GREEN BAY—J. C. King.  
182. JANESVILLE—C. Anderson, 121 Chatham st.  
335. LA CROSSE—E. H. Muth, 202 W. ave, N.  
130. MADISON—T. C. Dohr, 213 Lake st.  
MILWAUKEE—Secretary of District Council  
John Bettendorf, 756 7th ave.  
30. (Ger.) Wm. Bubltz, 740 18th st.  
228. (Ger.) Wm. Arenz, 609 Nat. ave.  
290. (Ger.) Hugo Knepel, 1131 6th st.  
307. A. Hoelsken, 627 5th ave.  
318. (Ger.) F. Schuerer, 696 24th st.  
622. C. Trapp, 760 14th st.  
572. Otto Kent, 208 5th st.  
598. Theo. Dembinski, 825 Eleventh ave.  
472. No. LA CROSSE—P. Pederson, 2042 Kaine st.  
634. OSHKOSH—John Euler, 378 Bowen st.  
182. WAUWATON—Louis Erickson.

## RETAIL CLERKS' LABEL.



This is a fac-simile of the badge worn by all members of the Retail Clerks' National Protective Association of the United States. See that all salesmen and clerks wear this badge and you may be sure they are union men.

## UNION PRINTERS' LABEL.



This Label is issued under authority of the International Typographical Union and of the German Typographia. The label is used on all newspaper and book work. It always bears the name and location of where the printing work is done.

FIRST CLASS BOOKS,  
CHEAP, PRACTICAL AND USEFUL.

- BELL'S CARPENTRY MADE EASY . . . \$5 00  
THE BUILDER'S GUIDE AND ESTIMATOR'S  
PRICE BOOK. Hodgson . . . 2 00  
THE STEEL SQUARE, AND HOW TO USE IT. . . 1 00  
PRACTICAL CARPENTRY. Hodgson . . . 1 00  
STAIR-BUILDING MADE EASY. Hodgson . . . 1 00  
HAND RAILING MADE EASY. . . 1 00  
ILLUSTRATED ARCHITECTURAL AND ME-  
CHANICAL DRAWING-BOOK. A Self-In-  
structor, with 300 Illustrations. . . 1 00  
THE CARPENTER'S AND BUILDER'S COM-  
PLETE COMPANION . . . 2 50

Address P. J. MCGUIRE.

Box 884, Philadelphia, Pa.

WEBSTER'S  
INTERNATIONAL  
DICTIONARY

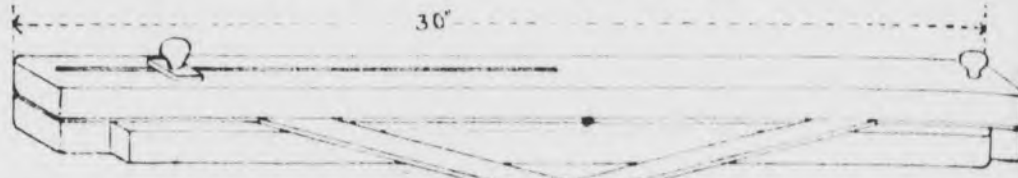
Successor of the "Unabridged."  
Ten years spent in revising, 100 editors employed, more than \$300,000 expended.  
A Grand Educator  
Abreast of the Times  
A Library in Itself  
Invaluable in the household, and to the teacher, professional man, self-educator.  
Ask your Bookseller to show it to you.  
Published by  
G. & C. MERRIAM CO., SPRINGFIELD, MASS., U.S.A.  
Send for free prospectus containing specimen pages, illustrations, testimonials, etc.  
Do not buy reprints of ancient editions.

## Lessons in Uses of the Steel Square.

BY A. H. WESLING.

For convenience in using the steel square to lay off rafters, or stairs, the carpenter should provide himself with a "square guide," or "fence," as it is called in some places.

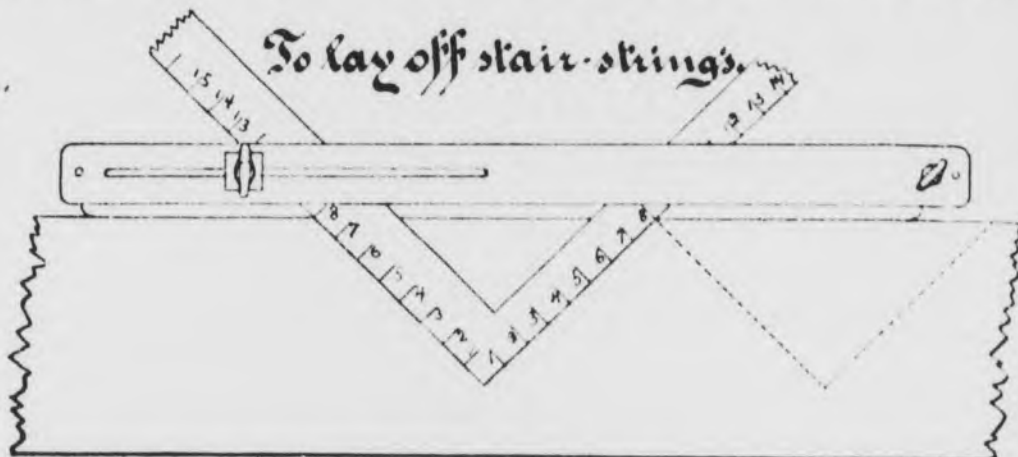
Fig. 1 shows a handy guide which any



The Square-Guide

carpenter can make himself. It consists of two pieces,  $\frac{1}{2} \times 2''$  and 30 inches long, having a stationary screw on one end. Make about the same as illustrated in a previous number of THE CARPENTER for use as guides for planes. On the other end is another screw about the same as the first, with the only difference that it is provided with a washer on each side of the guide, in one of which the head of

Supposing you take the tongue for the run, and the blade for the rise, then remember that all marks, or cuts made to marks along the tongue, will be on a level line when the rafter is in position. All cuts made to marks along the blade will be plumb. So all horizontal measurements must be made along the tongue, and all vertical measurements must be made along the blade. To start with, mark the



the screw is fastened to keep it from turning.

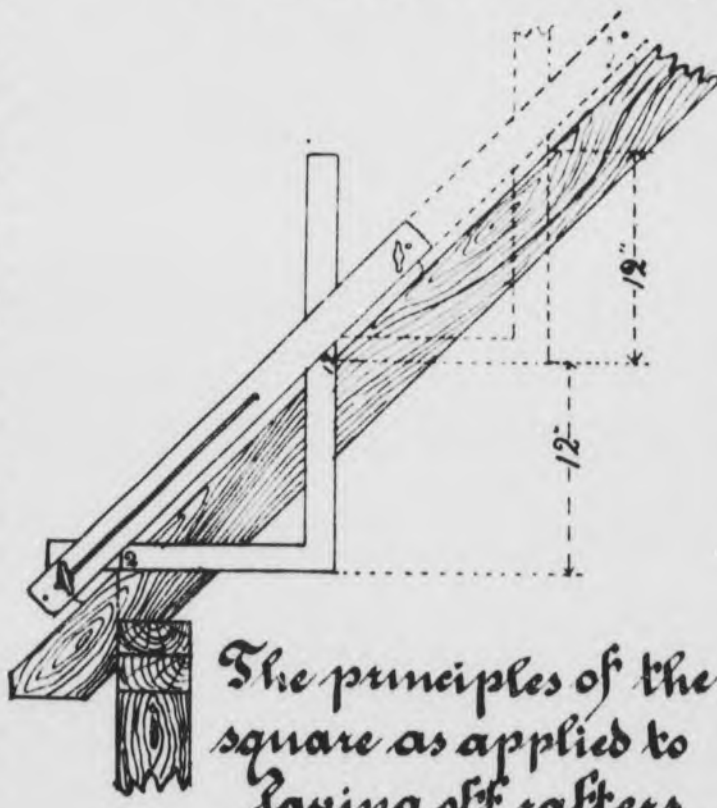
The two pieces constituting the body of the guide are provided with slots in the centre, in which the screw slides so that it may always be pushed up close to the square to hold it very firm. On the lower cheek of the guide a piece about  $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2}''$  is fastened to enable the operator to see the figures on the square.

Fig. 2 shows how to apply the square in laying off stairs, taking the rise on the blade and the tread on the tongue, or vice versa. Apply the guide to the straight edge of the stringer and mark along the same as you would with a pitch board; it obviates the necessity of the latter.

Fig. 3 shows the principle of the square as applied in laying off rafters. The cut shows how a half pitch rafter would be laid off. All the cuts are marked without taking the square out of the guide. The cut shows the rafter set up, merely to show the principle on which it is applied, and does, of course, not mean that the rafter should be set up and then laid off.

To start with, take both the total rise and the total run of the rafters, and divide both by the same number. For plainness we will take a one-half pitch common roof, say for a building eighteen feet wide. Now one-half of that will be the total run, and the total rise will be the same, which is nine feet. Divide that (for convenience in this case) by nine, which is one foot, or twelve inches. Now put your square in the guide, so that the twelve-inch marks are exactly above the edge of the piece fastened to the bottom of the guide.

make the notch. After you have marked the notch slide the square along the upper edge of the rafter, until the figure 12 is above the line along the plate, as shown by the dotted line. Then draw a thin line along the blade to the edge of the rafter, slide the square along the rafter until the figure 12 on the tongue is above that mark again, etc., nine times, then the last mark along the blade will give you



the cut for the ridge. If there is a ridge pole going in, go back half the thickness of that measuring on a line along the tongue.

## UNION BREAD.



This is the label of the Journeymen Bakers and Confectioners, under their International Union. It is printed on white paper in black ink and is pasted on each loaf of bread. It means death to long hours and low wages in bakers' slave pens underground.



(For Our German Members.)

Monats-Rundschau.

Von Josephus.



So lebhaft wie gerade jetzt, ist die Arbeiterbewegung seit acht

Jahren nicht gewesen und das ist ein hoffnungsfreudiges Zeichen, eine Garantie für die baldige Erlösung von den Ketten und Banden der maßbürgerlichen Klasse, welche unsere Arbeitswerthe zur Hälfte stiehlt, um davon faulenzend sich im Fette zu wälzen. Eine Periode schrecklicher finanzieller und industrieller Katastrophen liegt hinter uns, in deren Verlauf hunderttausende arbeits- und brotlos wurden, und trotzdem sind die Arbeiterorganisationen in den Ver. Staaten nicht merklich erschüttert worden. Sie haben an Mitgliederzahl zwar verloren und ihre Kassenbestände sind bedenklich gemindert worden, aber nicht ein einziger Nationalverband ist in die Brüche gegangen und jetzt ist die Mitgliederzahl wieder kräftig am Zunehmen. Die Zeiten von 1873, wo nach der damaligen Finanz-Panik die größten Arbeiterorganisationen fast spurlos verschwanden, sind eben vorbei. Wir haben etwas aus der Erfahrung gelernt; unsere Unions sind vernünftiger eingerichtet, besser geleitet und die Mitglieder haben ausharren gelernt. Sie wissen den Werth der Waffe, welche sie in der Organisation besitzen, zu schätzen und werfen, auch wenn widrige Schicksale sie betreffen, nicht mehr die Flinte ins Korn. Die Arbeiterbewegung hat feste Wurzel gefaßt und kann nicht mehr unterdrückt werden. Sie ist in das Volksleben übergegangen und deshalb ist ihr nunmehr ein baldiger Erfolg ganz sicher. Das Vertrauen auf unsere eigene Kraft macht uns unüberwindlich!

Unsere Herzen schlagen höher, wenn wir von den Marschzügen der Cole- Arbeiter Pennsylvaniens hören, welche von einem Coleosen zum andern zogen und die Scabs mit sammt den Bütteln der kapitalistischen Sklavenhalter vertrieben, ungeachtet der Revolver- und Flintenkugeln, welche eine Anzahl Striker zu Boden streckten und trotz der Verhaftung von Führern, welche man des „Morbes“ angeklagt hatte. Die Sklaven in der Cole-Region sind erwacht und sie werden kämpfen, bis sie gesteckt haben werden. Sie stehen im Vordertreffen und werden sich nicht zurückschlagen lassen, ebensowenig, wie die Kohlengräber, welche im ganzen Lande entschlossen sind, statt der bisherigen Hungerlöhne ein menschenwürdiges Dasein zu erringen. Ich darf auch die Seidenweber und Färber nicht vergessen, welche nun schon seit mehr als zwei Monaten höheren Lohn gefordert und auch theilweise errungen haben. Die Weiber der reichen Amerikaner haben seit zwanzig Jahren ihre seidenen Kleider billiger gekauft, als die Weiber der Kapitalisten anderer Länder, weil den amerikanischen Seidenwebern fortwährend Abzüge gemacht wurden, bis sie sich entschlossen, dem unaufhörlichen Höherhängen des Brodkorbs ein Ende zu machen. Die Folge davon ist gewesen, daß nicht nur ihre Organisation einen gewaltigen Aufschwung genommen und Tau-

sende von Mitgliedern gewonnen hat, sondern daß in Paterson, N. J., dem Centrum der amerikanischen Seiden-Industrie, unser alter, bewährter Freund und Genosse, Matthew McGuire, der Gründer der New Yorker Central Labor Union und der erste, welcher mit P. J. McGuire und meines Vaters einzigem Sohn den Vorschlag machte, daß Labor Day gefeiert werde, zum Alberman gewählt ward. Aus allen Theilen des Landes sind Glückwünsche an unseren „Matt“ eingetroffen und ich glaube, es wird keiner von Euch es mir übel nehmen, wenn auch ich ihm hiermit im Namen der deutschredenden Carpenters von Amerika gratulire und die Hoffnung ausspreche, daß er als der erste bona fide Arbeiter-Alberman von Paterson seinen Nachfolger in allen andern amerikanischen Städten mit einem leuchtenden Beispiel vorangehen werde. Die Zeit muß und wird kommen, daß nur noch Männer in öffentliche Ämter gewählt werden, welche auf der Plattform des organisierten arbeitenden Volkes stehen, das die Abschaffung der Lohnsklaverei und die Uebernahme des Landes und aller Arbeitswerkzeuge durch die Gewerkschaften auf seine Fahne geschrieben hat.

Die Erringung des achtstündigen Arbeitstages hat auch dieses Frühjahr in einer Anzahl von Städten günstigere Aussicht, denn jemals. Die Vorbereitungen dazu sind seitens der Carpenter in umfassender Weise getroffen worden und sie werden erfolgreich sein, zumal in New York vorherrschende Differenzen durch das rechtzeitige und entschlossene Eingreifen der Beamten der Brotherhood geschlichtet und in Chicago Schritte gethan wurden, welche zur Folge hatten, daß die dortigen Vosse bei einem Versuch, das ganze Baugewerk auszuschließen, einander in die Haare gerieten.

Von nicht zu unterschätzender Wirkung dürfte auch die Agitation gegen die Millionäre sein, welche seit einiger Zeit begonnen haben, geschnitzte und modellirte Dekorationen für ihre Paläste aus Europa zu importieren, obwohl tausende der geschicktesten Holzschneider, Marmorarbeiter und Gypser hierzulande außer Arbeit sind. Diese Millionäre sind dieselben Burschen, deren gemietete Zeitungsreiber fortwährend von amerikanischen Patriotismus schwärzen und die Bestrebungen der organisierten Arbeiter, bessere Lebensbedingungen zu erlangen, als „un-amerikanisch“ bezeichnen. Der Patriotismus der Millionäre besteht eben in nichts als Worten und Wind, in Reden über das Sterben und die Freiheit, die sie meinen, nämlich, die Freiheit, um amerikanischen Arbeiter bis auf's Blut zu schinden und zu befehlen. Sobald an dieser Freiheit gerüttelt wird, schreien sie Ceter und Morbio und benunciren Jeden, der selbst essen, das Produkt seiner Arbeit selbst genießen will, als einen ausländischen „Anarchisten“ und Gewaltmenschen. Amerikanische Arbeiter zum Hungertode zu verurtheilen, ist in keiner Weise unpatriotisch; Millionäre dürfen thun und lassen, was sie wollen; sie dürfen ganze Eisenbahnen stehlen, die Farmer und Arbeiterbevölkerung ganzer Counties an den Bettelstab bringen, um selbst wie Fürsten leben und herrschen zu können; sie dürfen das monarchische Prinzip bis zur Konsequenz des russischen Czarismus in dieser Republik zur vollkommensten Geltung bringen und Niemand darf es wagen, sie deshalb Feinde der Freiheit zu nennen, wenn er nicht auf die schwarze Liste kommen will. Aber, ich glaube, ihr Ständchen hat geschlagen und es wird mit der Herrschaft der Millionäre bald ein Ende haben. Die Arbeiter werden ihnen in wenigen Jahren zeigen, daß der wahre amerikanische Patriotismus darin besteht, jedem Arbeiter in diesem Lande jeden Tag den Ertrag seiner Arbeit zu garantiren und nebenbei Jeden, der essen will, auch zum Arbeiten zu zwingen. Wir haben eben vom

Patriotismus andere Ansichten, als die Langerer und Ausbeuter, die leider jetzt noch vom Ertrag unserer Arbeit leben.

Ein Versuch des Millionärthums, gerichtlich entscheiden zu lassen, daß Arbeiter kein Recht haben, für höheren Lohn zu streiken, ist übrigens dieser Tage kläglich mißlungen. Sie hatten ein wenig zu weit ausgeholt und die Politiker, welche sonst immer die wilden Werkzeuge des Bossthums sind, haben es mit der Angst bekommen, sie verhielten daher das schöne Plänchen, weil sie befürchteten, die große politische Arbeiterbewegung, welche augenblicklich im Entstehen ist, werde ihnen zu früh über den Hals kommen. Ich meine hier die Entscheidung des Bundesrichters Jenkins, welcher als Werkzeug der Eisenbahnkönige erklärt hatte, Bahnarbeiter machten sich eines Vergehens gegen die Gesetze schuldig, wenn sie die Arbeit niederlegten, um bessere Bedingungen zu erzielen. Die Organisations der Eisenbahnleute erhoben gegen diese despotische Entscheidung einen so entschlossenen Protest, daß der Kongreß einschritt, die Sache untersuchte und den durch Gelbgier wahnwütig gewordenen Richter in Anklagezustand versetzte, sowie auch zwei andere Richter, welche von den Politikern dazu gezwungen wurden — Caldwell und Sanborn — erklärten: „Die Zeiten erzwungener Arbeit, ausgenommen als Strafe für Verbrechen, sind in unserem Lande vorüber,“ und gleichzeitig stellten sie den Grundlag auf, Eisenbahnkompagnien hätten nicht das Recht, die Löhne ihrer Angestellten unter ein vernünftiges Maß herabzubringen. Selbstverständlich können wir diese Maßnahmen der Politiker nur dem gemaltigen Wachsen der Arbeiterbewegung zu Gute rechnen, wie auch die kürzlich in Brooklyn abgegebene Entscheidung des Richters Gaynor, welcher erklärte, daß die Pickets streikender Arbeiter nicht we-

gen „Serumlungerns“ arretirt werden dürfen.

Als eines der bedeutungsvollsten Zeichen der Zeit betrachte ich den Marsch Coren's nach Washington, sowie, daß im ganzen Lande organisierte Scharen von Arbeitslosen sich nach der Landeshauptstadt bewegen. Es ist dies eine Agitation, wie sie besser nicht gedacht werden kann und allenthalben jubeln die Arbeiter des Landes den Marschirenden zu. Es ist ganz einerlei, wie viel Mann die Hauptstadt erreichen, einerlei, was sie dort fordern werden, die Hauptsache bleibt, daß das amerikanische Volk durch diese Demonstration auf die Frage der Arbeitslosen gelenkt wird. Die Beseitigung der Reserve-Armee der Scabs ist der erste Schritt, der gethan werden muß, um die heutigen sozialen Uebelstände zu beseitigen. Sehr vernünftig ist bei dieser Demonstration, daß die Soldaten der „Friedensarmee“ ohne Waffen und ohne Drohung der Gewaltanwendung das Land durchziehen; denn, wenn sie nur ein Wort von Gewalt reden wollten, würde die Bewegung sofort unterdrückt werden und nur ein hinverbrannter Schwächer, nur fluchende Maulhelden, die mit der Arbeiterbewegung persönlich nicht in Berührung kommen, nur theaterlaufende „Recensenten“, welche die Arbeiterbewegung durch den Dvergugler betrachten, selbst aber zu faul und zu feige sind, am praktischen Aufbau des organisierten Arbeiterheeres mitzuhelfen, sich selbst in die Reihe der Organisatoren zu stellen, können beim jetzigen Stande der Dinge den Vorschlag machen, daß die Arbeitslosen sich bewaffnen sollen. Waffen werden wir anwenden, wenn wir stark genug sind, rebellische Lohnsklavenhalter im Schach zu halten, nicht aber, so lange wir uns im Stadium des Agitirens und Organisirens befinden.

## PATENTS

Promptly secured. Trade-Marks, Copyrights and Labels registered. Twenty-five years experience. We report whether patent can be secured or not, free of charge. Our fee not due until patent is allowed. 32 page Book Free. H. E. WILLSON & CO., Attorneys at Law, Opp. U. S. Pat. Office. WASHINGTON, D. C.

## A GRAND DISCOVERY!

WANTED.—A live man or woman in every county where we have not already secured a representative to sell our „Nevada Silver“ SOLID METAL Knives, Forks and Spoons to consumers; a solid metal white silver; no plate to wear off; goods guaranteed to wear a lifetime; cost about one-tenth that of silver; the chance of a lifetime; agents average from \$50 to \$100 per week, and meet with ready sales everywhere, so great is the demand for our Solid Metal Goods. Over One Million Dollars' worth in daily use. Case of samples Free. Address Standard Silverware Co., Dept. , Boston, Mass.

## FREE TO ALL.

A BEAUTIFUL RING and SILK REMNANTS!

To introduce our beautiful Art Portfolios of The World's Fair, we will send absolutely FREE a fine 18k rolled-Gold Ring and large package of splendid Silk Remnants! Send only 12 cents to pay postage, packing, etc. of The Grand Portfolio to your address, and we will send you absolutely Free all of the goods mentioned above. A genuine offer. \$100.00 forfeited if we fail to send as agreed. Address H. C. BUCHANAN & CO., 67 Warren St., Box 2628, New York.

## TOPP'S FRAMING TOOL

Gives all pitches and cuts for hip, valley, principal, jack and cripple rafters, and lengths in ft. and ins. Sets instantly.



G. A. TOPP & CO., INDIANAPOLIS

PRICE, \$3.00. Agents Wanted. INDIANA.

WE SELL DIRECT TO FAMILIES.

THE OLD RELIABLE MARCHAL & SMITH PIANO CO.

Estab. 1850.]

NEW YORK.

[Incor. 1877.]

PIANOS || ORGANS

\$150 to \$1500.

\$25 to \$500.

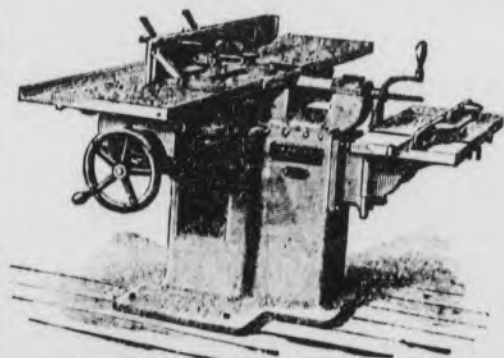
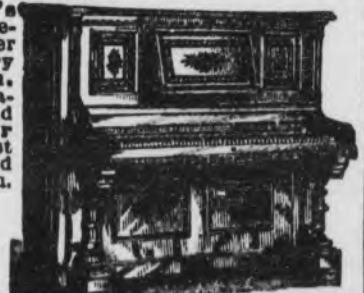
WE send a Beautiful Catalogue Free to all who wish to buy. It gives full description of many elegant pianos and organs and tells you how you can in the quiet of your home select an instrument, make your own terms, and have it sent to you for trial with certainty of getting a handsome First-Class Piano or Organ.

You Pay no Agent's Commission, nor middle-man's profit, nor any other needless expense. Every Benefit is Given to You. You get an instrument famous for sweetness and power, guaranteed first to sell on these terms, beginning thirty-four years ago, and we can save you from \$50 to \$200 if you want a piano or an organ. Send for our Catalogue.

THE MARCHAL & SMITH PIANO CO.,

235 EAST 21ST STREET,

NEW YORK.



End View of No. 2 Variety Wood Worker.

Send for Special Wood Worker Catalogue, which will show all the various kinds of work it will make. It is the most useful machine for a Carpenter or Builder now in existence.

J. A. FAY & EGAN CO.,

188 to 208 West Front St.,

CINCINNATI, OHIO, U. S. A.

ORIGINATORS, INTRODUCERS AND MAKERS OF

WOOD WORKING MACHINERY

FOR ALL PURPOSES.

The Largest Line in the World of the Latest and Best Approved Designs.

“GRAND PRIX” AT PARIS, '89.

HIGHEST AWARDS WORLD'S FAIR, CHICAGO, '93.

Outfits or Single Machines Supplied. Send for Catalogues.



Egan Foot Power Mortiser. The Latest and Best.



BROOM MAKERS' LABEL.



MISCELLANEOUS LABELS.

The label of the German printers will be found on page 15, in our German department.

There are labels also for these trades: The Coopers, Journeymen Barbers, Horse Collar Makers, Elastic Web Weavers; International Furniture Workers and Hardwood Finishers.

UNION MADE CLOTHES.



This Label is the only positive guarantee that Ready-made Clothing, including overalls and jackets, is not made under the dreaded, disease infested tenement house and sweating system.

You will find the linen label attached by machine stitching to the inside breast pocket of the coat, on the inside of the buckle strap of the vest and on the waistband lining of the pants.

## Tools AND FINE BUILDERS HARDWARE

Hammacher, Schlemmer & Co.,  
209 BOWERY, NEW YORK,

### UNION MADE NAILS.

The NAILS made by the below-named list of nail mills are strictly Union made nails, and are recommended to the members of the United Brotherhood.

#### CUT NAILS.

Union Cut Nails are made by Junction Nail Co., at Mingo Junction, Ohio; Laughlin Nail Co., at Martin's Ferry, Ohio; Labelle Nail Co., at Wheeling, W. Va.; Lakeside Nail Co., at Hammond, Ind.; LeClair Nail Co., Belleville Nail Co., Belleville Steel and Nail Co., all located at Belleville, Ill.

#### WIRE NAILS.

Union Wire Nails are made by Salem Wire Nail Co. Works, at Salem and Findlay, Ohio; American Wire Nail Co. and Hazen Wire Nail Co., both at Anderson, Ind.; Oliver Roberts Barb Wire Co., this city; New Castle Wire Nail Co., at New Castle, Pa.

The above list of nail mills is recognized by the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers where Union men are employed.

**Wm. McNiece & Son,**  
515 CHERRY ST.,  
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

MANUFACTURERS OF

**Hand, Panel  
and Rip Saws,**

FROM THE VERY BEST CAST STEEL.

Warranted the Best in the World.

HAND MADE.

## STARRETT'S TOOLS

ARE WARRANTED

SEND FOR  
A CATALOGUEL. S. STARRETT  
ATHOL, MASS.

### Patent Foot Power Machinery.

#### Complete Outfits.

Wood or metal workers without steam power, can successfully complete with the large shops, by using our New Labor Saving Machinery, latest and most improved for practical shop use, also for Industrial Schools, Home Training, etc.

CATALOGUE FREE.

Seneca Falls Mfg. Co.  
22 WATERST., SENECA FALLS, N. Y.

### STUDY!

The Best and Cheapest Practical Book printed.  
Written for Carpenters by a Carpenter.

## HOW TO FRAME A HOUSE.

Or Balloon and Roof Framing, by Owen B. Maginnis, author of "Practical Centering," "How to Join Mouldings," etc., etc.

It is a practical treatise on the latest and best methods of laying out, framing and raising timber houses on the balloon principle, together with a complete and easily understood system of Roof Framing, the whole making a handy and easily applied book for carpenters, builders, foremen and journeymen.

#### CONTENTS.

PART I.—Balloon Framing.  
Chapter I. General description of Balloon Frames, Framed Sills and their construction.  
Chapter II. First Floor Beams or Joists, Story Sections, Second Floor Beams, Studding, Framing of Door and Window Openings, Wall Plates and Roof Timbers.  
Chapter III. Laying out and working Balloon Frames, Girders, Sills, Posts and Studding.  
Chapter IV. Laying out First and Second Floor Joists or Beams, Ceiling Joists and Wall Plates.  
Chapter V. Laying out and Framing the Roof.  
Chapter VI. Raising.  
PART II.—Difficult Roof Framing.  
Chapter I. Simple Roofs.  
Chapter II. Hip and Valley Roofs.  
Chapter III. Roofs of Irregular Plan.  
Chapter IV. Pyramidal Roofs.  
Chapter V. Hexagonal Roofs.  
Chapter VI. Conical or Circular Roofs, etc., etc.  
The work is illustrated and explained by over 88 large engravings of houses, roofs, etc., and measures 8x11 inches.

PRICE, - - \$1.00

Send name, address and cash for book to

**OWEN B. MAGINNIS,**  
356 W. 134th St. - New York City.



## UNITED HATTERS OF NORTH AMERICA.

The Label has received the indorsement of the General Executive Board of the K. of L. and of the American Federation of Labor.

The Label is placed on every union-made hat before it leaves the workman's hands. If a dealer takes a label from one hat and places it in another, or has any detached labels in his store, do not buy from him, as his labels may be counterfeit and his hats may be the product of scab or non-union labor.

Beware of Counterfeits. Sometimes they are printed on white paper and sometimes on yellow paper. As a general thing they are not perforated on the edges. A counterfeit label with perforated edges has lately made its appearance. It is larger than the genuine one. The genuine label is about an inch and a half square and is printed on buff colored paper. When purchasing a hat see to it that you get the genuine label with the perforated edges.

This is the Only Correct Union Label for  
Far-Felt Hats.

BUY NO FUR-FELT HAT WITHOUT IT!

EDWARD BARRETT, President,

Hat Makers' International Association.

JAMES H. FENNER, Secretary,

583 Snyder Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.

JAMES GRAHAM, President,

Hat Finishers' International Ass'n;

JOHN PHILLIPS, Secretary,

67 Park Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

**COOK'S PATENT LEVEL.**  
Made in Wood and Iron. Every Level Fully Guaranteed.  
Inquire at your nearest hardware store for them. If not in stock, send to  
**DAVIS & COOK,**  
WATERTOWN, N. Y.

**DISSTON'S**  
It will pay you to buy a saw with "DISSTON" on it. It will hold the set longer, and do more work without filing than other saws, thereby saving in labor and cost of files. They are made of the best quality of crucible cast steel and are  
**FULLY WARRANTED.**  
For sale by all dealers.  
ASK FOR No. 7. Send for Pamphlet, "THE SAW." Mailed Free.

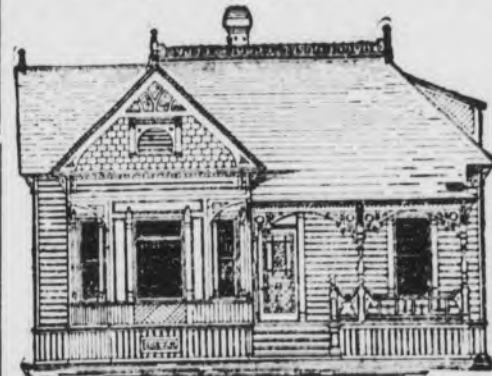
**Henry Disston & Sons.**  
ALL KINDS AND SHAPES OF FILES AND RASPS.  
Made of best steel with great care, and each file carefully inspected before leaving the factory. Send for Catalogue containing over 200 full steel engravings of files.  
**HENRY DISSTON & SONS, Inc., Philadelphia, Pa.**

**D. R. BARTON,**  
1832.  
ROCHESTER, N. Y.  
TRADE MARK.  
If you want the very best tools made, buy only those stamped as above.  
**Stair Builders' Chisel.**  
**Stair Builders' Gauge.**

**NO EDGE TOOL CAN BE GOOD**  
without a hard, smooth, keen, cutting edge. This is the one essential feature of a good edge tool, and the one in which the **Barton Tools** are unequalled. They are also of the best shapes and well finished, but to their superior cutting quality is mainly due the reputation which they have held for so many years, and still hold, of being the best in the United States. Do you want such tools? If you do you can have them. They are for sale by dealers in high grade tools throughout the United States. If your dealer does not keep them and refuses to order them, send for our illustrated catalogue, in which full directions for ordering are given.

**MACK & CO.,** foot of Platt Street, ROCHESTER, N. Y.  
Manufacturers of the most extensive line of Fine Edge Tools in the United States.

## Save \$50 When you Build.



**I. P. HICKS,**  
Box 407, Omaha, Neb.

### Hicks' Builders' Guide

comprising an easy and practical system of estimating material and labor for Carpenters, Contractors and Builders. A comprehensive guide to those engaged in the various branches of the building trade. It saves time, money and mistakes. 160 pages, 114 illustrations, cloth bound. Price, \$1.00.

### The Building Budget and Everybody's Assistant

a book of practical experience in building from over 60 builders in all parts of the country, 156 pages, 125 illustrations. Price, 50 cents.

### The Contractor's Bill and Time Blank Book

saves time money and mistakes in settling accounts. Sample book free to every carpenter.

## CARPENTERS SHOULD READ, MARK, LEARN, THOM. GILL'S BOOKS.

GILL'S RAPID CARPENTRY, 2d Ed., Revised, Price \$2.00  
GILL'S DETAIL ON THE SQUARE, " \$1.00  
GILL'S ENLIGHTENED STAIR BUILDER,  
No. 1, Price \$1.00  
No. 2, " \$1.00

Sent free by mail on receipt of price by application to R. LEONARD, General Agent, P. O. Station B, Jersey City, N. J. Member of L. U. 482.  
Agents wanted in every city and town on profitable terms. Correspondence solicited from Secretaries of Local Unions.

### Br. C. & J. of America Society Goods.

ESTABLISHED 1866.

## CHAS. SVENDSON,

MANUFACTURER OF

Flags and Banners  
FOR SOCIETIES.

Regalia, Badges, Uniforms and Military Goods.  
Over 2000 Society Flags and Banners Manufactured. Over 6000 Societies furnished with Badges or Regalia.

No. 84 Court St., Cincinnati.

**BADGES**  
MADE FROM RIBBON, METAL & CELLULOID.  
**THE WHITENHEAD & HOAG CO.** NEWARK, N. J.

THE LARGEST BADGE BUSINESS IN THE WORLD.  
FLAGS AND LODGE SUPPLIES.  
WRITE FOR CATALOGUE.

**MORRILL'S**  
**SAW SET.**

CHAS. MORRILL,

Room 173, Pulitzer Building, New York.

### MARSTON'S HAND AND FOOT POWER MACHINERY.



Circular Saw, Iron Frame, Steel Shafts and Arbors, Machine Cut Gears, Iron center part in top.

Send for Circular, and Price-List

**J. M. Marston & Co.,** 242 Ruggles Street, Boston, Mass.

**AGE AGENTS WANTED.**  
**CARPENTERS**  
preferred, to sell Concave Lock Weather Strips—(C & D) for sides of doors and windows; mould A and drop B bottom of doors. Big Seller. Terms Free. Mention paper. Write **BURCAW MFG. CO., Hazelton, Pa.**



# THE CARPENTER

A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, and Kindred Interests.

VOL. XIV.—No. 6.  
Established 1881.

PHILADELPHIA, JUNE, 1894.

Fifty Cents per Year.  
Single Copies, 5 Cts.

## Chats Across the Bench.

HUNDREDS of homeless unemployed in San Francisco sleep among the baled hay at the wharves.

\*\*

In my estimation a "scab" is bad enough, but he is a gentleman compared with a labor conspirator. I cannot conceive anything more despicable on the part of a man than when he forms a conspiracy to defeat his fellow-workmen.—*Selected.*

\*\*

GEN. FRANCIS A. WALKER, the well-known political economist, says: "A revolution is upon us. The bonds of tradition and barriers of authority have been swept away. Everything once deemed settled in economic theory is now audaciously challenged."

\*\*

THE short-hour work day means something more than mere recreation and leisure for the workers. It means higher wages, employment for all men who want to work, and less off days during the year on account of slack trade. Are not these things worth struggling for?—*Every Saturday.*

\*\*

NO GREAT political improvement, no great reform, either legislative or executive, has ever been originated in our country by its rulers. The first suggestors of such steps have invariably been bold and able thinkers, who, discerning the abuse, denounce it and point out how it is to be remedied.—*Buckle's History of Civilization.*

\*\*

THE ANCIENTS believed that gold and silver were the tears shed by the sun god and the moon god, and for this reason should be used as money. This is probably the most intelligent reason ever given why these metals should be given a precedence over all other products as money metals.—*Alma News.*

\*\*

THE EIGHT-HOUR movement in Australia was begun by the building trades in 1853, and it took them eight years to win for eight different branches. To-day over sixty trades enjoy the eight-hour day in that country, or about three fourths of the laboring population. Since the hours were reduced the number of arrests for intoxication has decreased from 23 17 to 8.3 per thousand.

\*\*

TWO thousand years ago, when King Solomon's temple was being erected, eight hours constituted a day's work among the then operative masons. It is a notable fact that this structure—one of the grandest pieces of architectural art the world has ever known; one of the most intricate structures in its form, and diverse as to material, that the ingenuity of man has ever created—was erected without the least friction.—*Ex.*

## Gleanings by the Wayside.

THINK of the five hundred railroad presidents in the United States and their annual salary, \$22,000,000, and then consider whether Government ownership wouldn't be a good thing.—*People's Protest.*

\*\*

DR. TALMAGE says: "If God has given you two hands, two feet and good health you have magnificent equipment." This is true. But, when God gave His people two hands, two feet and good health, He didn't intend that 90 per cent. of them should wear out that "magnificent equipment" in abject slavery for the benefit of the other ten.

\*\*

A BIG TWIST in the screw of evolution is imminent in Switzerland. The requisite 50,000 signatures under the law of the initiative have been obtained in Switzerland for the submission to the people of a proposition to provide work for the unemployed. The proposed law provides shorter hours, the establishment of public workshops and state employment bureaus.

\*\*

WHAT a howl would go up if the government was to place the post-office department in the hands of a private corporation! Yet there is no more reason why the government should not carry messages by lines of telegraph under its immediate control than that it should carry written messages in mail-bags by postal routes. Think of this.—*The Typographical Journal.*

\*\*

THE United States census reveals some startling things. It is shown that the average wages per day is \$1.15. And from the same authority it has been found that the aggregate wealth produced in the United States, when averaged among the workers who create it, is \$10.50 per day each. The money lenders and property owners swallow up the remaining \$9.35.—*Midland Mechanic.*

\*\*

A SYSTEM that says to Labor, "You shall take what I offer you without a word of remonstrance, without any conference as to its justice; you shall take it or you shall move your family two hundred miles before you earn a dollar," is as real a system of slavery as anything that was ever endured in the north or any of the southern States, for the man is utterly unable to resist his circumstances.—*Wendell Phillips.*

\*\*

OVER production Bosh! There are not enough shoes, enough clothing, in all the stores of Providence, to supply the wants of our citizens who actually need those articles. There is no over-production. The people are unable to get what they want. That's all. It has been gobbled and is being held by a few through "private enterprise," backed up by infamous laws in the interest of corporations, combines and the bankers.—*Justice.*

## What Makes a Union Man?

Practically, what is a Union man? Many of the members of our organization think that a man who carries a working card in his pocket and pays his dues regularly is a good unionist. But what sort of a union would we have, and how long would it hold together—really a union—if every member stopped at paying his dues? A good union man uses his influence at all times to further the interests of his union, and not of his own union merely, but also the interests of all other unions—the whole fraternity of organized labor. He wears union made hats, clothing and shoes, purchases his food and groceries from the friends of unionism, smokes "blue label" cigars and refuses to drink scab beer. In making his purchases he never fails to tell the stores he patronizes that he buys their goods because they are made or produced by union labor. A man can do more practical work for unionism in that way in one month than he can by carrying a working card for a hundred years. A good union man, too, is never absent from the meetings of his union—when he is allowed to attend—takes an active, thoughtful part in the discussions. There is a great deal more in unionism than merely carrying a working card.—*The Union Printer.*

## A few Pertinent Questions.

How many mortgages will a properly regulated tariff lift?

Why does most every one you meet complain of hard times?

Why has every laborer a different view of the political situation?

Why have aristocrats and monopolists all the same view (politically)?

If the gold dollar is the only honest dollar, who made it so and who made all the dishonest dollars?

Why are thousands of foreign laborers used in our country under contract, when we have 3,000,000 American citizens seeking employment?

Who do the laborers under their present conditions refuse to organize together and educate themselves on the present needs to emancipate industry?

Why do people in Kansas burn corn for fuel and miners in Pennsylvania starve for want of bread when there is such convenient facilities for transportation?—*The Tocsin.*

## Make Them Brotherly.

When men know they can get as much labor as other men by joining unions, rest assured they will all be on the inside. When they are all in, that union can absolutely dictate the wages. Made your unions a brotherly society. Don't keep on your job all the time while a brother is hungry—share his hunger with him, if necessary. Under these conditions there will be no scabs. The labor unions must recognize and act on one or the other of these theories, or their days are numbered as factors in commanding justice. First, be just.—*The Coming Nation.*

## Opinions and Facts.

THE IDLE and indolent poor are not half so dangerous to society as the idle and indolent rich.—*Western Laborer.*

\*\*

It is very doubtful, says *The Laster*, and extremely improbable that the Lord ever made a man who could serve a labor organization and please all the membership.

\*\*

A NEW YORK millionaire says that the hard times are caused by the people spending money too fast. Which people—those who get 75 cents or \$1 a day or the rich who spend millions they never earn?—*Coming Nation.*

\*\*

ONLY a few years ago the Government was buying up bonds—paying bondholders a premium. It is now talking about issuing more bonds—we presume in order to have another excuse for buying them up a few years hence. The Government has been, and no doubt will continue to be, run, for the benefit of bondholders.—*Sentinel.*

\*\*

MACHINERY, considered alone, shortens the hours of labor, but when in the service of capital lengthens them; in itself, it lightens the labor, but employed by capital, heightens the intensity of labor; in itself, it is a victory of man over the forces of nature, but in the hands of capital, makes man the slave of those forces; in itself it increases the wealth of producers, but in the hands of capital makes them paupers.—*Karl Marx.*

\*\*

If You employed workmen requiring skill, and furnished all the material which they asked, and year after year they turned out worthless products, would you still retain them? For thirty years the people have employed Republican and Democratic politicians, and all they have received has been panic, poverty and crime. Are these results such as you want? There must be something wrong with the education of these parties that they produce nothing but such results. They promise everything, but have they fulfilled one of them?—*Labor Leader.*

\*\*

IN ROUND numbers it cost \$4,000,000,000 to build and equip all the railroads in the United States. In round numbers their stocks and bonds amounts to \$12,000,000,000. There are \$8,000,000,000 of this "watered" stock and bonds. The average interest on all this is 6 per cent. or \$480,000,000 annually paid. For what? It is not a debt. It is theft and robbery. This impose of tax of 16 per cent. on the commerce of this country. Can anybody give a sensible reason for this Government sitting calmly by and letting these syndicates and corporations wring \$480,000,000 a year out of the people?—*Alliance Herald.*



### When the Whistle Blows.

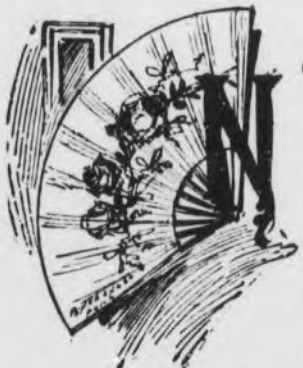
You won't find no man fonder much  
Of music sweet than me,  
The hummin' of the butterfly,  
An' of the bumble-bee;  
The laughter of young children,  
The shout of schoolboy gay,  
Is music sweet; each 'nough to chase  
The blackest care away.  
But there ain't no kind of music,  
Quicker kin my ear unlock  
Than the music of the whistle  
When it blows at five o'clock.

I love to hear the music of  
The organ in the church;  
An' the robin singin' sweetly  
On his swayin' hazel perch;  
An' the babble of the brooklet  
As it ripples 'mong the trees;  
Tis sweet, angelic whispers  
Of the scented evening breeze;  
But b'gosh! there ain't no music  
Gives my ear a sweeter shock  
Than the music of the whistle  
When it blows at five o'clock.

Oh, I tell you, when a man is  
Nigh to three score years an' ten,  
An' he's kept his shovel movin'  
All the day 'gainst younger men;  
When his poor old back is breakin',  
An' his head a-whirlin' goes;  
An' he feels his heart a-goin'  
Downward, downward to his toes,  
There's no sweeter kind of music  
In all Mother Nature's stock  
Than the music of the whistle  
When it blows at five o'clock.

—James Rowe, in *Yankee Blade*.

### Unity of Railway Organizations.



O event in labor circles for years is of greater significance than the Convention of the six organizations of railway men which opened in Lenox Lyceum,

New York city, May 28.

The Convention was in session three days and its work and resolutions indicate a marked and hopeful advancement in the thought and sentiments of the railway workers. Heretofore each one of the Brotherhoods of railway men worked along its own particular lines regardless of the others, frequently in conflict with one another and seldom in unison.

Repeated efforts at federation of these Brotherhoods have been made but without apparent avail. Strike after strike of railway workers has been again and again set back or defeated for want of general unity of action and understanding among the various organizations or Brotherhoods. Still the active spirits who believed in a Federation of forces never tired and worked on zealously to create the proper sentiment among the men.

Eugene V. Debs, for years the Secretary of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen was the leading spirit in this advance movement and was hopeful of its consummation some three years ago, when such a Federation of the railway brotherhoods was nominally established and covered a number of railroad systems. But it was evidently premature or some of the railway men's officials were not favorable, for the scheme fell through after only a brief and partial trial. Not at all daunted Eugene V. Debs persisted in urging the propriety of Federation, and finding no other course left him, he proceeded to establish a new society, the American Railway Union, to carry out the work practically.

At first the A. R. U. was combated by the older societies of railway men. Nevertheless it took hold slowly and firmly, and at the end of six months

mustered considerable strength, and lately by the application of the Federation principle, it was successful in its first great strike and gained a victory on the Great Northern Railroad. Though only a year old the A. R. U. now numbers nearly 400 lodges and thousands of members. The existence of this progressive body of organized railway men has stirred up the older bodies and has been undoubtedly instrumental in pushing forward the movement which found expression in the recent Convention in Lenox Lyceum.

Though the A. R. U. was not officially represented at that Convention, the platform there adopted breathes in every line the sentiments and principles, for which the American Railway Union was founded. The Convention decided that the platform adopted be submitted to the six organizations represented, viz, the Engineers, Firemen, Conductors, Trainmen, Switchmen and Brakemen. Some of the points of the platform favor the establishment of a daily paper in the interests of organized labor, the recognition of union labels, a thorough understanding between all labor organizations and the railway orders to be represented in all central labor bodies, united efforts to secure labor legislation and independent political action of the workingmen. On this latter point the platform says: "We assert that the time has come when organized labor should apply a power which it possesses, and which has long lain dormant, by discarding entirely partisan political affiliation, and, by united action at the ballot box and upon legislative lines, exert an influence that will be heeded."

No doubt the adverse decisions recently rendered against the railway men by Federal Judges has awakened the old-time Brotherhoods to the need of more progressive and advanced action in keeping with the times.

### The Dignity of Manual Labor.

Parents cannot understand that in training boys as mere writing machines or counter-servers they are launching them on a market which is and always will be overstocked, while in fitting them for skilled labor they give them an education which, provided their moral and mental qualities are reliable, will secure for them steady and well-paying employment in the present, with the prospect of early independence and a position, when they have reached the upper rounds of their trade ladder, to which not one in ten of the stylishly appareled crowd of clerks can ever aspire.

The pecuniary advantages, present and future, of the skilled workmen in such trades are in this way infinitely superior to those attaching to the average run of clerkships. But beyond and above this consideration there is, when rightly understood, a dignity and an ennobling character about the labor of the hands which recommends it to all honest and right-thinking minds as a thing to be admired, and which does not exist to the same degree in the so called genteel occupations to which so many misguided youths of the poorer classes are devoted.

"The dignity of labor," although a term too often prostituted to unworthy purposes, so that to some noses it has acquired a stale and canting odor, is yet as true a phrase as ever gained currency. This grand expression needs to be put up in its rightful position in the sight of all the rising generation who may be inclining to bow at the shrine of kid gloved and stiff-collared gentility to the disparagement of the claims of honest and heaven-blessed manual labor.—*Carpentry and Building*.

### Frame House Construction.

TO FRAME OUT A BAY WINDOW ON THE FIRST OR SECOND STORIES.

BY OWEN B. MAGINNIS.

Copyright, 1893.

This is a problem in the construction of framed dwellings which sometimes occurs and taxes the ingenuity of many

obtained. On the side the floor timbers are simply allowed to project out beyond the face of the wall, the projection necessary to support the octagonal form shown, and the plate upon which rests the window studs necessary for the bay are nailed on top of them. The plan Fig. 1 will give the readers a clear conception of this construction.

For the window on the front a very different form of framing prevails. Here

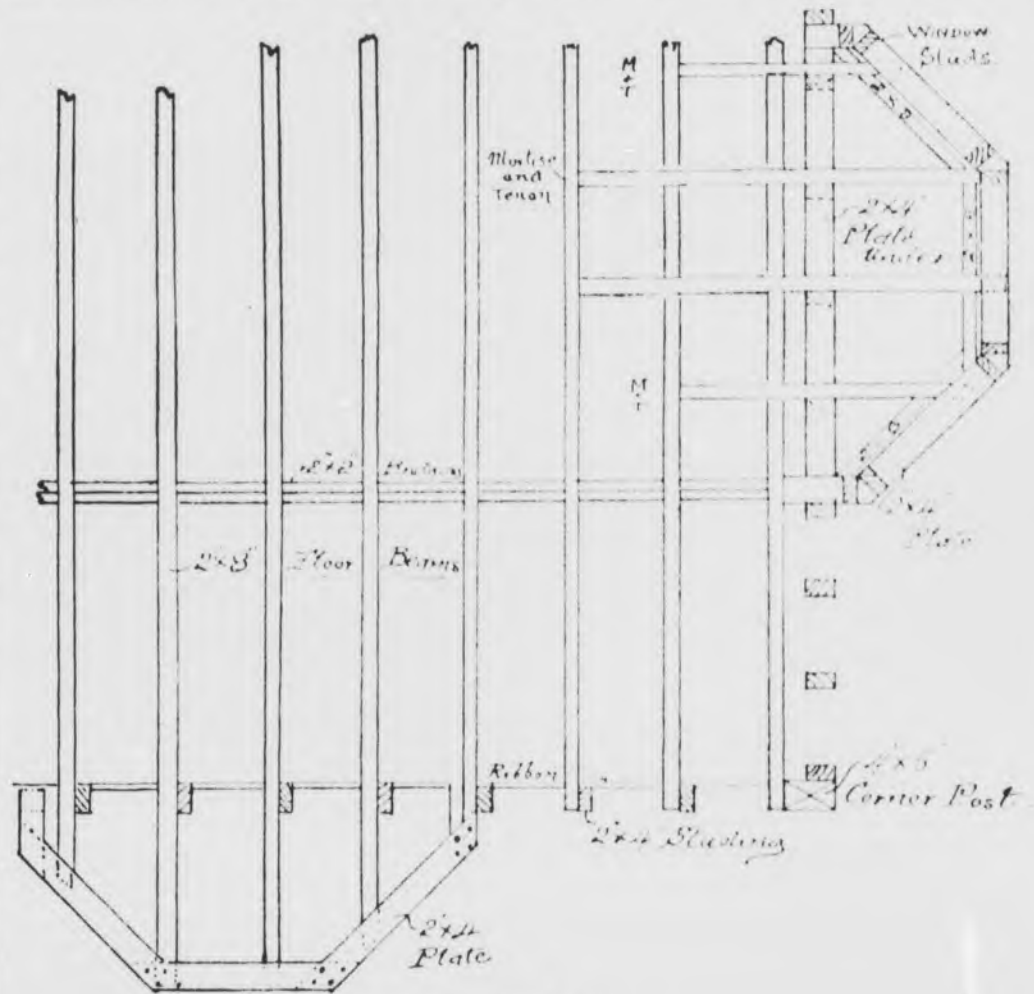


FIG. 1.—PLAN.

carpenters, so in this article I am pleased to offer some explanation of the methods of doing it.

Usually bay windows either of square or octagonal plan are on the first story built with the rest of the frame, and having the sill resting on a stone or brick foundation, the sill being on a level with the main sill of the house.

Sometimes this does not occur and the

fact that the bay must be supported by floor beams at right angles to the regular floor beams of the house compels the carpenter to use his ingenuity in supporting the window safely, and I therefore put forward illustrated to the right of the plan, Fig. 1 and the elevation Fig. 2. The principle adopted is that of cantilever and is simple in construction and quickly framed.

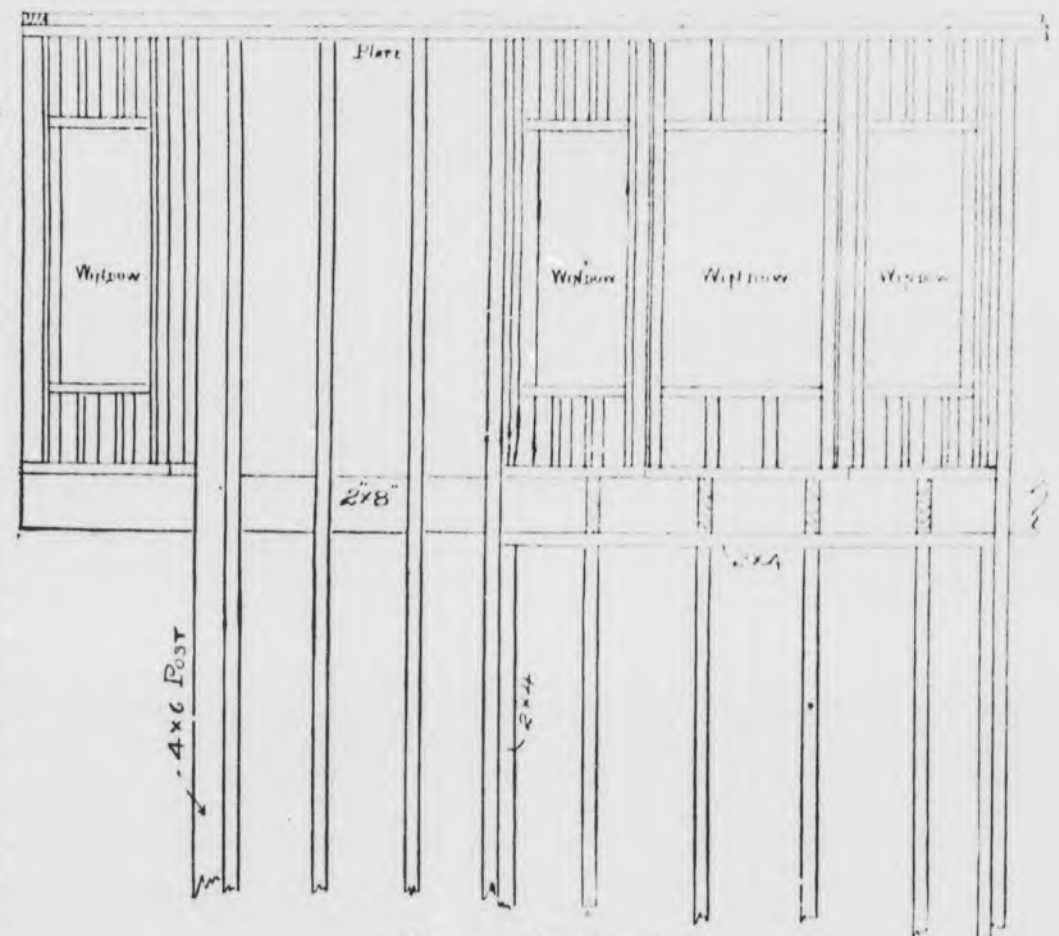


FIG. 2.—ELEVATION.

architect may either frame out a bay window on the first story or place it on the second story. Often two windows are introduced, as will be seen by referring to the illustrations.

As to the methods of framing out these windows I have shown two at Fig. 1. On the front or right side the bay window demands special framing; because it cannot be supported on the floor beams or joists in the way by which the side window is

It will be noticed then that the two central supporting beams rest on a plate placed under them which is in turn directly carried by the first story wall studding, and that they are mortised and tenoned into one of the floor beams (the third from the wall,) thus making the floor beams *balance*, as it were, the weight of the bay window timbers resting on it outside the face of the wall. In a similar manner the two outside projecting and



supporting beams are mortised and tenoned into the second beam from the wall and that the second beam is mortised and tenoned into the central beam on each opposite side, by this means forming a perfect counter-poise. Short pieces of beamstuffs are cut in between the supporting beams, on which to nail the flooring, also on the angle of the bays. The mitre cuts of the octagon may be found by using the figures 7 and 17 on the steel square or by any of the simple methods previously prescribed in THE CARPENTER.

Some framers prefer to double up the third or fourth floor timber and frame all the supporting timbers into them, but I am opposed to this plan as so much mortising weakens the beam and does not distribute the strains.

### Standing Hemlock in Pennsylvania.

Statistics of the number of feet of standing timber in the United States place Pennsylvania's portion at 7,500,000,000 feet. This includes all kinds, but, with hemlock the principal source of supply and a single company cutting it at the rate of 100,000,000 feet per year, it must be exhausted comparatively soon. The same, in a lesser degree, is true of the whole United States. The amount of standing timber is placed at 1,200,000,000,000 feet, which, at the present annual consumption of 10,000,000,000 feet, would last 120 years; but the consumption must increase with every year, and less than a century will see the entire timber supply exhausted.

In many of the counties in Pennsylvania, in the hemlock belt, the best timber is gone, and in the others it is rapidly disappearing. Apart from its value for the framework of ordinary wooden buildings, hemlock has become of extraordinary importance by the great development of the tanning industry. In all the hemlock producing counties of Pennsylvania, there are large tanneries where the bark is used in enormous quantities. There are also many extract mills, where the extract of hemlock bark is produced for export and home consumption. At all times in the history of the business there has been ruthless waste, and even from 1873 to 1876, when lumber was low in price, a vast amount was cut for the bark alone; but in more recent years the need for some degree of economy is recognized, and now tanneries and mills are run in connection with each other, the bark going to one and the logs to the other. This, it is alleged, has been one great factor in lowering the price of hemlock in recent years. — *Journal of Building.*

### The One End Aimed At.

There is but one end to be reached in the labor movement, and that is the betterment of those who labor. It matters not who may take the lead or be the sappers and miners of the army of progress, all reap the benefits equally in the end. There is little reason for the display of selfishness, or the fear that some will be given greater honors than another, that is so vividly seen in the ranks of the movement. All honors will be lost sight of in the general utilization of what is gained. It will matter little then what company did the most or what the name of it was. But, in the apparent fear that at that time there will be an awarding of honors, there is a frenzy shown at times by some to tear down those who are doing that bids fair to stop the work altogether. The whole movement in the United States is strewn with wreckage of such. Will it continue?—*Ex.*

## MONEY'S \$\$\$ RECEIVED

FOR TAX, PINS AND SUPPLIES during the month ending April 30, 1894.

Whenever any errors appear notify the G. S. without delay.

Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.
1	\$145.20	106	\$33.30	338	\$3.00	547	\$3.80
2	60.95	166	7.05	339	4.80	558	12.20
3	8.55	167	15.15	340	69.30	560	2.25
4	66.30	168	9.00	341	1.65	563	12.00
5	21.90	169	16.05	342	11.85	564	6.90
6	4.20	170	2.10	344	4.05	565	1.20
8	22.80	171	12.25	345	11.40	567	11.40
9	14.45	172	50.34	346	4.80	568	5.25
11	27.15	175	20.27	351	6.30	573	2.25
12	11.85	176	14.60	352	2.70	574	3.90
13	5.10	177	11.10	354	1.05	577	3.30
14	7.55	178	6.30	355	9.70	579	2.55
16	11.35	181	75.95	356	3.60	580	12.90
17	29.30	182	7.20	359	11.25	581	4.80
18	9.60	183	3.15	360	8.00	586	10.80
19	3.45	186	6.15	361	4.05	590	1.95
20	3.80	188	2.25	362	1.35	591	3.45
21	9.90	189	6.30	365	7.20	592	5.85
22	43.80	190	9.60	367	9.45	593	2.25
23	109.20	191	4.20	369	7.20	596	3.75
24	34.35	193	7.95	371	1.95	596	2.25
25	40.95	195	5.70	373	3.20	602	2.05
26	12.55	196	1.65	376	14.35	603	6.45
27	9.10	198	7.45	377	2.85	604	7.05
28	101.05	199	17.30	378	5.30	605	5.70
29	45.30	200	14.55	380	7.80	606	4.35
30	9.47	201	5.20	381	18.00	611	9.45
31	12.20	203	13.20	382	44.45	617	6.05
33	128.55	204	3.90	384	1.80	619	4.30
34	7.20	206	7.05	386	10.85	623	20.55
35	4.95	207	13.65	388	4.65	626	5.85
37	2.55	208	8.70	390	6.50	629	4.35
38	5.70	209	24.30	391	6.30	631	2.10
40	11.05	211	33.30	393	3.75	632	3.45
42	8.75	214	4.55	396	7.20	637	8.55
43	42.95	215	22.05	396	21.60	638	11.55
44	7.95	216	2.40	398	2.40	641	4.35
45	1.35	217	4.70	400	2.85	645	8.10
46	2.40	218	6.60	401	3.60	646	2.25
47	2.10	221	6.60	402	2.55	647	9.35
48	7.40	224	8.55	407	45.30	649	12.65
49	8.70	225	21.90	409	2.85	651	2.55
50	5.10	226	4.80	410	12.75	652	4.20
51	27.90	227	8.10	413	6.45	654	2.75
52	7.05	228	11.40	416	18.60	655	5.15
53	8.10	229	4.95	417	3.00	658	10.65
54	4.50	230	13.35	419	11.55	659	6.15
57	4.20	231	4.90	420	2.10	661	2.10
59	3.15	232	1.50	421	5.25	662	9.45
60	20.90	233	1.35	422	1.50	663	3.30
61	24.60	234	12.65	423	5.00	664	3.90
62	88.85	235	6.75	426	1.80	665	15.30
63	20.25	236	2.70	426	2.00	666	29.40
64	21.90	237	11.10	427	12.00	667	15.15
67	12.80	238	9.00	428	4.20	676	7.95
68	6.95	239	11.20	430	12.15	677	3.15
69	2.40	240	12.45	431	7.95	678	24.30
70	7.30	241	2.55	432	75.67	679	17.20
72	17.40	242	6.00	433	17.10	681	19.65
73	20.55	243	6.30	434	6.75	683	13.00
74	6.80	245	8.40	435	3.00	685	6.50
75	8.00	246	9.15	437	4.50	687	7.15
76	4.95	247	23.85	440	13.70	689	5.85
78	33.70	248	6.05	442	2.40	690	1.50
80	6.25	249	7.80	445	1.80	692	10.80
82	9.00	250	10.55	448	9.75	694	3.75
83	18.00	251	7.20	449	10.75	696	4.20
84	3.00	252	3.75	450	2.85	696	4.20
86	4.65	253	7.00	451	16.65	698	22.25
87	2.68	257	38.55	453	20.80	699	7.10
88	4.20	258	13.35	456	2.25	701	8.60
89	4.70	259	2.65	456	2.70	703	14.10
90	19.20	260	9.75	457	13.65	704	12.75
92	6.15	261	1.35	459	7.95	706	9.75
93	1.50	263	3.00	460	6.40	706	15.15
95	2.75	265	1.95	461	3.15	711	9.60
96	8.65	266	2.10	463	95.71	713	7.80
97	3.55	267	2.40	464	10.15	714	7.55
99	3.15	268	14.85	466	9.60	715	21.85
100	8.90	269	36.45	468	20.75	716	24.65
101	8.55	270	25.05	469	9.40	718	1.65
102	7.85	271	1.80	471	125.00	719	22.35
103	1.80	272	5.10	475	1.05	725	2.10
104	5.65	274	19.95	477	10.05	727	7.00
105	4.30	275	6.60	478	10.65	727	2.25
107	6.75	276	3.90	479	5.10	729	10.20
108	30.65	277	6.25	480	3.00	730	5.80
109	48.90	278	4.50	481	13.25	731	3.40
110	1.85	279	2.10	482	11.70	732	3.75
111	30.20	280	5.85	483	16.75	734	15.00
112	13.85	283	3.60	484	5.55	736	4.95
114	6.20	284	25.95	485	3.60	738	3.25
115	6.20	286	15.15	486	9.15	739	6.30
118	12.75	287	5.45	490	4.20	740	8.60
119	15.50	288	9.70	493	28.65	741	5.80
120	4.00	289	5.85	496	1.80	742	3.45
121	12.57	290	22.65	496	5.85	744	7.60
122	14.25	291	6.40	497	26.25	746	10.00
124	7.80	294	7.10	499	21.35	748	3.45
125	4.70	295	2.40	500	3.00	747	3.47
127	5.40	296	1.85	502	3.15	748	10.00
130	11.70	298	12.00	507	4.05	749	1.05
131	4.50	299	23.00	508	8.70	750	8.85
132	21.00	300	1.95	509	31.05	751	8.55
133	3.80	301	18.95	511	6.45	752	10.00
134	85.50	306	3.00	512	1.25	753	1.80
136	5.10	307	3.90	513	27.60	756	7.50
137	4.35	311	11.30	515	15.30	757	10.50
138	6.00	314	4.80	517	6.30	758	6.30
141	14.55	315	25.15	518	21.15	760	5.00
142	34.95	316	6.45	519	2.70	763	10.00
143	5.85	317	11.35	520	1.50	766	5.70
144	7.35	318	27.00	521	9.55	767	4.85
145	4.15	320	5.25	522	4.55	768	3.00
146	8.10	322	1.05	526	25.30	775	5.40
147	9.15	323	1.65	532	2.10	781	7.50
149	6.75	324	5.25	534	4.35	783	3.90
150	3.60	325	7.40	535	4.60	785	7.35
151	24.90	326	6.75	543	3.90	792	7.35
152	6.00	327	38.55	548	1.10	792	1.50
153	4.20	328	7.10	549	5.15	794	2.65
154	8.10	329	4.40	550	1.65	799	3.70
155	11.40	332	27.75	551	4.80	801	8.50
157	3.55	333	18.75	553	3.45	802	2.70
158	4.95	334	6.00	554	14.25	805	3.60
160	18.60	335	10.80	555	7.30	811	2.68
163	25.00	336	7.95				

Total, . . . . . \$5,751.76

## MONEYS RECEIVED.

FOR TAX, PINS AND SUPPLIES.

DURING THE MONTH ENDING MAY 31, 1894.

Whenever any errors appear notify the G. S. without delay.

Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.
2	\$58.65	169	\$18.00	348	\$5.40	561	\$5.00
3	7.80	170	1.40	346	6.30	563	11.10
4	5.00	171	9.15	351	2.40	564	6.75
5	22.65	175	24.13	354	1.35	565	2.10
6	4.85	176	14.70	358	9.60	567	12.60
7	7.00	177	10.95	356	4.10	568	4.05
8	23.48	178	2.10	359	10.80	574	3.90
11	13.38	179	6.60	360	6.60	580	18.30
12	25.08	181	82.05	362	1.35	581	4.65
13	11.70	183	3.15	365	2.70	585	4.80
15	11.05	184	4.10	369	7.50	586	20.00
16	27.90	186	6.00	371	2.10	588	3.60
18	3.45	188	4.50	373	1.80	590	1.95
19	3.15	190	5.40	374	43.60	591	3.82
20	11.20	191	4.35	376	1.75	592	5.25
22	34.60	192	7.05	377	2.85	593	3.00
23	69.00	193	7.20	380	7.80	595	3.75
24	4.60	194	6.35	381	16.20	596	1.50
26	9.45	196	1.60	382	44.70	598	3.00



## THE CARPENTER

PHILADELPHIA, JUNE, 1894.



## Open Forum.

(This Department is open for our readers and members to discuss all phases of the labor problem.)

Correspondents should write on one side of the paper only.

Matter for publication must be in this office by the 25th of the month previous to issue.)

## Has Progress any Further Use for the Millionaire?

The function of wealth in economic activity and progress has been to take surplus production and apply it to new and better uses. The process of social economic progress has been, first, the production of more than was consumed—for if man had consumed as fast as he produced, there could have been no progress. Each generation, and each person in it, having consumed all they produced, would have left the world just as they found it). Next, the learning how to apply the surplus production to the benefit of society.—It is evident that someone must take this surplus and apply it with some intelligent plan to secure progress. This someone has heretofore been our capitalist—our man of wealth—and this plan has been what we call business.

Each generation has taken its surplus and used it to perfect production and improve the condition of the producer till now the health and comfort of the working man is made the care of the Commonwealth.

A careful analysis of the steps which progress has taken, shows that with each advance the use of surplus production is applied more and more directly to the advancement of progress, and a continually diminishing proportion is used in learning how to employ it properly. In other words, as each step in progress is made, and the benefit of it comes more and more into common use, the service of the capitalist and man of wealth is less and less valued, in common parlance we say "competition has destroyed profits."

Have we not reached a stage in progress where this condition has become general? The time must come when progress will be done with the millionaire. Is it not here? Surely it cannot be a mere passing discontent that is shaking the foundations of economic stability the world over. What is it? and does it not portend some permanent change?

Truly yours,

ROBERT W. SMITH.

Brooklyn, N. Y.

## Piece Work or Sub-Contracting.

We have received several communications on the above subject, says the *Monthly Journal* of the General Union of Carpenters of England, and as some of our members appear to be under the impression that, although they are prohibited from taking piece work, they can work for a non member or sub-contractor, who takes the work provided he pays the recognized standard wages, and conforms to the working rules. In reply we may say, that our Union from its inception, discouraged piece work, and to allow members to work for others who take it would be neither more or less than a violation of the principal of the rules which cannot be tolerated. We have suffered more evil effects from this

system as a trade, than from any other cause, and we call upon our members to discountenance it in any shape or form. Our kindred association, the Amalgamated Carpenters, after thirty years' experience have now prohibited its members from taking piece work.

## Are Union Men Consistent?

Not very. They refuse to favor political action, yet, in times of starvation like the present, they are obliged to go in thousands to State houses and city halls asking aid, from whom? Not men elected to represent labor, although elected by labor votes. Labor elected the men who made the laws which even the party organs admit are the cause of the hard times.

Does any one believe that had honest legislators, who would work for the interests of the people, been in office for the last three decades there would be the conditions under which the people suffer to-day? We think not? Workingmen cast the bulk of the votes and no candidate can be elected without them, but why do they not cast these votes for men of their own selection and not give the law making power to men opposed to labor unions and labor interests.—Lester.

## FINANCIAL REPORT

## April Report.

## RECEIPTS—APRIL, 1894.

From the Unions (Tax, etc.)	\$5781 76
" Advertising	29 50
" Rent	10 00
" Clearances etc.	2 00
Balance on hand April 1, 1894	3284 35
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$9677 61</b>

## EXPENSES—APRIL, 1894.

For Printing	\$418 70
" Office, etc.	522 63
" Tax to A. F. of L.	65 00
" Organizing	69 73
" Meeting of G. E. B.	541 70
" 1140 Pins	228 00
" Benefits No. 2809 to No. 2832	3095 00
Balance on hand May 1, 1894	4735 80
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$9677 61</b>

## Detailed Expenses April, 1894.

Printing 700 passport circulars	\$2 75
" 5 books shipping labels	9 25
" 500 postals	1 25
" 500 postal receipts	1 50
" 5000 note heads	12 50
" 1000 circulars	3 25
" 22,000 copies April journal	387 00
Expressage	1 20
Postage on April journal	23 83
Special writers for April journal	25 00
Engravings for April journal	19 85
Postage on supplies, etc.	23 77
1000 postal cards	10 00
41 telegrams	23 39
Expressage	13 21
Tax to A. F. of L. (March)	65 00
Office rent for April	25 00
Salary and clerk hire	315 00
R. C. Longsdon, investigations E. St. Louis and Belleville, Ill.	19 98
W. P. Towne, org. Union 763, Camden, Ark.	7 75
P. J. McGuire, visits to Brooklyn, etc.	11 50
W. A. Kenyon, installing Union 745, Mt. Washington, O.	2 50
H. H. Trenor, expenses as G. P.	26 00
E. J. Lake, expenses to Yonkers N. Y.	2 00
Quarterly rent of P.O. box	3 00
Quarterly gas bill	19 40
1140 pins	228 00
Insurance on office contents	12 48
Incidentals	3 25
Janitor, cleaning office	6 50
Hugh McKay, meeting of G. E. B.	79 50
A. M. Swartz	81 00
D. P. Rowland	109 70
W. T. Dukehart	118 75
S. J. Kent	161 74
Benefits Nos. 2809 to No. 2832	3095 00
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$4940 81</b>

## May Report.

## RECEIPTS—MAY, 1894.

From the Unions (Tax, etc.)	\$5 74 43
" Advertising	23 75
H. Roberts, Indianapolis	12 00
From rent	10 00
" subscribers	2 50
Balance on hand May 1, 1894	4726 80
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$10,059 48</b>

## EXPENSES—MAY, 1894.

For Printing	\$181 50
" Office, etc.	428 35
" Tax to A. F. of L.	65 00
" Organizing	58 70
" Benefits Nos. 2833 to 2858	3800 00
Balance on hand June 1, 1894	5225 94
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$10,059 48</b>

## Detailed Expenses May, 1894.

Printing 118 secretary's order books	\$29 50
" 118 treas. receipt books	29 50
" 1000 postal receipts	1 75
" 1000 blank bills	3 50
1/2-ream wrapping paper	6 25
Printing 5000 notices of arrears	10 00
" 5000 application blanks	7 50
" 22,500 copies May journal	392 50
Expressage	1 00
Postage on May journal	21 80
Special writers for May journal	17 00
Engravings for May journal	8 89
Postage on supplies, etc.	22 46
1000 postal cards	10 00
28 telegrams	14 12
Expressage	13 18
Office rent for May	25 00
Tax to A. F. of L.	65 00
Salary and clerk hire	285 00
R. Beatty, org. Union 65, Coney Island, N. Y., and visit to Staten Island, N. Y.	10 75
S. B. Price, org. Union 757, Taylor, Pa.	2 40
P. J. McGuire, visits to Oceanic, Yonkers, Bayonne, Rye, New Rochelle, Hartford, N. Adams, Waterbury, New Haven, etc.	36 55
T. E. Deegan, visits to Elizabeth, N. J., and Glen Cove, N. Y.	9 00
Stationery, etc.	1 90
Janitor, cleaning office	6 00
Benefits Nos. 2853 to No. 2858	3800 00
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$4833 55</b>

## EXPULSIONS

R. B. GRICE, from Union 169, E. St. Louis, Ill., for defrauding brothers of wages. He fled from his wife and baby, and went to parts unknown, leaving all his debts unpaid.

A. E. HUE, from Union 405, Ludlow, Ky., for misappropriation of Union funds.

PHILIP DE ST. CROIX, from Union 512, Bellows Falls, Vt., for defrauding the Union of money.

STEPHEN G. BRIGGS, from Union 26, Jackson, Mich., for defrauding brother members and for conduct unbecoming a member.

## OBITUARY

CINCINNATI, OHIO, UNION NO. 683,

April 26, 1894.

At a regular meeting of the Carpenters' Local Union 683, held on the above date, the following Resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, it has pleased the All-wise Ruler of the Universe to take from our midst our fellow-workman and Brother, CHARLES PAQUER, Jr., and

WHEREAS, our Union has lost a true, faithful and staunch worker for the principles he has so manfully espoused, therefore be it

Resolved, That in the death of Brother C. PAQUER, Jr., the United Brotherhood has lost a faithful worker, and the Union an esteemed member.

Resolved That we tender the bereaved family our sincere sympathy and pray God to sustain them in the hour of need.

Resolved, that a copy of these Resolutions be sent to the family of our deceased Brother; also spread on our minutes, and published in our official journal, THE CARPENTER.—Respectfully Sub.

JOHN J. SCHWARTZ, } Committee.  
WM. H. HENNIG,  
CHARLES F. BAKER, }

## Craft Problems.

(This Department is for criticism and correspondence from our readers on mechanical subjects and problems in Carpentry.)

Write on one side of the paper only. All articles should be signed.

Matter for this Department must be in this office by the 25th of the month.)

## A Few Mechanical Hints.

There are many mechanics who do not know how to find the length of rafters. I find always the simplest way to be to take size of the building outside, measure on a board or paper, bring scale to one inch per foot, draw hip rafter and jack rafter, common valley rafter (See Fig. 1). The bevel which I show would not be the

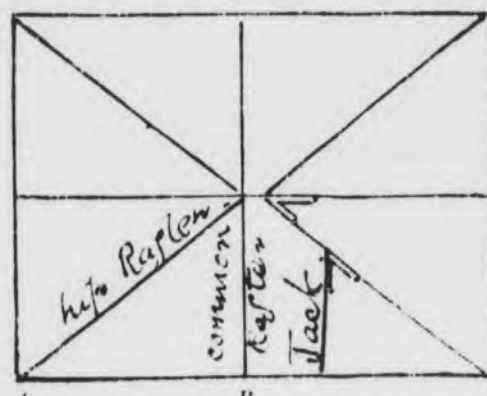


FIG. 1.—CUT OFF ROOF.

same on each side of hip rafter, providing the roof have pitch the cut would be mitred on the jack rafter.

Fig. 2 shows square. Take half of the building. Take measure. Suppose the building is 18 x 24, to start with small scale, half is 9 feet and the height is 10 feet hold your rule on the square, from the point 9 to 10 inches, that is the length of the common rafter, and the bevel would be found at the same way for the hip rafter (See Fig. 1); take a c for the

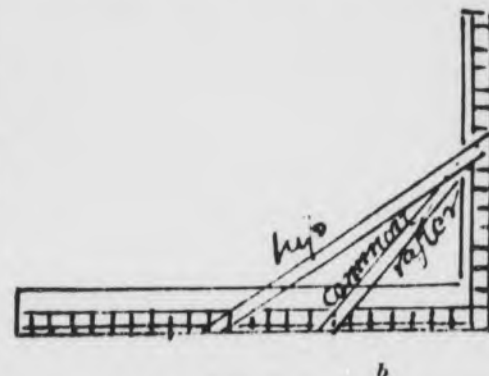


FIG. 2.

blade on one blade of the square, B c for the height on the other blade, that is the length of hip rafter and the bevel for top and bottom at the same time. It is the easiest way to find the lengths and bevels right off the square. Take always correct measure.



FIG. 3.

To describe the segment of a circle by means of a triangle, let a b be the length of the segment and c d the perpendicular in the middle. Through the point d and a draw d a, and draw d c parallel to a c, make d c equal to d a and join c a, which makes the triangle c d a. Put in nails at the points a b b, then move your triangle around the point d and a, and the angular point will describe half the segment, the other half will be described in the same manner, which will complete the whole segment.



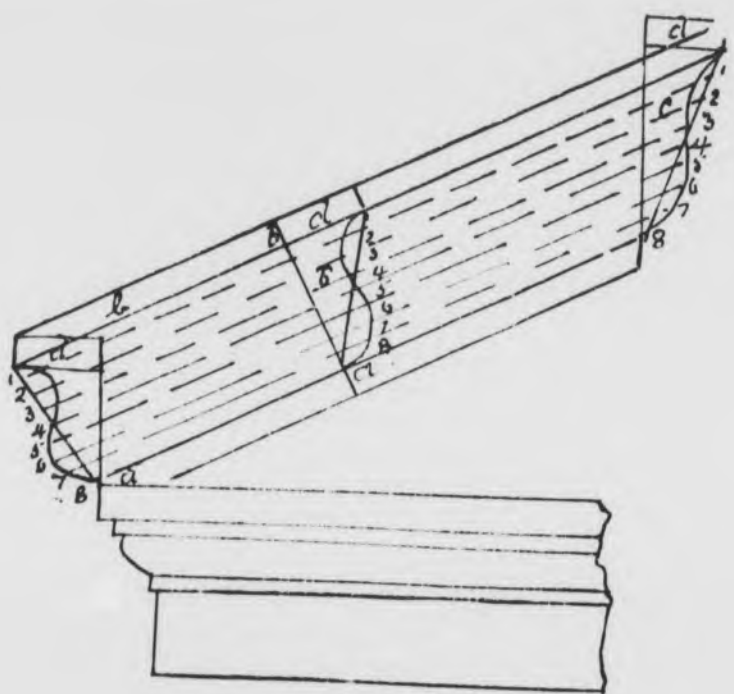


FIG. 4.

Let *A* be the given moulding, *B* the raking moulding and *C* the return moulding. Draw *ab* in *A*, *ab* in *B*, and *ab* in *C*. Make *ab* in *B* at right angles with the rake of the pediment, and *a* *b* in *C* and *A*, both perpendicular take the projection *D*, divide the given moulding *A* into eight parts, and draw lines through each of these parts parallel to the rake of the pediment, then take the distance 1 1 from the given moulding *A*, and prick it down from 1 1 on the line to 8 8 in both *B* and *C*, set them down on the line *a* 1 in *B* and *C* as before directed. Then through the parts so set off trace the curve, which will be the outline of the raking and the return mouldings.

RICHARD VERMEER.

Chicago, Ill.

#### Some Useful Every-Day Pointers For Young Mechanics.

For a carpenter to have a fair rudimentary knowledge of pure mechanism is not only educational in itself, but it is also a thing of great utility, and in these days of progress it is fast becoming a thing of indispensable necessity for any regular journeyman carpenter to possess. In modern carpentry the steel square plays a very important and indispensable part. So in this short essay I will endeavor to elucidate a little on a few of the most important every-day uses of the steel square.

The reasons why the form of a steel square is of so much importance, and so much more commonly used than any other form in mechanic carpentry, are, First, A square gives the shortest cut across any substance. Second, Square cuts will always correspond and make a good joint between any two straight pieces of lumber. Third, The combination of any level and plumb, in other words, horizontal and perpendicular, figures, or any figure which has two or more faces which have a rectangular relation to one another, constitute the essentials of square forms. Fourth, Any articles which are square, or have square angles, are always more convenient for being stowed, packed, built one on another, as bricks, or laid down together, without causing any unnecessary waste of space. Fifth, a square form possesses geometrical beauty in contradistinction to everything which is of an irregular form. Sixth, Square forms concede valuable aid to utility of space and economy and solidity of construction.

Now we shall proceed with our pointers on the uses of the steel square. First of all, see that the square is true in shape, and that the gradation is true in all respects, on both sides and on both edges. On one side the inches should be divided into twelfths, on the other side a division into eighths will suffice.

LESSON I.—An expeditious way of measuring and squaring off any short pieces of scantling or boards. Supposing that 10-inch pieces be required, squared at both ends; square off one end of the board or scantling, then keep that squared end laying toward your left side, lay the square across, having the 10 inch mark on the outside of the blade in your left hand, laid directly opposite the squared end, or the square mark drawn across; then draw a line on the outside of the cross-blade or tongue of the square. To attain speed, coupled with perfect accuracy, note which is the mark on the inside edge, which corresponds with your length mark on the outside edge, example 8½ inches inside corresponds with 10 inches outside, keep your thumb-nail on this 8½-inch mark, and handle the square deliberately. The same principle also applies



FIG. 1.

to marking off the position of joists, and studs in partitions.

LESSON II.—To cut bridging. Lay the scantling with the edge turned upward. Take the steel square in both hands, let the blade in the left hand represent the space between the joists, say it is 14 inches, then keep your left hand thumb-nail on the 14-inch mark on the outside edge, now let the blade in your right hand represent the depth or width of joist, say it is 10 inches, then lay the thumb-nail of the right hand on the 10-inch mark on the outside edge of the blade in your right hand, lay it on the scantling, close to the left hand end, keep the mark on the blade in the left hand on the off side of the scantling and the mark on blade in your right hand on the inside of the scantling, then draw a mark on the outside of the blade in the right hand,



FIG. 2.

from *a* to *b*, this gives the cut on one end. Next take up the square, keeping your thumb-nails on the marks, and move around to the other side, or turn the scantling around; now hold the square on the edge of the scantling as before, keeping the 14 inch mark in the left hand against the mark already made on the piece, and on the off side; also holding the 10-inch mark which is in the other hand against the inside of the piece of scantling, then draw a line again as before from *a* to *b* on the outside of the blade in the right hand, square these

marks across on the flat sides, and you have the proper size and form of the required bridging.

LESSON III.—To cut rafters. Supposing that the width of the building is 20 feet, that gives 10 feet to the outside of the plate to a plumb line from the ridge, then say that the rise is to be 9 feet, now we shall take the square in both hands, let the mark 10 inch on the left hand blade represent the ten feet of level stretch, have the thumb-nail of the left hand on that mark, then let the 9 inch mark on the blade in the right hand represent the 9 feet of rise; have the piece of lumber

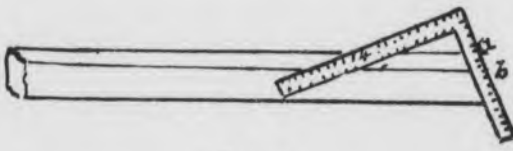


FIG. 3.

which is intended for a rafter laid flat way, now laying the square on the rafter keeping the marks against the inside edge, i. e. the edge nearest to you, and you have in your right hand the top end cut of the rafter, as well as the bottom and plumb cut, while in your left hand you have the bottom end level cut. Now all that remains, excepting that the bottom end is to be carried out beyond the plate, which depends on the shape of the cornice required and which can be herein excluded, all that remains is to find out the mean length of the rafter, from the point at the top end cut, down to the upper extremity of the plumb cut mark at the bottom. To ascertain this length, we will take measurement of the length of a diagonal line from the 10-inch mark on one blade, to the 9 inch mark on the other blade of the square. Then, whatever this amounts to, let the number of inches contained in it be reckoned as so many feet and the number of twelfth parts of an inch, if any, be reckoned as inches, and we have the mean length of the rafter. The bottom cuts, the plumb and the level, are usually cut only half way through as shown below; so this gives the whole roof a few inches rise above the level of the plate.

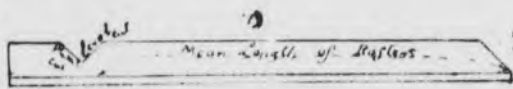
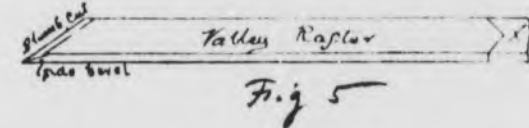


FIG. 4.

LESSON IV.—To cut a valley, or a hip rafter. If the roof on one side of the valley is lower than the roof on the other side, take common rafter of the lower side, i. e. reckon the mean length of it, say it is 12 feet 6 inches, now let 12½ inches on the steel square represent this; then find out what is half the width, from outside of plate to outside of plate on the other side of this lower gable, say it makes 9 feet, then let 9 inches on the left blade of the steel square represent this again. The square thus held with the marks laid against the inside edge, keeping the top end of the intended valley rafter toward your left side, gives the side bevel at the top of the rafter, while the measurement of a diagonal line between 12½ inches on one blade and 9 inches on the other blade, gives the mean length of the valley rafter reckoned at one inch to the foot. To find the level and the plumb cuts, reckon the length of a diagonal line between the two 9s on both plates (9 feet being half the width of the gable) say the length of this diagonal line makes 12½ inches; also reckon the height of this gable to be 8 feet 3 inches, so as to give both gables about the same pitch; now then take 8½ inches on the left blade and 12½ inches on the right hand blade, keep the top end of the valley rafter to your left, and the top edge toward you,

this gives you the plumb cut at the top end and the level cut at the bottom end.

LESSON V.—To cut jack rafters. Let the top ends of these be of the same cut as the common rafters, with a corresponding plumb cut at the bottom ends; also a side bevel at the bottom cuts, which should be represented on the square—lengthwise, by the length of the common rafter, and crosswise, by the level run of the same. The different lengths of the jack rafters depends on the width of space which separates them. Supposing that they are placed 20 inches apart, centre to centre, and that the mean length of common rafter is 14 feet, and that the level run of the same is 10 feet, now by rule of pro-



portion multiply the width of space—20 inches by the number of feet in length of rafter—14 and divide by the number of feet in the level run of the rafter—10, example 20 inches by 14 divided by 10 equals 28 inches, or as 10 is to 14, so is 20 inches to 28 inches, the answer, which is the amount of difference in the lengths of the jack rafters, from the length of common rafter down to nothing. Another plan is by constructing a diagram, as follows:

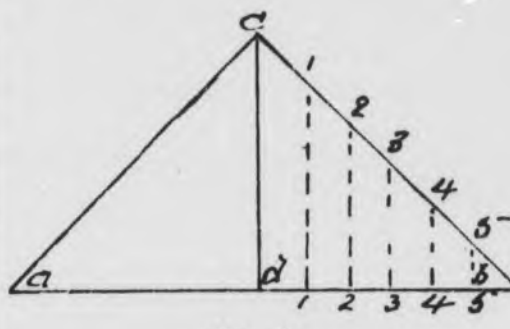


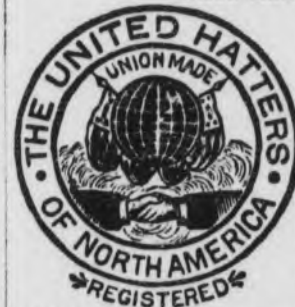
FIG. 6.

The lines *ac* and *cb* represent the common rafters of the gable end, and the line *ad* and *b* the plate. Space out the plate as per 1 2 3 4 5, and square up from each one to the rafter or space out the rafter into the same number of spaces. Then take measurement from each one of these figures on the rafter 1 2 3 4 5 along the rafter to the angle *b*, and you have the representations, according to the scale used, of all the lengths of the different jack rafters, for the valley or hip, as the case may be. It is the same principle which applies to the cutting of gable studding, though seemingly different. For example, on a half pitch roof, the difference in the lengths of studs is in exact proportion to the distances, centre to centre.

ARCHIMEDES.

Ulrica, N. Y.

#### UNION MADE HATS.



This Label is about an inch and a half square and is printed on buff colored paper. It is placed on every union made hat before it leaves the workman's hands. If a dealer takes a label from one hat and places it in another, or has any detached labels in his store, do not buy from him as his labels may be counterfeit, and his hats may be the product of scab or non-union labor.

#### RETAIL CLERKS' LABEL.



This is a fac-simile of the badge worn by all members of the Retail Clerks' National Protective Association of the United States. See that all salesmen and clerks wear this badge and you may be sure they are union men.



## Biddy's Answer.

Did yez niver hear till o' Pat Doolin,  
That married young Biddy McQuirk?  
It was her that would niver shand foolin'  
And 'twas him that would niver shand work.  
Sure an' he were that lazy he'd rayther  
Go wantin' his vittels than chaw—  
It were thin I wisht Biddy the crayther,  
Would give him a taste av her jaw!

The way Biddy worked were a caution,  
Phwile Pat sat him down on a chair,  
And watched his wife doin' the washin'—  
Bogorra, 'twould make a saint shwear!  
But she, bliss her, she'd kape on rubbin'—  
She'd ilegant lady lotke ways—  
An' the shpalpeen that aided the drubbin'  
Would sit there a takin' his aise.

But wan mornin' it happened that Biddy  
Had such a big launderin' job.  
She got the clothes sorted and riddy,  
Then called upon Patrick, begob!  
"It's wood that I'm wantin' the mornin'—  
Wull yez fitch me an armful o' wood?"  
Pat Doolin got up at this warnin'  
An' wint out to phwere the ax shlood.

But, sure as the Shpring follows Winter,  
He wint straight off to the saloon,  
An' he brought Biddy divil a shplinter—  
This log-jigged, lazy goosoon!  
But 'twere whin he came home in the gloamin'  
As full as a fish to the brim,  
An' inded his zigzaggin' roamin'  
That Biddy were watchin' fer him.

Wid a sinse av his wife's condemnation,  
He shpoke in the humblest av tones,  
An' supposed be his self-akwesation  
He'd milt the harrd heart o' the shtones.  
"Diy ye think, Biddy, dear, we'll be trated  
To fire if we're none of us good?"  
'No!' she screamed, "not if Beelzebub waited  
On you to be shplittin' the wood!"  
—Eva Best in Brooklyn Life.

## A Rough Sketch of a Rough Struggle.

VIII.—THE COMING OF THE CAPITALIST.

BY HUGH MCGREGOR.



THE great social revolution by which the workmen were excluded from the mediaeval trade unions, were disfranchised and disinherited, is the grand historic fact that heralded the close of the middle ages. Recognizing the importance of clear and just ideas upon this phase of history, which has been strangely distorted when not wholly ignored by our nominal historians, we will proceed with what ability we may to trace where, when and how this revolution occurred.

*The Where.*—The peoples who were conquered by, and those who conquered, ancient Rome, unquestionably formed, since the first half of the middle ages, one single people; a people bound together by the same religious and intellectual ties, and who were destined to pass through the same course of social and industrial development. But as every whole consists of its several parts; so we find this people grouped in several principal parts or nations styled Italy, France, England, Germany and Spain. And it was precisely within the bounds of Western Europe, thus constituted, that the revolution to which we refer took place.

*The When.*—It is not easy to fix a rigorously precise date for any phase of social evolution; and the difficulty is certainly not lessened when we have to consider not any one city, state or country, but an entire people whose various divisions were progressing at unequal rates.

Thus, it was in Italy, where the Roman municipal system had been least disturbed, that the revival of industry first

took place; and it was there also where the symptoms of the revolution, destined to become universal, were first manifested. The founding of Venice in the middle of the sea, where it was secure from attack by the feudal cavalry; the rapid growth of free cities such as Genoa, Pisa and Florence, and the glorious renaissance of art and learning that culminated in the immortal Dante, are proofs of the vigor of the second phase of trade unionism, and of the early industrial pre-eminence of Italy. While on the other hand, the grouping of the trade unions of Florence into the rival bodies of "the seven greater arts" and "the fourteen lesser arts," the tendency of Venice to oligarchical rule, and the war of each upon each of that brilliant galaxy of industrial commonwealths, are proofs of the early advent of the social revolution that left the fairest land of the West the helpless prey of military tyrants. The early development of Italy, however, was offset by the slower progress of Spain. For although Spain, next to Italy, had received the greatest measure of Roman civilization, her industrial progress was hampered for more than seven centuries by her exhausting strife with her Mohammedan invaders.

In like manner, the early progress of the free cities of Belgium, of the Rhine, and the northern seaboard was more than counterbalanced by the tardy progress of Germany, the greater part of which had been converted, not without much bloodshed, and incorporated into Western Europe, by Charlemagne, at the end of the eighth century. The least influenced by the social spirit and traditions of Rome, and placed at a further disadvantage by the necessity of repelling the invasions of Poles, Huns, Slavs and other barbaric peoples, Germany was the country where industrial activity was feeblest, and where the coming of the revolution was longest deferred.

It is then to France and England, the countries that soonest acquired the consolidation necessary to the long sustained course of industrial progress, that we must look for the mean rate of development and the best approximate date of the great social change that everywhere, sooner or later, brought the middle ages to a close. Taking, therefore, these two central countries as the criterion, we are enabled to fix the date of the revolution as the period commencing with the opening of the fourteenth century and ending toward the close of the sixteenth century.

*The How.*—A real explanation of how this great revolution occurred necessarily requires an estimate of the forces by whose action, positive and negative, it was achieved. In the first place, we shall perceive that the primitive or general classes known as ecclesiastical, military and industrial, were during the latter half of the middle ages, evolving a number of special classes. And a further analysis will reveal that the egoistic or selfish action of these special classes resulted in a profound social disturbance, the evil effects of which were destined to increase with time.

*Ecclesiastical Action.*—During the whole of the middle ages, during the nine hundred years of disintegration and reconstruction following the Germanic invasions, the Church formed the sole bond of union for Western Europe. And amid the numerous dialects or jargons that sprang up from the mixture of the invaders with the old population, the Church alone preserved the Latin language as a barrier to barbarism and conserved a universal medium for the dissemination of knowledge.

The Church, recognizing the family as the elementary form of social organization, directed its first efforts to its purification and elevation. Seeing that the institution of slavery vitiated the family life of

the freeman, while it made family life impossible for the enslaved, the clergy strove to transform slavery into serfdom, as a preparation for full emancipation and a complete moral renovation. At the very inception of this process the Church elevated the ancient but inferior form of Roman marriage called *matrimony* to the dignity of a solemn sacrament, and thus assumed the duty of protecting the family of the worker against the unbridled license of a brutal military class.

It is undeniably true, that the clergy were the physicians, the artists, the historians, the jurists, and the teachers of the middle ages. Few are the arts, agricultural, mechanical or esthetic that were not preserved or improved in the cloisters. It is true that laymen, the freemasons' unions, wrought with hammer and hand those grand gothic abbeys, and minsters whose harmonious proportions, exquisite detail, and enduring stability have excited the wonder of generations; but it is also true that clergymen were the architects thereof. That these great and manifold social services were not unappreciated is shown by the wealth bestowed upon the Church, and the number of lives devoted to its grand work. All evidences concur that these endowments were most generous, and it is probable that in the plenitude of its power, the Church possessed nearly one-third of all the land, that it acquired from various sources one-third the income from the remaining two-thirds of the land and included in the ranks of the secular and the regular clergy about one in every forty of the adult population.

At the opening of the fourteenth century, however, the Church had already reached the meridian of its grandeur. The indecisive result of that deplorable conflict between two rival forms of faith, known as the crusades, had caused the more advanced minds to turn to the study of natural philosophy, of the sciences that had lain neglected from the time of Aristotle, many centuries before. As in earlier times, the best minds had pressed into the cloisters, so toward the close of the middle ages the most active intellects sought the great universities that were arising throughout the West. Imbued with the spirit of independent inquiry, though retaining the semblance of monastic institutions, famous schools such as those of Padua, Paris and Oxford were thronged with thousands of scholars of every land, thirsting for secular knowledge, regardless of the source from whence it came or whither it tended. By means of the education acquired in these universities, many of the functions previously exercised exclusively by the clergy had passed into the hands of special classes—of the so-called "professions," legal, medical, technical, etc. The tendency of this evolution is strikingly apparent in the case of the special class of lawyers, whose members, freed from control by the spiritual power, though exercising not the least important of its functions, rapidly rose to power as their services were called into requisition by the military class to interpret, for its aggrandizement, the hitherto unwritten mediæval land and labor laws.

To counteract this obvious tendency to unregulated secularism, two great orders of regular or monastic clergy, the Black Friars of St. Dominic and the Gray Friars of St. Francis, were founded. With heroic self-sacrifice, prompted by sublime faith, these barefoot mendicant orders recalled the primitive traditions of the Church, and by precept and example summoned men of all conditions to the work of moral renovation. But while the earnest appeals of the friars won for them the enthusiastic support of the masses and the respect of the scholars, their out-spoken denunciation of the callous selfishness of the powerful aroused

the enmity not only of the military class, but also that of the wealthier members of the secular or parochial clergy.

It would appear, little recognized as it then was, that the real necessity of the age was not so much a revival of religious zeal, though having for its object a very necessary higher individual morality, as it was of more intelligent social direction. Serfdom was fast disappearing. The tide of population was once more tending to the cities, which were fast acquiring their ancient importance. With increased population civic life was becoming more complex. In addition to the special professional class, already noted, other special classes were in process of formation or consolidation. And with the increasing social complexity new social problems—such as the just rate of interest on money loaned, the true relations of freemen acting as employers and workmen, etc.—were presenting themselves for solution.

Had the intellectual unity of the Church remained unbroken, it is possible that the spiritual power that had so nobly accepted the legacy of ruin and misery bequeathed by militarism, and abolished slavery; that founded the monasteries as the patrimony of the poor, the refuge of the oppressed, and the rallying point of civilization, might also have solved these new industrial difficulties, so little formidable in their inception. It is an incontestable fact, however, that the Church failed to solve these problems. And as the spiritual power turned more and more from matters of social to those of individual salvation, it became more and more subject to the State; to the usurpation of the military class, aided and abetted by the fabricated and retrograde "legality" of the lawyers.

*Military Action.*—When the military class had fulfilled its mission of defending Western Europe from invasions, its activity no longer finding exercise against a foreign enemy, found employment in constant internal conflicts. This intestinal strife was carried to such a degree that within a century after the death of Charlemagne, the West was divided into more than sixty principalities by as many local chiefs claiming practically independent sovereignty. Each of these local military chiefs or lords sought to aggrandize his own power at the expense of his neighbors; and engaged in desperate struggles for the possession of the central power of their own or other countries.

Describing one of the phases of this long and brutal contest, a chronicler of the period says: "They fought among themselves with deadly hatred, and spoiled the fairest lands with fire and rapine. They filled the land with castles, and greatly oppressed the people by making them work at these castles; and when they had finished them they filled them with devils, with armed men." To secure means to carry on the strife they plundered thorp, village and town; they stormed walled cities, and carried off the surviving inhabitants for ransom. "They put men into dungeons where adders and toads were crawling. They hanged men up by the thumbs. Some they hanged up by the feet and smoked them with foul smoke. Some they forced into chests so that they broke all their limbs. They put knotted strings about men's heads and writhed them until they went to the brain. Many thousands they starved to death with hunger."

Centuries passed away before this military anarchy was finally subdued. And if the central power of each country succeeded eventually in repressing such outbreaks, it was not that the kings were originally possessed of superior military force, of greater financial means, or were otherwise materially different from their peers. But slow and gradual as the process was the ultimate triumph of the



central power was inevitable. The lords being jealous each one of his own autonomy, that is to say, of his rights of waging private war, and being destitute of any social purpose which might have served as a bond of union, they were incapable of any permanent combination to resist the tendency to national consolidation. The kings, on the other hand, clearly saw that the only remedy for military anarchy lay in the establishment of a permanent central military force, whose superior efficiency would compel the lords to act simply as the delegates of the crown; of the central judicial, legislative and executive authority.

To obtain the financial means for the sustenance of such a military force, and the establishment of a vast centralized system of administration, seemed, by the very nature of the feudal system to be impossible. All revenue for the support of government, local and central, was derived directly from the land. The domains of the crown were limited and the revenues derived therefrom were restricted by the practice of compositions. The revenues derived by the crown from the domains held by the lords on military tenure were only due on certain rare occasions, and being fixed by custom, any attempt to derive increased revenue from that source was to risk an aristocratic outbreak such as that which wrung a Magna Charta from an over-daring king.

In the course of progress, however, land ceased to be the only source of revenue. A new and fruitful field of taxation having been discovered in the mass of movable property that had rapidly increased with the personal liberty of the workers and the growth of cities. Blinded by their immediate interests, and not realizing that they would be providing the crown with the means for their own subjugation, the lords greedily entertained the idea of shifting the burden of taxation from the land and placing it upon the products of industry. Accordingly, taxes ranging from seven to thirty per cent. of the value of all movables, household goods and stock were levied; and as successful was the result that this soon became the most common form of taxation.

But the cost of the campaign drained the coffers of the kings faster than they could be filled even by the most sweeping method of taxation. It would appear that France with a population of 16,000,000 maintained a force of 50,000 men at arms; and England with a population of 4,000,000, and an additional 4,000,000 of subjects in her French possessions, maintained 10,000 men at arms. Each country having not less than twice as many infantry, nearly one-half of whom may have been bowmen receiving pay fully equal to the wages of skilled mechanics to-day. However this may be, it is certain that the necessities of the kings, owing to the almost continual wars were extremely great. Therefore, the two forms of direct taxation on land and movables were supplemented by indirect taxes, by tariffs on imports. As yet, however, commerce was of very slight importance; and new sources of revenue were eagerly sought.

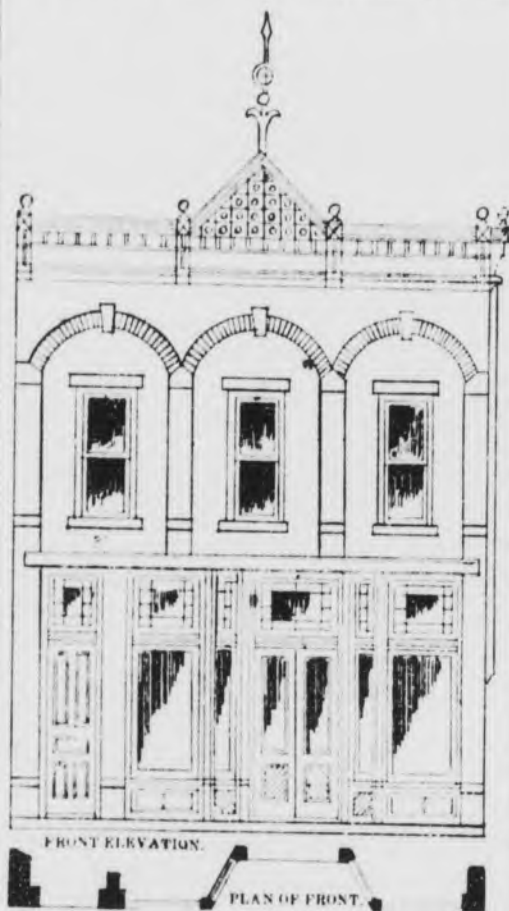
To this end royal proclamations were issued offering letters of enfranchisement to all serfs of the royal domains who were able to purchase them. Other royal proclamations were issued requiring all citizens having a certain annual income to receive the honor of knighthood, or permission to purchase letters of exemption if the honor was declined. Letters of mastership were sold by the crown authorizing the purchaser to engage in business without proof of apprenticeship or masterpiece. And finally, letters patent were sold to wealthy citizens

authorizing them to re-organize their trade unions, with power to regulate the membership and the rules thereof.

### Practical Estimating from Plans and Details.

BY I. P. HICKS.

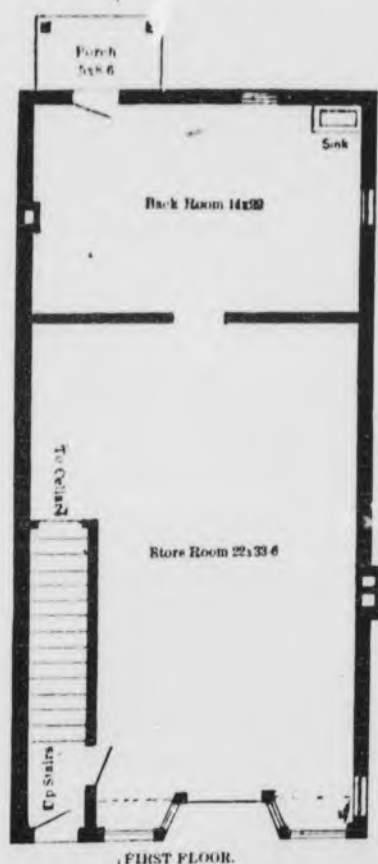
We take pleasure in presenting to the readers of THE CARPENTER a medium price store front with the plans and details. Neat and attractive plans of store-



fronts of low or medium cost such as are desired for small country towns and the suburbs of large cities have not been given much attention in trade journals, and no doubt occasionally a plan of store fronts will prove valuable to many readers of this journal.

Our plan is designed for a corner lot in order that the second floor, which is designed for family use, can have light from side windows. It can also be built on inside lots by lighting the middle rooms with sky-lights.

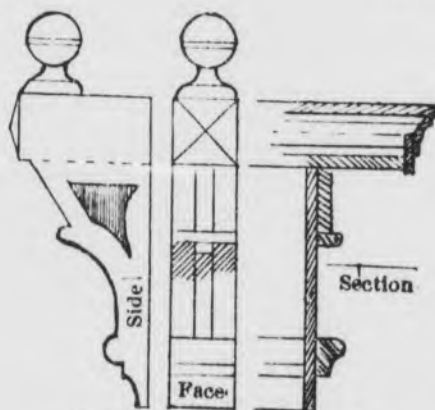
The size of the building is 24x50 feet. Walls of brick and stone, the 24-foot front to be faced with pressed brick. Cellar wall to be a 16-inch wall, 7 feet 6



inches in the clear. First and second story walls to be 12-inch, first story to be 12 feet in clear, second story 10 feet. Wall to be topped out above ceiling joists with an 8-inch wall.

### EXCAVATING AND MASONRY.

378 yards excavating, at 30c.	\$113 40
112,000 common brick laid in wall at \$8.50 . . . . .	952 00
3,800 pressed brick laid in wall at \$17.00 . . . . .	64 60
40 pieces stone, in front and for windows . . . . .	100 00
	<hr/> \$1,230 00



### LUMBER BILL.

	Feet.
86, 2x12 24 ft. floor joists . . . . .	4,028
18, 2x12 20 " " " " . . . . .	720
38, 2x6 24 " ceiling " . . . . .	912
38, 2x8 24 " roof " . . . . .	1,296
20, 2x8 16 " cellar stairs, back stairs and platform . . . . .	420
44, 2x6 12 ft. first floor partitions . . . . .	528
130, 2x4 10 " second floor partitions . . . . .	845
2, 6x6 14 " posts for back porch . . . . .	84
	<hr/> 8,833

8,833 ft. dimension lumber at \$17.	\$150 16
3,100 " 4-inch flooring at \$22 . . . . .	68 20
480 " $\frac{1}{2}$ finish, frames, cornice, etc., at \$40. . . . .	19 20
1,500 ft. 4-inch ceiling for store-room, \$30. . . . .	45 00
550 ft. 10-inch base, at \$3 per h. . . . .	16 50
724 " 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch casing, at \$1.50 per h. . . . .	10 86
78 corner blocks, at 4c. . . . .	3 12
56 plinth blocks, at 10c. . . . .	5 60
400 ft. headed ceiling wainscoting kitchen and bath-room . . . . .	12 00
220 ft. $\frac{1}{2}$ hard pine finish, jambs and stairs, at \$35 . . . . .	7 70
140 ft. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch hard pine finish, stair beads, at \$35. . . . .	4 90
10 windows, 24x36, 2 lt., \$2 . . . . .	20 00
1 window, 20x24, 2 lt. . . . .	1 60
9 transoms, 10x26, 1 lt., 60c. . . . .	5 40
1 door, 3x7, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ thick. . . . .	2 50
3 doors, 2-8x6-8, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ thick, \$1.80. . . . .	5 40
9 doors, 2-6x6-6, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ thick, \$1.60. . . . .	14 40
2 doors, 2-6x8, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ thick, \$3. . . . .	6 00
2 " 2x6-6, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ thick, \$1.40 . . . . .	2 80
176 ft. parting stops, at 60c per h . . . . .	1 05
176 " 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch window stops, 75c per h. . . . .	1 32
250 ft. 2-inch door stops, \$1 25 per h. . . . .	3 12
60 ft. 5-inch oak thresholds \$4 per h. . . . .	2 40
84 ft. wainscoting cap, at \$1 50 per h. . . . .	1 26
700 ft. $\frac{1}{2}$ quarter round, at 75c per h. . . . .	5 25
180 ft. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch brick mould for frames, \$1.50 per h. . . . .	2 70
4 corner heads, at 20c . . . . .	80
	<hr/> \$419 24

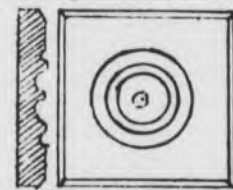
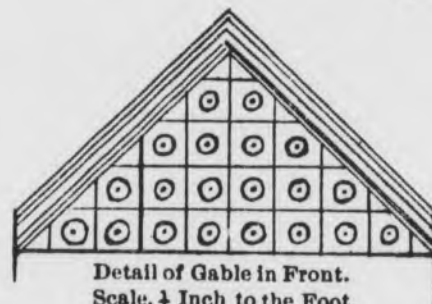
### MILL WORK.

2 store doors, 2-4x8-6, double thickness, at \$10 . . . . .	\$20 00
1 hall door, 2-8x8-6, double thickness . . . . .	10 00
7 transoms, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ thick, marginal lt. sash glazed . . . . .	22 50
2 basement windows . . . . .	3 00
5 sash for plate glass . . . . .	15 00
5 brackets for cornice . . . . .	7 50
Gable finish . . . . .	5 00

Moulding . . . . .	\$2 00
Posts, railing and balusters for back stairs . . . . .	12 00
	<hr/> \$97 00

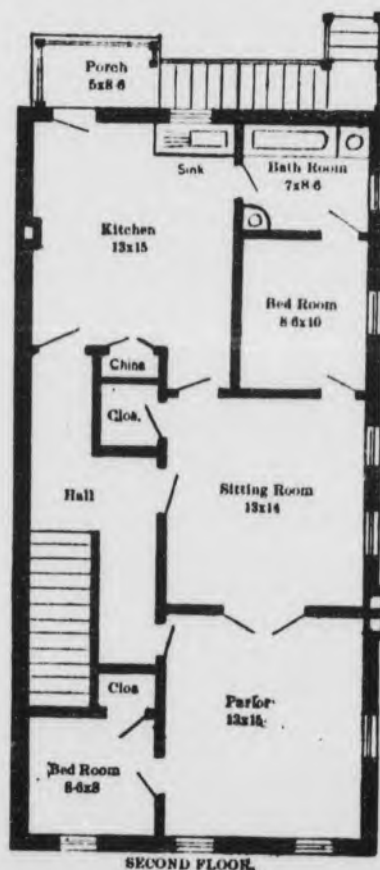
### CARPENTER WORK.

12 sqrs f'm'g, l'y'g 1st flr at \$2.00 . . . . .	\$24 00
12 " " " 2d flr at \$1.50 . . . . .	18 00
12 " " ceiling at 65c . . . . .	7 80
12 " roof fr'm'g & s'ht'g at \$1.25 . . . . .	15 00
12 " ceiling store room at \$1.00 . . . . .	12 00
15 " fr'm'g s't'g part'ns at 60c . . . . .	9 00
Bridging floor joists . . . . .	5 00
Putting up cornice . . . . .	6 00
Putting in front . . . . .	18 00
550 feet 10-inch base at 4c . . . . .	22 00
6 common door frames complete at \$2.70 . . . . .	16 20
9 transom frames complete at \$3.70 . . . . .	33 30
11 window frames complete at \$2.70 . . . . .	29 70
Cellar stairs . . . . .	3 00
Back stairs, platform railings and porch . . . . .	18 00
Front stairs, plain box stairs . . . . .	15 00
Finishing closets . . . . .	6 00
Sinks . . . . .	4 00
Wainscoting kitchen . . . . .	3 50
Bath room . . . . .	8 00
	<hr/> \$273 50



### HARDWARE.

50 lbs. 20d nails . . . . .	\$ 2 25
100 lbs. 10d nails . . . . .	2 60
200 lbs. 8d nails . . . . .	5 40
40 lbs. 10d finish . . . . .	1 14
60 lbs. 8d finish . . . . .	1 80
6 lbs. 6d finish . . . . .	20
4 lbs 4d finish . . . . .	15
5 pr butts 5x5 for front door 50c. . . . .	2 50
2 front door locks at \$2.00 . . . . .	4 00
17 pair butts 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ x3 $\frac{1}{2}$ at 35c . . . . .	5 95
17 mortise locks at 50c . . . . .	8 50



12 pair butts 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ x2 $\frac{1}{2}$ transoms and china closets at 10c . . . . .	1 20
9 transom lifters at 40c . . . . .	3 60
11 sash locks at 10c . . . . .	1 10

(Continued on page 9.)



## THE CARPENTER

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

Published Monthly, on the Fifteenth of each Month.

AT

124 N. Ninth St., Phila., Pa.

P. J. McGuire, Editor and Publisher.

Entered at the Post-Office at Philadelphia, Pa., as second-class matter.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE:—Fifty cents a year, in advance, postpaid.

Address all letters and money to

P. J. McGuire,  
Box 881, Philadelphia, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, JUNE, 1894.

## The General Secretary in the Field.

Since the recovery of General Secretary, P. J. McGuire, from his illness, early in April, he has been restored to his old accustomed health and vigor. In the past two months though he has had his hands more than full with the numerous details of his office, still after repeated and most urgent calls he visited a number of cities recently to settle trade troubles and en route delivered lectures in the interest of the U. B. On April 26, he visited Brooklyn, N. Y., and on May 1 he spoke in Baltimore, Md. Next on May 5, 6 and 7, he was in Cincinnati, and May 8, 9 and 10, in Indianapolis, to adjust trade disputes. He paid a call to Montreal, Canada, May 17, 18, 19, during the strike in that city. Then on the following days he delivered lectures and had excellent meetings in Oceanic, N. J., May 23; Yonkers, N. Y., May 24; Bayonne, N. J., May 25; Rye, N. Y., May 26, and on the evening of the 26th he also spoke in New Rochelle, N. Y.; Hartford, Conn., May 27; North Adams, Mass., May 28; Waterbury, Conn., May 29; New Haven, Conn., May 30.

On the above trip he laid the ground work to organize new unions in Rahway, N. J., Perth Amboy, N. J., and Red Bank, N. J. After speaking in Yonkers, N. Y., the same evening, he attended the meeting of the D. C. in New York city. On May 26th he labored to revive the Portchester, N. Y., Union and interviewed Mertz Sons for the purpose of unionizing the work of that firm. After speaking in the early part of that evening to a meeting of carpenters in Rye, N. Y., he spoke later in the evening at New Rochelle, N. Y., and the next afternoon (Sunday) had a rousing meeting in the Y. M. C. A. Building, Hartford, Conn.

On June 5, Secretary McGuire addressed the carpenters and other trades of York, Pa. June 8 and 9 he was in Cincinnati, June 10 in Louisville, Ky., June 11 and 12 he attended the United Labor Conference at St. Louis, and both evenings had good meetings. Thence he went to Milwaukee, June 13; Chicago, 14; Ft. Wayne, Ind., 15; Toledo, O., 16; Detroit, Mich., 17; Cleveland, O., 18; Wheeling, W. V., 19.

## Very Dull.

Trade is paralyzed completely in these cities, and carpenters are advised to not go near them: McKeesport, Pa.; Helena, Mont.; St. Louis, Mo.; Utica, N. Y.; New Orleans, La.; Kansas City, Mo.; Riverside, Cal.; Portland, Oreg.; Plainfield, N. J.; Anderson, Ind.; Augusta, Ga.; Memphis, Tenn.; Knoxville, Tenn.; Los Angeles, Cal.; Corsicana, Tex.; Atlanta, Ga.; Philadelphia, Germantown, Pa.; Utica, N. Y.; Springfield, Ill.; Haverhill, Mass.; Houston, Tex.; Ft. Worth, Tex.; E. Liverpool, O.; Milwaukee, Wis., and Elkins, W. Va. Ottumwa, Iowa, had a big fire, 36 buildings destroyed. That brought in hundreds of starving carpenters to that city to make things worse.

## Report of the Royal Labor Commission.

The minority of the Royal Commission of Labor in Great Britain have had the manhood to make a straightforward report of value and encouragement to the working people. The majority report simply deals with political and petty measures, but the minority of the Committee, three brave trade unionists, come out flatfooted in these conclusions:

"We regard the unsatisfactory relations between employers and employed as but one inevitable incident of the present industrial anarchy. The only complete solution of the problem is, in our opinion, to be found in the progress of the industrial evolution which will assign to the 'captains of industry' as well as to the manual workers, their proper position as members of the community.

Meanwhile the relations between capitalists and manual workers are enormously embittered by the demoralizing conditions in which great masses of the population are compelled to live. Under any conceivable view of social development these conditions demand the serious attention of the Government, and constitute, in our opinion, the most pressing of all the problems of statesmanship.

The evil influence of the "sweated trades," the demoralizing irregularity of employment, the insanitary condition both of the work-places and the homes of large sections of the community, the inadequate wages obtained in all the less skilled grades of workers, the excessive hours of labor which prevail throughout so large a part of the industrial field, all call for immediate action.

We think it high time that the whole strength and influence of the collective organization of the community should be deliberately, patiently and persistently used to raise the standard of life of its weaker and most oppressed members. We regard this as one of the primary functions of democratic government, whether national or local; and, while leaving on one side, as beyond our scope, such fundamental matters as the nationalization of land and the drastic taxation of unearned incomes, we have suggested in some detail various immediately practicable reforms in this direction. These reforms include:

(a) The explicit and widely advertised adoption by the Government and all local authorities of direct public employment, whenever this is advantageous, the eight-hours' day, trade-union conditions, and a moral, minimum wage.

(b) The extension of the Factory and similar acts to all manual workers in all trades, and their drastic enforcement in such a way as to discourage home work and absolutely to prohibit industrial oppression.

(c) The securing by appropriate law of an eight-hour day for every manual worker.

(d) The thorough investigation and bold experimental treatment of the problem of the unemployed.

(e) The provision of adequate sanitary housing accommodation for the whole nation; as well as honorable maintenance for all its workers in their old age.

In short, the whole force of democratic statesmanship must, in our opinion, henceforth be directed to the substitution as fast as possible of public for capitalist enterprise; and, where this substitution is not yet practicable, to the strict and detailed regulation of all industrial operations so as to secure to every worker the conditions of efficient citizenship.

MICHAEL AUSTIN,  
JAMES MAWDSLEY,  
TOM MANN.

SEND IN your new list of Local Officers as soon as elected.

## Government Ownership Discussed by Judge Brown.

Justice Henry B. Brown, of the United States Supreme Court, not long ago uttered sound logic as follows: "I have never been able to perceive why if the Government may be safely intrusted to carry our letters and papers, it may not with equal propriety carry our telegrams and parcels, as it has done in England and in other foreign countries for several years, or why, if our municipalities may supply us with water, they may not also supply us with gas, electricity, telephones and street cars. They are all based upon the same principles of a public ownership of the streets and highways, and a power to grant franchises to third persons, which the municipality, if it chooses, may reserve to itself. Whether the State should go farther and take to itself the proprietorship of railways and canals may be left to be determined by the success of minor undertakings in the same direction. I see no reason to doubt why, under Government control, these works should not be carried on with as little friction, as little danger of striking and as satisfactorily to the public as the post office establishment is at present."

## The Eight-Hour Law to be Tested.

An important case is to be taken to the supreme court of the United States to get a decision as to the constitutionality of a State law fixing the hours of labor. On May 29 in Buffalo, N. Y., Henry J. Warren, Superintendent of the Barber Asphalt Paving Company, was committed to jail for refusing to pay a fine of \$25 imposed some months previously for violation of the State law which prohibits the employment of men for more than eight hours a day. Mr. Warren was arrested at the instance of the labor organization of Buffalo, and was convicted and fined in a police court, whose decision on appeals was confirmed by the court of sessions and by the general term of the superior court. Mr. Warren is still further test the constitutionality of the law proposes to carry the case to the United States Supreme Court and refuses to pay the fine.

## Unions take Notice.

By decision of G. E. B., April 10, 1894, all dispensations granted Local Unions will expire June 1, 1894. On and after that date Protective Fund must be sent the General Office as heretofore. And all provisions of the Constitution on and after June 1, 1894, will then remain in full force and effect. This applies as to readmission of suspended member, payment of dues for members out of work, reduction of initiation fee.

## Publications for Carpenters to read.

PALLISER, PALLISER & Co., 24 East 42d st., New York, are the publishers of improved building contracts blanks with bond specification blanks and books on building etc. Their special work on "Model Dwellings" can be had for one dollar. It is the best practical book for the money that has ever been published. This firm has in print a number of very useful books at low prices. Send to them for a catalogue.

PATERSON, N. J.—Carpenters are advised to stay away from this city, as there are large numbers of idle men walking our streets. No doubt there is some work going on, but the supply of men is largely in excess of the demand, and likely to remain so during the season.

## Directory of Carpenters' Business Agents or Walking Delegates.

BOSTON, MASS.—S. J. Chadwick, 45 Elliot Street.  
BROOKLYN, N. Y.—R. Beatty, P. O. Box 18, Station W, or 353 Fulton Street.—J. J. Manning, 408 Bergen Street.  
BUFFALO, N. Y.—Wm. Robertson, 888 Michigan Street.  
CINCINNATI, O.—David Fisher, 475 Walnut Street.  
CHICAGO, ILL.—A. Cattermull, 867 Washington Street.—Wm. Watson.  
CLEVELAND, O.—Vincent Hlavlin, residence, 124 Carran Street; office, room 11, 158 Superior Street.  
COLLEGE POINT, N. Y.—John Heinrich, College Point, Long Island, N. Y.  
HARTFORD, CONN.—F. O. Walz, 32 Ashley Street.  
HOPKINSVILLE, KY.—James Western.  
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.—J. W. Pruitt.  
MILWAUKEE, WIS.—J. Bettendorf.  
NEW YORK.—John L. Hallett, 71 W. 96th Street, and Frank Schultz, 412 E. Ninth Street.  
NORWOOD, MASS.—James Hadden, P. O. Box 421.  
ST. LOUIS, MO.—V. S. Lamb, 4218 Larpy Avenue.  
SPRINGFIELD, O.—F. M. Poole.

## RULES REGARDING APPRENTICES.

At the Detroit Convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, held Aug. 6-11, 1888, the following rules in relation to apprentices were approved, and the Local Unions are urged to secure their enforcement:

Whereas, The rapid influx of unskilled and incompetent men in the carpenter trade has had, of late years, a very depressing and injurious effect upon the mechanics in the business, and has a tendency to degrade the standard of skill and to give no encouragement to young men to become apprentices and to master the trade thoroughly; therefore, in the best interests of the craft, we declare ourselves in favor of the following rules:

SECTION 1. The indenturing of apprentices is the best means calculated to give that efficiency which it is desirable a carpenter should possess, and also to give the necessary guarantee to the employers that some return will be made to them for a proper effort to turn out competent workmen; therefore, we direct that all Local Unions under our jurisdiction shall use every possible means, wherever practical, to introduce the system of indenturing apprentices.

SEC. 2. Any boy or person hereafter engaging himself to learn the trade of carpentry, shall be required to serve a regular apprenticeship of four consecutive years, and shall not be considered a journeyman unless he has complied with this rule, and is twenty-one years of age at the completion of his apprenticeship.

SEC. 3. All boys entering the carpenter trade with the intention of learning the business shall be held by agreement, indenture or written contract for a term of four years.

SEC. 4. When a boy shall have contracted with an employer to serve a certain term of years, he shall on no pretence whatever, leave said employer and contract with another, without the full and free consent of said first employer, unless there is just cause or that such change is made in consequence of the death or relinquishment of business by the first employer; any apprentice so leaving shall not be permitted to work under the jurisdiction of any Local Union in our Brotherhood, but shall be required to return to his employer and serve out his apprenticeship.

SEC. 5. It is enjoined upon each Local Union to make regulations as limiting the number of apprentices to be employed in each shop or mill to one for such number of journeymen as may seem to them just; and all Unions are recommended to admit to membership apprentices in the last year of their apprenticeship, to the end that, upon the expiration of their terms of apprenticeship, they may become acquainted with the workings of the Unions, and be better fitted to appreciate its privileges and obligations upon assuming full membership.

## Absentee Landlordism in America.

Mr. William Waldorf Astor, who has done so much for the people of New York in the way of appropriating their earnings, has now resided in England for more than six months, so he is liable to an income tax of six pence on the pound. Under this beautiful system of landlordism it will thus be seen that we have returned to the good old Tory times when the people of the colonies were compelled to support the English Government.—Justice.

## How the Plundering System Works.

It costs 92 cents to mine a ton of coal in Pennsylvania. The Nebraska farmer pays \$10.50 for it. The Nebraska farmer sells his corn at \$4 per ton and the Pennsylvania miner pays \$10.75 cents for it. In other words, the farmer gives two and one-half tons of corn for a ton of coal, and the miner gives the mining of twenty-one tons of coal for one ton of corn. The railroads and speculators get the difference.



GENERAL OFFICERS  
OF THEUnited Brotherhood of Carpenters and  
Joiners of America.

Office of the General Secretary,

124 N. Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

General President—Henry H. Trenor, 970 La-  
fayette ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
General Secretary—P. J. McGuire, Box 884,  
Philadelphia, Pa.  
General Treasurer—James Troy, 2442 Mon-  
trose st., Philadelphia, Pa.

## GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENTS.

First Vice-President—J. C. Larwill, 1124 First  
ave., Cleveland, O.  
Second Vice-President—Chas. Lane, P. O. Box,  
911, Butte, Montana.

## GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD.

(All correspondence for the G. E. B. must be  
mailed to the General Secretary.)  
Hugh McKay, 283 Lexington St., E. Boston,  
Mass.S. J. Kent, 2046 S. st., Lincoln, Neb.  
D. P. Rowland, 263, W. Court st., Cincinnati, O.  
W. T. Dukehart, 204 Walnut st., Nashville, Tenn.  
A. M. Swartz, 288 Sandusky st., Allegheny, Pa.Here shall the pen the people's rights maintain,  
Unswayed by influence and unbribed by gain;  
Here patriotism its glorious precepts draw,  
Pledged to justice, liberty and law.BARBERS' International Union has 161  
Locals and a monthly journal.THE GENERAL UNION of Carpenters in  
England has C. Watkin in the field as  
General Organizer.THE TREASURY circulation statement  
shows that the money in circulation of  
all kinds, in round figures is about 1,740  
millions of dollars or about 25¢ dollars  
per capita for 67,789,000 population.

## Interview the Non-Union Men.

Why so many of the wage-workers  
remain outside unions is a problem that  
confronts organized labor, and it is one  
that is hard to solve, but we believe that  
if a greater interest was taken by the  
members of labor organizations individ-  
ually and collectively in interviewing this  
element and making an effort to educate  
them in the principles of organization,  
the problem would be more than half  
solved.—*The Brass Worker.*

## A Few Pertinent "Ifs."

If the government can carry a letter  
across the continent for two cents, why  
cannot it send a telegraphic message  
correspondingly cheap?If the government can build and man-  
age a navy, why can it not build and  
operate a railroad?If the government can run the treasury  
department, why cannot it run the  
banks?If the government can maintain an  
army of soldiers in idleness, why cannot  
it support an army of laborers at some  
useful occupation?If the government can serve the people  
at less cost than private corporations,  
why does it not do so?—*Fair Play.*

## Laborers, Why Stand Ye Idle?

Why are you forbidden to work and  
produce the articles for which you are in  
want? Why are men and women, the  
world over, starving, while millions are  
anxious to produce what they want?  
Why are millions clothed in shoddy rags  
when fabric workers are idle and implor-  
ing labor? Why will you not try to solve  
this problem instead of striking and  
kicking? It is all a political question.  
With knowledge you can solve it with  
your votes. Ballots, not bullets, is the  
ONLY way it can be solved. Don't fight  
your employers and then vote to uphold  
the system of which he is the logical and  
ONLY product. No other condition can  
be under this system. Think, think,  
think.—*The Coming Nation.*Practical Estimating from Plans and  
Details.

(Continued from page 7.)

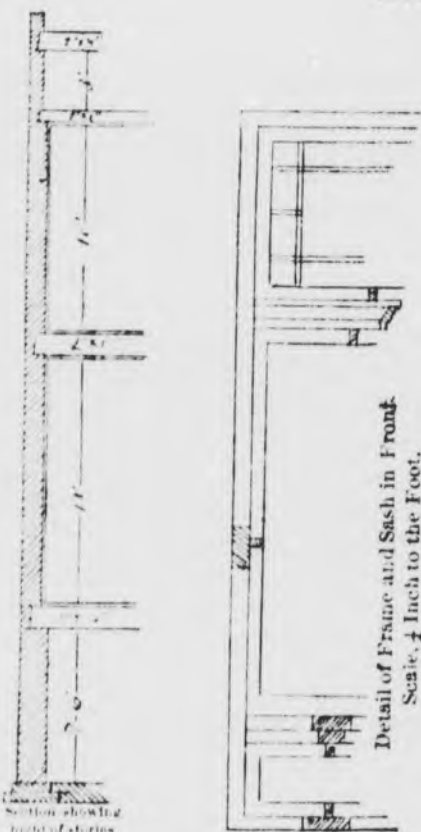
11 sash lifts at 5c . . . . .	\$ 55
sash pulleys 50c doz . . . . .	1 83
300 feet sash cord 50c per h . . . . .	1 50
44 window weights . . . . .	3 75
6 drawer pulls . . . . .	20
2 cupboard catches . . . . .	15
4 flush bolts 25c each . . . . .	1 00
4 doz wardrobe hooks 15c . . . . .	60
18 door stops 2½c . . . . .	45
Gutter and tin roof . . . . .	94 00
	\$144 42

## IRON WORK.

2 10-inch I beams 23 feet long 1380 lbs at \$3.25 per h . . . . .	\$44 85
2 columns 6x7, metal ¾ inch thick 1050 lbs at \$2 per h . . . . .	21 00
	\$65 85

## RECAPITULATION.

Excavating and masonry . . . . .	\$1230 00
Lumber bill . . . . .	419 24
Mill work . . . . .	97 00
Carpenter work . . . . .	273 50
Hardware and tin work . . . . .	144 72
Iron work . . . . .	65 85
Plate glass in front . . . . .	125 00
Plastering 816 yds at 65c . . . . .	204 00
Painting . . . . .	60 00
Gas fitting . . . . .	20 00
Plumbing . . . . .	80 00
	\$2719 01

In regard to the detail drawings, they  
are simple and easily explained. The  
detail of bracket and cornice shows side  
and face view of bracket and sectional  
view of cornice. The left section shows  
side view of bracket; middle section, face  
view, and the right section shows a sec-  
tional view of the cornice which cuts in  
between the brackets, and is easily under-  
stood from the drawing.The detail of small gable with the  
larger detail of corner block shows how  
this may be easily constructed. First  
have a solid background to the gable,  
common surfaced sheeting is good enough,  
laid with close joints and properly nailed.  
Then take common turned corner blocks  
with corners slightly chamfered, as  
shown in detail.The object of the chamfer is to dis-  
tinctly show the outline of each block. If  
they were not chamfered it would present  
the appearance of a plain surface, only  
showing the turned portion, the hori-  
zontal and perpendicular lines could not  
be distinguished as shown in the detail.  
With a little study mechanics will see  
how they can make use of corner blocks  
in various ways to ornament small gables,  
portions of bay windows, porches, etc.,  
with very little work and expense, when  
it is considered that these blocks may be  
bought for four cents each.The detail of the front showing sash is  
on too small a scale to show shape of  
sash properly, but as it is made in the  
usual manner of such work it will prob-  
ably be easily understood. First is the  
jamb frame made of 2-inch plank. The  
frame has a transom bar of about 6 inches  
and a bar of 4 inches at bottom of the  
main sash, under which is the cellar sash  
and sill. The transoms are marginal light  
sash, which should be glazed with colored  
glass.It will be seen by the foregoing esti-  
mate that a store and flat finished accord-  
ing to the design will cost \$2,719.31,  
according to present Omaha prices.  
Should any have occasion to make an  
honest estimate from this plan we would  
be pleased to see their figures under the  
headings of recapitulations. There are  
some parts rather difficult for carpenters  
to estimate without first knowing how to  
begin; for example, take the iron work.  
City ordinance of Omaha provides that  
such buildings shall have double I beams  
bolted together over the front.This iron work has to be estimated by  
the pound, how to get at the weight of it  
is the question. A few hints upon this  
subject may be worthy of notice. The I  
beams in our plan weigh about 60 pounds  
to the lineal foot, and the columns about  
42 pounds to the lineal foot. The inside  
of column is supposed to be mostly open  
leaving the face and two sides for the  
metal. Metal weighs about one pound  
to three cubic inches, to find the weight  
multiply length in inches by width in  
inches, by thickness in inches and divide  
the product by three which will give the  
approximate weight in pounds.There are many points of interest  
about making complete estimates and we  
will try and develop some of them with  
the designs we present. The importance  
of a thorough estimate is of as much  
value to the builder as a thorough knowl-  
edge of doing every part of the work.The estimate of the mill work includes  
material and labor, that being the way  
mill work is generally estimated. The  
mill work in the design includes the sash,  
transoms and doors of the store front,  
brackets, mouldings and corner blocks of  
cornice, posts, railing and balusters of  
back stairs all furnished ready to set up.

## A General Rule for Roof Framing.

I have tried to illustrate my method of  
roof framing by one diagram of roof.  
Now I will give the readers of THE CAR-  
PENTER a general rule that will apply to  
all roofs, whether a verandah roof, or a  
tower on a house or church.1st, To find the rise, multiply one-half  
the width of building by the rise given  
for one foot.2nd, Take the figure on one side of the  
square representing the rise, and on the  
other side of the square the figure rep-  
resenting one-half the width of the build-  
ing. Place the square on rafter or  
straight edge, as I have shown last month  
with those figures, directly over the edge  
toward you and mark with a fine pointed  
pencil outside the square as you would  
mark a stair stringer. The mark at the  
figure representing the width or run will  
be the level line at plate, and the other  
mark will be the plumb cut.And the distance from one mark to the  
other will be the length of rafter, abbrevi-  
ated. That is every inch will be equal  
to one foot and every twelfth will be  
equal to one inch. Now set a bevel at  
the plumb mark. Mark the plate end of  
rafter by it, measure down on that line  
the height desired on plate. Square in  
from this mark for the level cut. Then  
taking the ten-foot pole measure the  
length found first, and the bevel gives  
the plumb cut at top.

H. F. MOREHEAD,

Union 97, New Britain, Conn.

## Bound Hand and Foot.

Dr. Edmund James of the University  
of Pennsylvania says: "The great mass  
of laborers were turned over to them.  
The manufacturers bound them hand and  
foot, the master mechanics exploited  
them in the most heartless manner. The  
condition of factory operatives in the  
latter part of the last century, and long  
into the second quarter of the present, is  
horrible beyond belief. The mere de-  
scription of the lives they led is enough  
to make the blood boil with indignation  
that such things should exist in a so-  
called Christian land."

## A Woman Carpenter.

Miss Sophie Christensen, of Copenha-  
gen has decided to take up her residence  
in Chicago, and she is a lady of whom the  
windy city may well be proud. She is a  
daughter of a retired and poor captain in  
the Danish army, and some years ago, at  
the age of twenty, she determined that  
she would not wait for a husband to sup-  
port her or be dependent on her father's  
limited income, but would learn how to  
make her own living. After some diffi-  
culty she found a carpenter and joiner  
who was willing to accept her as an  
apprentice, and bound herself to him to  
learn the trade. Soon she displayed  
great aptitude for the work and having  
just completed her apprenticeship has  
been admitted as a full member of the  
joiners' guild at Copenhagen by a unani-  
mous vote. In accordance with a sensible  
custom which prevails in Denmark, Miss  
Christensen had to submit a specimen of  
her own unaided work before being  
accorded the complete honors of the guild.  
She made an artistic, self-closing book-  
case, the beauty and finish of which ex-  
torted the admiration of every member  
of the guild. The young woman, who is  
now twenty-six years old, thinks Chicago  
will be the best place for her to make a  
living in, and thither she will start in the  
course of a week or two.

## The Labor Movement Abroad.

Since 1886, when England followed  
the example of America in making  
systematic statistical inquiry into the  
conditions of labor by an organ of the  
government, the movement has extended  
into Switzerland, France, Belgium, Ger-  
many and Sweden. Both Austria and  
Italy are contemplating similar steps.The living wage question crops up in  
many odd places and its recognition as  
a principle is asserting itself largely in  
the dealing of public bodies in Europe.  
Recently the board of works of the  
British Government put up to public  
auction the materials of which one of the  
condemned public prisons was built, and  
they made it a condition that the pur-  
chaser should undertake to pay every  
laborer employed in the demolition and  
removal, union wages.The labor leaders in Great Britain are  
demanding with considerable success that  
in connection with all Government work,  
and work undertaken by municipalities,  
the intervention of contractors shall be  
dispensed with, and that every man  
engaged shall be in the direct service of  
the Government or municipality.Official returns of the trades unions in  
England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales,  
give the following results: England and  
Wales, membership, 1,048,218, annual  
income, \$7,561,379 and expenditures,  
\$7,513,532; Scotland, membership, 35,177,  
income, \$238,641, expenditures, \$242,238;  
Ireland, membership, 8,465, income, \$45,-  
350, expenditures, \$41,249.In 1890 the 119 trade unions of Great  
Britain paid out \$700,000 out-of-work  
benefits, and in 1891 the amount was  
\$970,000 more, or \$270,000 of an increase  
in one year.



## The Ever Present Crisis.

Once to every man and nation comes the moment to decide,  
In the strife of truth with falsehood, for the good or evil side;  
Some great cause, God's new Messiah, offering each the bloom or blight,  
Parts the goats upon the left hand, and the sheep upon the right,  
And the choice goes by forever, 'twixt that darkness and that light.

Careless seems the great avenger; history's pages but record  
One death grapple in the darkness 'twixt old systems and the Word;  
Truth forever on the scaffold, wrong forever on the throne—  
Yet that scaffold sways the future, and behind the dim unknown  
Standeth God within the shadow, keeping watch above His own.

Then to side with truth is noble when we share her wretched crust,  
Ere her cause brings fame and profit, and 'tis prosperous to be just;  
Then it is the brave man chooses, while the coward stands aside,  
Doubting in his abject spirit till his Lord is crucified,  
And the multitude make virtue of the faith they had denied.

For humanity sweeps onward; where to-day the martyr stands,  
On the morrow crouches Judas with the silver in his hand;  
Far in front the cross stands ready and the crackling fagots burn,  
While the looting mob of yesterday in silent awe return  
To glean up the scattered ashes into history's golden urn.

They have rights who dare maintain them; We are traitors to our sires,  
Smothering in their holy ashes freedom's new-lit altar fires;  
Shall we make their creed our gaoler? Shall we in our haste to slay,  
From the tombs of the old bigots steal the funeral lamps away  
To light up the martyr-fagots round the prophets of to-day?

New occasions teach new duties; Time makes ancient good uncouth;  
They must upward still and onward, who would keep abreast of Truth,  
Lo, before us gleam our camps; we ourselves must Pilgrims be,  
Launch our Mayflower, and steer boldly through the desperate winter sea,  
Nor attempt the future's portal with the past's blood-rusted key.

James Russel Lowell.

## William Blades on Trades Unionism.



NE of the ablest and most respected English employing printers was the late William Blades. "I am strongly of opin-

ion," he wrote, "that the trade union, with all its imperfections, is a necessary institution, good for the employers, good for the workmen, and good for the general welfare. The benefit to the employers, is, to me, patent. In these days of severe competition, when a long schedule of work is given out to be tendered for, it is of vital importance for an employer to know that his co-compatriots must pay for the workmen's labor the same price as he does. Not unfrequently it happens that anxiety to get work induces an employer to put in a tender which he finds, too late, will not pay. His great aim then is to pare down cost, and wages is naturally the first thing which tempts him. In such a case, the workman, unsupported by his union, would be at the mercy of his employer, and reduction would slowly succeed reduction, until 'sweating' would really be reached. The employer who wished his men to be paid fairly would be compelled to follow suit or see his trade collapse. Then would ensue a series of strikes, and the formation of fresh trade unions—

there would be friction everywhere, and renewed war between capital and labor, a certain result of what is called freedom of contract. This word 'freedom' is perhaps the most ill-used word in our language. Obedience to a generally received scale is not curtailing the employer's freedom of contract with his men. On the contrary, it is the absence of such laws that would surely intensify unnatural competition, and lead to tyranny on the one hand and hate on the other.

"But do the so called 'unfair' houses pay their men 'sweating' wages? To no great extent at present, because the union rates of wages working all round them keep up the wages of the non-unionist workman to the same, or nearly the same, level as the unionist. To force down wages much below the union standard would certainly drive the non-unionist into the union ranks; but should the union ever be thrown over, through the opposition or apathy of the majority of employers, the system of 'sweating' would soon be reached. All these arguments prove the truth of the axiom, 'When trade unionism is weak, wages are low.' As to the effect of the union on its members, I have no doubt that its moral influence is good. No man found guilty of crime is allowed to remain a member and therefore cannot be employed in any printing office where union rules are in force. The rules of the union, which members must obey, promote foresight, brotherhood, self respect and feeling of corporate responsibility, thus fostering in the mind a true sense of manhood. Unrestrained competition, whether capital against capital or labor against labor, leads to social cannibalism, so that the less scrupulous a man is the better chance there is of his rising upon the body of his brother. To avoid this, a scale of wages accepted and adhered to by both employers and employed seems the real remedy."—*American Bookmaker*.

## Organized for Active Work.

All along the line comes the cheering news that trade unions, regardless of craft or calling, have withstood the present depression in magnificent shape. While many unorganized workers have suffered reductions in wages, trade unionism has so far successfully protected its members, and will continue to do so, notwithstanding the lying, slanderous petty lyings of those whose sole mission in life seem to be to discredit the trade union movement, which has done more to enlighten the condition of the masses, broaden and develop a higher and better standard of citizenship among its members and the general public than all the treacherous curs that are yelping at its heels, have ever done or ever will do. Labor has found a true road to its emancipation through the trade union system of organization, and will keep right on improving its condition in its own way, and will employ all fair means to accomplish labor emancipation, and as rapidly as its ability to do so is developed within itself.—*Cigarmakers' Journal*.

## All in a Nut-Shell.

The masses are poor, ignorant and disorganized, not knowing the rights of mankind on the earth, and never knowing that the world belongs to its living populations, because a small class in every country has taken possession of property and government, and makes laws for its own safety and the security of its plunder, educating the masses, generation after generation, into the belief, that this condition is the natural order and the law of God.—*John Boyle O'Reilly*.

## Advice From Wendel Phillips.



"Now let me tell you where the great weakness of our association of workingmen is. It is that it can not wait. It does not know where to get its food for next week. If it is idle for two days the funds of the society are exhausted. Capital can fold its arms and wait six months; it can wait a year. It will be poorer, but it does not get to the bottom of its purse. It can afford to wait; it can tire you out and starve you out. And what is there against that immense preponderance of power on the part of capital? Simply organization. That makes the wealth of all the wealth of everyone.

"So I welcome organization. I do not care whether it calls itself trade union, crispin, international or commune. Anything that masses up a unit in order that they may put a united force against the organization of capital. Anything that does that, I say amen to it. One hundred thousand men! It is an immense army. I do not care whether it considers chiefly the industrial or political questions; it can control the nation if it is in earnest. The reason why the Abolitionists brought the nation down to fighting their battle is that they were really in earnest, knew what they wanted, and were determined to have it. The leading statesmen and orators of the day said they would never urge abolition, but a determined man in the printing office said that they should, and they did it.

"And so is it with this question exactly. Brains govern this country, and I hope the time will never come when brains won't govern it, for they ought to. And the way which you compel brains to listen and to attend to you on the question of labor, actually to concentrate the intellectual power of the nation upon it, is by gathering together by hundreds of thousands, no matter whether it be on an industrial or a political basis, and say to the nation, we are the numbers, and we will be heard, and you may be sure that you will."

## The Land Question.

During the recent stoppage in the coal trade a collier wandering on some land belonging to Earl Derby chanced to meet the owner face to face. His Lordship inquired if the collier knew he was walking on his land. "Thy land? Well, I've got no land myself," was the reply, "and I'm 'like' to walk on somebody's. Wheer did tha' get it fro?" "O," explained his lordship, "I got it from my ancestors." "And wheer did they get it fro?" queried the collier. "They got it from their ancestors," was the reply. "And wheer did their ancestors get it fro?" "They fought for it." "Well, begad," said the collier, squaring up to the noble earl, "I'll fight thee for it."—*Land and Labor*.

## Humanity's Claim.

Turned to the sun we feel its blessed beams,  
And see its guiding and all-glorious light,  
And, though obscured by earthly clouds, it seems,  
To cease its beams, yet still shines on as bright.  
So when we open our hearts to brotherly love  
Pure joy and goodness in the soul will flow;  
Light-truth, is ever shining from above  
On those, who will the blessing here below;  
But,—if mankind, to evil prone from birth,  
Will close the shutter of the soul by sin—  
Oppose Nature's laws by the things of earth,  
And bar the light which struggles to get in—  
Eternal truth and boundless love divine  
In vain for man with constant mercy shine.  
Pittsburgh, Pa. KARL REUBER.

## Harmonious Trades Unions.

Trades unions have done a marvelous work in the past to better the condition of workingmen. They have a still greater work to do in the future, says the *Cleveland Citizen*. Their progress has been slow and tedious, because they have confined their work simply to teaching their members to act unitedly in the workshop and to stand by each other in the effort to secure shorter hours and better pay.

But they have never stood together at the ballot-box. It is about time that they found out that their interests as wage workers are the same as their interests as citizens. Every privilege enjoyed by capital to-day has been secured by legislation—legislation that has established a communism of capital which has for its guiding principle the despoilment of the worker.

Labor often makes mistakes, but capital never does, because it acts harmoniously and understands that the profits of a business depends upon how much the laborer can be despoiled.

Against this vast power which acts harmoniously together the toilers only array themselves as workers and forget to use their power as citizens. To teach the workers how to use their power as citizens, the trades unions should be broadened so as to have educational and political features that will be a part of the organization, but wholly distinct from the trade feature. This would divide the union in three sections, namely: The trades union proper, the educational assembly and the political club.

Of course there would be many objections from the conservative elements to the introduction of politics into their unions. But we believe that the workers should use every means in their power to better their condition, and as the ballot is a powerful weapon when used intelligently, it should no longer be neglected.

## Wanted a Gold Ticket.

"I want a ticket to Kansas City," said an old man.

A pasteboard ticket was given him for which he paid cash.

Then he turned and said, "I want a gold ticket."

"A gold ticket?" said the agent.

"Yes."

"Why?"

"I want intrinsic value in it."

"It's all right, the railroad is behind it."

"What have they got?"

"Machine shops, miles of roads, engines, cars, etc."

"Ain't got no gold in the treasury?"

"No, but they have plenty of—"

"That makes no difference, I paid you hard cash and I want something with intrinsic value in return so it will be as good on any other road as on this."

"I can't do it, they have tickets of their own and we have of our own."

"I'm afraid this won't be good, I'm afraid the conductor won't take it. It ain't worth anything. Just a piece of pasteboard with printing on. If it should catch fire—"

The train pulled in and the old fellow hustled around not knowing what to do and finally got on the cars wishing he had not bought his ticket.—*Greeley News*.

IN MASSACHUSETTS in 1883 the average yearly product of employees of all ages in the shoe industry was \$1,600, while the wages of each was \$395. In the cotton industry the product of each employee was \$1,112, wages paid \$258.



## Rustic Philosophy.

We can never judge the contents  
By the cover on a book:  
Nor patch a feeling wounded  
By an old friend's scornful look.

We never long to see the sun  
Until it has gone down;  
Nor do we know what's in a kiss  
Till we have felt a frown.

We know not what affection is  
Till it has turned to hate;  
Nor do we weigh cruel parting words  
Till it is too late.

We seldom to comfort those  
Whose throbbing bosoms ache;  
We know not that we have a heart  
Till it begins to break.

—Wm. D. Hall.

## Where the Blame Lies.

Joseph A. Labadie, of Detroit, gives vent in public print to these views:

I have just finished reading Howell's article in the *North American Review* on, "Are we a Plutocracy?" Mr. Howell's article is strong in placing the blame for the existence of a plutocracy here and now on the right parties.

"If we have a plutocracy," he says, very innocently, too, after having proven very well that we have one, "it may be partly because the rich want it, but it is infinitely more because the poor choose it or allow it."

This is the kind of talk I like. Put the blame where it belongs and don't keep constantly howling at the rich, because the poor would be rich if they could, and employ the same methods the rich have employed to get their riches, too, if they knew enough and had the nerve.

How many of the unemployed but believe that the present industrial system is all right, only that they have had bad luck in being the under dog, instead of being on top? If it could be learned, I doubt not the facts would show that 99 per cent. of them would shoulder a musket very quickly to shoot down those pestiferous socialists, anarchists, single-taxers, and trade unionists, if the occasion presented itself.

Once started out on a public talk to prove that Carlyle was right when he said that the millions of people of England are mostly fools; and I didn't confine it to the people of England, either. I don't know if I proved the proposition or not, but the crowd laughed and seemed to agree with me when I got through.

Anybody who will allow himself to be robbed in broad daylight without resistance can hardly be classed anywhere else but among the fools. Well, haven't the great majority of the people allowed themselves to be robbed of their land and the products of their labor? Haven't they even voted into office and power the very ones who either did the deed or who were instrumental in having the deed done? If they did not like to be robbed and starved, they might have given some indication of it by the ballot. Why even a cessation of work for one day by every man and woman in this country who is unjustly dealt with economically, would create such a revolution as would startle the world from its sleep of iniquity and bring at the least a modicum of justice in its wake. But, no, sir! They are like the fellow who was kicked by a duke: It hurt, but he rather liked it. It was a condescension for the duke even to do that.

Let us put the blame where it belongs. The one who allows himself to be robbed is just as guilty as the robber. Let us get away from the mandarin sentiment that throws the blame all on the rich. No one could have more than he earned if he were not supported in the act by those from whom he got that which he did not earn. Howell is right: If the rich are plutocratic, the poor are plutocratic, too. Those who complain of poverty and at

the same time uphold those institutions which make poverty should get off the face of the earth, and give those a chance who want to abolish poverty by abolishing those institutions that produce poverty.

## A View of the Income Tax Proposition.

There has been no proposition introduced into Congress during the last thirty years that has excited the plutocrats of this country as has the proposition to tax incomes. With one accord the millionaires and their gold bug subsidized press cry out against it. It is announced as opposed to the democratic and republican spirit and thoroughly populist. Correct. Representatives have legislated to concentrate the wealth in the hands of the few and it is certainly antagonistic to their policy to tax it in their offsprings, hands, the millionaires. Legislators have ever been ready to place indirect taxes upon the people on everything they use from the cradle to the grave for the purpose of enriching the special classes that now howl about "class legislation," so that to-day we have, after thirty years, plenty of plutocrats drawing larger incomes than any crowned head in Europe.

The income tax is in the interest of the masses. The reform parties and labor organizations have for years advocated the hereby, so-called by the plutocrats and their lickspittles, of taxing according to the ability to pay and not levying upon the necessities of life for support of the Government thus making the poor pay all the taxes. We further believe in a heavily graduated tax to prevent the enormous concentration of wealth in a few hands. Labor reformers have agitated the question until the real democracy in the democratic and republican parties have been compelled by their constituency to place the matter before Congress. The force of public sentiment is manifestly so favorable to it that the plutocracy are scared to think that they may be compelled to disgorge a percentage of the wealth they have gained to support the Government which has allowed them such privileges of amassing it.

Ward McAllister, the leader of the four hundred of snobocracy in New York says the millionaires will not stand an income tax. It is difficult to understand just how they will prevent it. It is not likely they will risk their precious carcasses as targets in using force. They may be able to buy enough votes in Congress to prevent its passage but the people will have something to say about it if they do. There will be a congressional election this fall and a presidential election two years hence and the fellows who refuse to tax the rich may find a place at home to help pay taxes to support the rich awhile. The people are going to have something to say about taxation and concentration of wealth and distribution and wages and finances, and, in short, how this Government shall be run, and Ward McAllister and his coterie of millionaires will have to stand it or cross the pond to join their fellow "fleas"—a good ridance.—*Oaksh Labor Advocate*.

## Here is a Lesson in Bonds.

It explains why some people want more bonds issued: Original bonded debt of the United States, \$2,700,000,000; paid on the above bonded debt, \$13,000,000,000. And yet the debt is half as large as when first contracted, and now that a gold standard has been adopted it will require as much taxation and labor to pay off the remaining half of the national debt as to have paid off the entire debt prior to 1873.—*Denver News*.

## Government Control of Railroads.

The tendency of the Government is more and more to control, through receivers, the railroads of the country, by the decisions of the United States courts, the courts thus assuming that they have entire jurisdiction over the railroads by virtue of the laws of Congress. There are at the present time over thirty railroads in the hands of receivers, including the Union Pacific, Northern Pacific and Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe roads, which are the three longest lines in the country. This condition of affairs indicates that with mismanagement, watered stock, and useless competitive lines built where they are not needed, the railroads cannot be made to pay dividends on their aggregate capital. The aggregate capitalization of the railroads of the United States is about \$12,000,000,000, but they could be duplicated for less than \$4,000,000,000. Is it any wonder that railroads are going into the hands of receivers? Parallel lines are built where one line could carry all the traffic, thus dividing between two lines what one could do; and when the traffic must be made to yield dividends on watered stock, the rates must be kept abnormally high, while competition tends to keep them down. The result can easily be foreseen; sooner or later one or both of two competing lines will have to go into the hands of receivers, unless they combine to protect their own interests. The tendency of the railroads to combine into great trusts, like the sugar, oil and iron trusts, must eventually form the railroads into the hands of a few great trusts unless the Government takes them into its hands before that time has come. The authority which Congress now exercises over railroads through the courts need only be extended a little further to place them in the hands of the Government.

## The Telegraph Monopoly.

In 1857 the capital stock of the Western Union Telegraph Company was \$358,000. An investment of \$1,000 in the stock at that time had increased in 1890 to \$50,000, besides earning for its owner in dividends the sum of \$100,000. The first line ever built was built between Baltimore and Washington by Congress, and in 1847 was given to the Western Union for nothing. Since then the latter company has had a practical monopoly of the telegraph business and has exacted tribute from the people to pay dividends on its stock, three-fourths of which is water. It has crushed or bought up all opposition lines, and under the regime of Jay Gould laughed at all attempts at legislative regulations. Besides this, it has built up great press monopolies which are controlled by the daily newspapers of the country, and through them corrupted public opinion and strangled the free press. It discriminates in rates against the people and in favor of the few, and by furnishing Congressmen and State Legislators with the privilege of sending messages over its lines free, it bribes the servants of the people not to do anything in the direction of bringing about public ownership of telegraph lines. The telegraph lines should be owned and operated by the Government. The same reasons that applies to the Government postal system is equally applicable to the telegraph; the people have just as much right to cheap telegraph and telephone communication as cheap postal communication; and the people should let Congress understand, in no uncertain terms, that they must have Government ownership of the telegraph.—*Cleveland Citizen*.

## OUR PRINCIPLES.

## UNION-MADE GOODS.

*Resolved*, That we as a body thoroughly approve of the objects of the American Federation of Labor and pledge ourselves to give it our earnest and hearty support.

*Resolved*, That members of this organization should make it a rule, when purchasing goods, to call for those which bear the trade-marks of organized labor, and when any individual, firm or corporation shall strike a blow at labor organization, they are earnestly requested to give that individual, firm or corporation their careful consideration. No good union man can kiss the rod that whips him.

## KNIGHTS OF LABOR.

*Resolved*, That we most emphatically discourage carpenters and joiners from organizing as carpenters under the Knights of Labor, as we believe each trade should be organized under its own trade head in a trade union. This does not debar our members from joining mixed assemblies.

## LABOR LEGISLATION.

*Resolved*, That it is of the greatest importance that members should vote intelligently; hence, the members of this Brotherhood shall strive to secure legislation in favor of those who produce the wealth of the country, and all discussions and resolutions in that direction shall be in order at any regular meeting, but party politics must be excluded.

## IMMIGRATION.

*Resolved*, That while we welcome to our shores all who come with the honest intention of becoming lawful citizens, we at the same time condemn the present system which allows the importation of destitute laborers, and we urge organized labor everywhere to endeavor to secure the enactment of more stringent immigration laws.

## FAITHFUL WORK.

*Resolved*, That we hold it as a sacred principle that Trade Union men, above all others, should set a good example as good and faithful workmen, performing their duties to their employers with honor to themselves and their organization.

## SHORTER HOURS OF LABOR.

We hold a reduction of hours for a day's work increases the intelligence and happiness of the laborer, and also increases the demand for labor and the price of a day's work.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

We recognize that the interests of all classes of labor are identical, regardless of occupation, nationality, religion or color, for a wrong done to one is a wrong done to all.

We object to prison contract labor, because it puts the criminal in competition with honorable labor for the purpose of cutting down wages, and also because it helps to overstock the labor market.

*Resolved*, That we most earnestly condemn the practice in vogue in many cities, but more especially in the West, that of advertising fictitious building booms, as it has a tendency to demoralize the trade in such localities.

## BUY UNION MADE GOODS

It is an old, well-established principle of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters for members to buy UNION LABEL GOODS in preference to other articles. And why not? If we ask fair wages for our labor, why should we buy goods made at unfair wages by others.

The Union Label in every industry is a guarantee of fair wages, decent working conditions and union labor employed.

We here give a facsimile of the Union Labels so our members may know Union Label goods and make it a point to ask for them.

## AMERICAN FEDERATION LABEL.



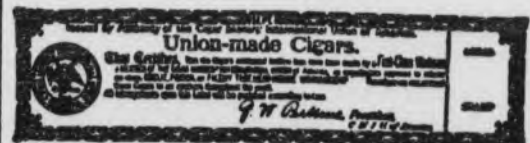
This label is used on all goods made by Union men connected with Unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, where such unions have no distinctive trade label of their own. This label is printed on white paper.

## CUSTOM TAILORS' LABEL.



All Trades Unionists are requested to ask for the label of the Journeymen Tailors' Union, and insist on having it when they order any clothing from a merchant tailor. It is to be found in the inside breast pocket of the coat, on the under side of the buckle strap of the vest, and on the waistband lining of the pants. It is printed in black ink on white linen, with the words "Journeymen Tailors' Union of America" in red ink in the centre. It means a fair price for good work.

## BLUE LABEL CIGARS.



This label is printed in black ink on light blue paper, and is pasted on the cigar-box. Don't mix it up with the U. S. Revenue label on the box as the latter is nearly of a similar color. See that the Cigar Makers' Blue Label appears on the box from which you are served. It insures you against Chinese made cigars and tenement made goods.





ELIZABETH, N. J.—Union 687 had a very successful picnic at Ellers' Union Grove, June 16th.

INTERNATIONAL Furniture Workers' Union holds its annual convention in New York city, September 24.

A. M. SWARTZ, Pittsburgh, Pa., member of the G. E. B., has had the misfortune of breaking a couple of his ribs.

UNIONS 497 and 513, of New York, will have a family outing at Hanke's Fisher's hut, Astoria, Long Island, July 8.

F. M. POOLE is Business Agent of Union 284, Springfield, O. The card system is being rigidly enforced in that city.

MEMPHIS, TENN.—Union 394 has had several open meetings resulting in an encouraging increase in membership.

HELENA, MONT.—Contractors have been trying to reduce wages, hence carpenters better keep away, as we have not half enough work for residents.

O. A. PATTISON, South Bend, Ind., Chas. E. Ballard, Galveston, Tex., and Herman Obrecht, Milwaukee, Wis., have been commissioned District Organizers.

THE REPORTERS of the daily newspapers of New York city have organized a union under jurisdiction of the International Typographical Union, and sent delegates to the Central Labor Union.

OTTAWA, ILL.—Sanders Bros. Manufacturing Company is a well-known non-union firm. They have cut their non-union force 25 per cent. in wages. The men now want to organize and strike.

CHICAGO, ILL.—The District Council of the U. B. has commodious and excellent headquarters at 49 La Salle street. Telephone 3125 Main street. Herculean work has been done here to uphold wages.

E. A. STEVENS, of Union No. 7, Louisville, died of a complication of heart trouble and catarrh of the stomach. In 1891-92, Bro. Stevens was a member of the G. E. B. and always displayed the keenest interest and zeal in the work of our order.

CARPENTER Joseph Cox, United States Navy, retired, who died in Kittery, N. H., recently, aged 96 years, claimed the distinction of being the oldest officer in the navy in point of age. He entered the service from New York, May 29, 1834, and was retired December 26, 1861.

S. J. KENT, Secretary of the General Executive Board, did good work of late in St. Joseph, Mo., under the auspices of Union 430. The carpenters of that city have been thoroughly aroused and have joined the Union in large numbers. The eight-hour day has been established in that city.

E. R. KIRKPATRICK, Lancaster, Mo., a member of the U. B., has arranged to place a new patent plane in the market. It is to be used for planing the grooves in window jambs, planing the blind and parting stops both at the same time and in any width from 1½ inches up to 2 inches between stops, thereby saving time and labor.

THE LABOR organizations of Hot Springs, Ark., and vicinity, did well in defeating Clifton R. Breckinridge for renomination to his old seat in Congress, for voting against House Bill No. 8537 which passed Congress. It is an amendment to the Eight-Hour Law of 1868 and provides penalties for any violation of the United States Eight-Hour Law.

A MOST noteworthy victory in the interest of organized labor was the amicable settlement of the great Northern Railroad strike. It involved 5000 employees on 3700 miles of road and suspended all freight and passenger traffic for two weeks. By conference nineteen out of twenty points were conceded the men and the old wages were restored without the reduction proposed. This is all the more significant in these depressed times that a solid united stand of the men withstood this reduction. It is only another instance where a labor organization properly handled has been effective in helping the workers.

#### To the Trade and Labor Unions Affiliated with the American Federation of Labor:

FELLOW WORKMEN—The Chicago convention of the American Federation of Labor very thoroughly discussed and referred the sub-joined programme for your consideration with the view of having the delegates to the 14th annual convention of the A. F. of L., next December, instructed by each and every union as to what action should be taken upon the same.

The Executive Council has decided that the organizations should be requested to discuss and instruct their delegates upon each of the propositions separately, thus giving the opportunity for a concentration of effort upon those propositions in the programme upon which all are agreed, or the adoption of them as a whole, should that course be deemed advisable.

National and International Unions not holding conventions prior to December 1st, 1894, are requested to submit the matter seriatim to a referendum vote of the members. The following is the

#### POLITICAL PROGRAMME:

WHEREAS, The Trade Unionists of Great Britain have, by the light of experience and the logic of progress, adopted the principle of independent labor politics as an auxiliary to their economic action, and

WHEREAS, Such action has resulted in the most gratifying success, and

WHEREAS, Such independent labor politics are based upon the following programme, to wit:

1. Compulsory education.
2. Direct legislation.
3. A legal eight-hour workday.
4. Sanitary inspection of workshop, mine and home.
5. Liability of employers for injury to health, body or life.
6. The abolition of contract system in all public work.
7. The abolition of the sweating system.
8. The municipal ownership of street cars, and gas and electric plants for public distribution of light, heat and power.
9. The nationalization of telegraphs, telephones, railroads and mines.
10. The collective ownership by the people of all means of production and distribution.
11. The principle of referendum in all legislation. Therefore,

Resolved, That the convention hereby indorse this political action of our British comrades, and

Resolved, That this programme and basis of a political labor movement be and is hereby submitted for the consideration of the labor organizations of America, with the request that their delegates to the next annual convention of the American Federation of Labor, be instructed on this most important subject.



WE ARE not responsible for any advertising agent working in our name.

CURRENT quarterly password and blanks were sent all the Locals on the 15th of this month.

IF YOUR journal does not come to hand any month write the G. S. a postal, or if your Union requires more journals let him know.

HAVE you any amendments to the U. B. Constitution? Send them in to the General Secretary at once. We want to publish them in next month's Journal.

THE NEXT regular quarterly meeting of the G. E. B., will open on Monday, July 16, 1894, at the General Office, 124 North Ninth street, Philadelphia. The Board will be in session the whole week.

THE NEXT Convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners will be held in the State House (Agricultural Room), Indianapolis, Ind. The Convention opens Monday, September 17, 1894.

OUR United Brotherhood has had a number of very hard fights this spring to uphold wages and withstand reductions. In a few cases we have been defeated, but in the most instances we have been extremely victorious.

THE coal miners made a manly, courageous stand, and the settlement effected leaves the majority of them with better wages, better conditions and a stronger organization than they had before they entered the struggle.

SEVEN new Unions have been chartered by the U. B., the past two months, viz: Union 65, Coney Island, N. Y.; 91, Gouverneur, N. Y.; 106, Taylor, Tex.; 126, Martin, Tenn.; 129, Houston, Tex.; 779, Marion, O.; 784, West Pullman, Ill.

THE Cabinet Makers' Union of New York and the House Framers' Union of that city are both arranging to join the U. B. With the admission of these two unions to our Order we will have an addition of over 3,000 more members, and at the same time we will admit to our ranks two of the oldest, best managed, and strongest unions of New York city. The consolidation of those two unions with the U. B., will make our Order the strongest labor body of one craft or trade in the Metropolis.

#### Old Issues are Dead.

Senator John J. Ingalls in a speech, said: "We cannot disguise the truth that we are on the verge of an impending revolution; the old issues are dead! The people are arraying themselves upon one side, or the other of a portentous contest. On one side is capital, formidably entrenched in privilege, arrogant from continued triumph, tenacious to old theories, demanding new concessions, enriched by domestic levy and struggling to adjust all values to its own standard. On the other side is labor asking for employment, striving to develop domestic industries, battling with the forces of nature and subduing the wilderness, labor, starving and sullen in cities, resolutely determined to overthrow a system under which the rich are growing richer and the poor are growing poorer; a system which gives to a Vanderbilt the possession of wealth beyond the dreams of avarice and condemns the poor to a poverty which has no refuge from starvation but the prison or the grave."—Ex.

#### A Wise Limit to the Day's Work.

The Granite Pavers' Union of New York and vicinity not only fixes the rate of wages and the number of hours that shall constitute a day's work, but limits the amount of work that shall be done in a given time. The union wages are \$4.50 per day. The union day is nine hours, with fifteen minutes' rest in mid-morning, and the same at 3 P. M. The hours are 7½ on Saturday. The area of paving to be laid by a union paver in a day is forty square feet. The only way to get more laid is to make a special contract for higher wages. All these restrictions constitute a remarkable example of what a really strong union can do. Any fairly intelligent man can learn in a single season to lay forty cubic feet of granite pavement a day, but as the paving contractors work under penalty of fine if their contracts are not finished within the agreed time, they fear sympathetic strikes and do not employ green men.

#### The Unity of Labor.

The Conference of Labor Representatives in Philadelphia, April 28-29, was an extremely encouraging sign of the universal desire to affect a thorough unity of all the forces, fragments and sections of organized labor. This has been followed by the more recent conference at St. Louis, Mo., June 11-12, 1894. At both of these gatherings our G. S. was present and took an active part. The trend of the movement is more and more in the direction of a solid part of United Labor in the field, farm, workshop, factory and in all departments of industry against the growing tide of corporate and plutocratic power.

#### Something for Carpenters to Read!

The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America was founded in Convention at Chicago, August 12, 1881. At first it had only 12 Local Unions and 2042 members. Now, in ten years, it has grown to number over 716 Local Unions in over 630 cities, and 81,377 enrolled members. It is organized to protect the Carpenter Trade from the evils of low prices and batch work; its aim is to encourage a higher standard of skill and better wages; to re-establish an Apprentices System, and to aid and assist the members by mutual protection and benevolent means. It pays a Wife's Funeral Benefit of from \$25 to \$50; Member's Funeral Benefit, \$100 to \$200; and Disability Benefit \$100 to \$400. In these General Benefits \$64,584 have been expended the past year, and \$293,548 the past ten years, while \$571,400 more was spent for Sick Benefits by the Local Unions. Such an organization is worthy the attention of every Carpenter. The Brotherhood is also a Protective Trade Union as well as a Benevolent Society. It has raised the wages in 668 cities, and placed Five and a Half Million Dollars more wages annually in the pockets of the Carpenters in those cities. It reduced the hours of labor to 8 hours a day in 51 cities, and 9 hours a day in 415 cities, not to speak of 457 cities which have established the 8 or 9-hour system on Saturdays. By this means 2,180 more men have gained employment. This is the result of thorough organization. And yet very few strikes have occurred, and very little money has been spent on strikes by this society. It is not a secret oath bound organization. All competent Carpenters are eligible to join, and this is an invitation to you as an intelligent mechanic to send in your application for membership in the Carpenters' Union of your city. It is a branch of the Brotherhood; the dues are but small in comparison with the benefits, and it is to your interest to join this growing and powerful body.

#### EIGHT-HOUR CITIES.

Below is a list of the cities and towns where carpenters make it a rule to work only eight hours a day:

Alameda, Cal.	Murphysboro, Ill.
Ashland, Wis.	New York, N. Y.
Austin, Ill.	Oakland, Cal.
Berkeley, Cal.	Oak Park, Ill.
Bessemer, Cal.	Pasadena, Cal.
Brighton Park, Ill.	Pueblo, Colo.
Brooklyn, N. Y.	Rogers Park, Ill.
Carondelet, Mo.	St. Louis, Mo.
Chicago, Ill.	Sacramento, Cal.
Chicago Heights, Ill.	Santa Barbara, Cal.
Denver, Col.	San Francisco, Cal.
East St. Louis, Ill.	San Jose, Cal.
Englewood, Ill.	San Rafael, Cal.
Evanston, Ill.	Sheboygan, Wis.
Fremont, Cal.	South Chicago, Ill.
Grand Crossing, Ill.	South Denver, Col.
Highland Park, Ill.	South Evanston, Ill.
Hyde Park, Ill.	Stockton, Cal.
Indianapolis, Ind.	Town of Lake, Ill.
Kensington, Ill.	Verona, Pa.
Los Angeles, Cal.	Venice, Ill.
Minor Station, Pa.	Washington, D. C.
Maywood, Ill.	Whitcom, Wash.
Milwaukee, Wis.	West Troy, N. Y.
Mt. Vernon, Ind.	

Lynn, Mass. St. Joseph, Mo.  
Total 51 cities.





## ALABAMA

89. MOBILE—David French, 601 Charleston st.  
92. " W. G. Lewis, 761 St. Louis st.

## ARKANSAS

763. CAMDEN—J. J. Slaymaker.  
469. HOT SPRINGS—Alfred Moore, gen. delivery.  
632. PINE BLUFF—H. T. Krider, 321 Olive st.

## CALIFORNIA

47. ALAMEDA—Jacob Hock, 1512 R. R. ave.  
217. EUREKA—M. F. Wolford, 1138 8th st.  
332. LOS ANGELES—S. Gray, 750 San Julian st.  
645. PASADENA—S. A. Renc.  
235. RIVERSIDE—Chas. Hamilton, 4th and Euclid ave.  
341. SACRAMENTO—E. S. Mason, 1017 J st.  
95. SAN BERNARDINO—H. Wegner, Box 797.  
SAN FRANCISCO—Secretary of District Council, L. P. Smith, 23 9th st.  
32. N. L. Wandell, 23 Ninth st. Sta. B.  
304. (Ger.) Moritz Trepte, 103 Falcon ave.  
483. Guy Lathrop, 968 Mission st.  
316. SAN JOSE—G. C. Drew, 64 George st.  
316. SAN RAFAEL—H. Scott, Box 673.  
226. SANTA BARBARA—E. A. Smith, 1429 Costello.  
133. SANTA CRUZ—Geo. M. Thompson, 147 Chestnut ave.  
337. STOCKTON—F. Reeve, 210 Sonora st.

## CANADA

83. HALIFAX, N. S.—A. Northup, 169 Morris st.  
18. HAMILTON—W. J. Frid, 26 Nelson st.  
194. LONDON—E. J. Aust, 706 Dundas st.  
MONTREAL—Secretary of District Council, Jules Vezina, 609 1/2 St. Jean st.  
134. (Fr.) S. Leveille, 240 Logan st., 3d Flat.  
311. (Fr.) Eldore Gagnon, 1206 St. James st.  
376. Allen Ramsey, 74 Aylmer st.  
666. (Fr.) J. B. Champagne, 664 Sanguinet st.  
801. (Fr.) Alphonse Biron, 145 Desire st. Hochelaga.  
710. OTTAWA—W. Black, 369 Bank st.  
38. ST. CATHARINES—Henry Bald, Louisa st.  
397. ST. JOHN, N. B.—W. F. Cronk, Adelaide st.  
67. TORONTO—D. D. McNeill, 288 Hamburg ave.  
Dovercourt Branch Office.  
617. VANCOUVER, B. C.—L. G. Doldge, Box 200.  
354. VICTORIA, B. C.—Chas. Chislett, 181 Chatham st.  
343. WINNIPEG, MAN.—John Radford, 132 Selkirk.

## COLORADO

500. COLORADO CITY—G. F. Hamill.  
515. COLORADO SPRING—M. Klemmedson, Box 442.  
55. DENVER—C. J. Henderson, Box 427, Highlands P.O.  
289. FREMONT—O. C. Wilder, Cripple Creek.  
590. LA JOSTA—John Gwyn.  
410. PUEBLO—J. B. Harmer, 626 W. 14th st.  
46. TRINIDAD—E. C. Pierce, 631 N. Commercial.

## CONNECTICUT

115. BRIDGEPORT—Charles Watkins, 50 Alice st.  
43. HARTFORD—Alex. Mackay, 57 Wooster st.  
49. MERIDEN—Geo. J. Stanley, 115 Grove.  
97. NEW BRITAIN—A. E. Potter, 38 Griswold st.  
799. NEW HAVEN—G. E. Chipman, 406 Washington st.  
137. NORWICH—A. D. Lewis, 94 Aylmer st.  
746. NORWALK—Wm. A. Kellogg, Box 391.  
610. ROCKVILLE—Hugo Hoppe.  
820. STAMFORD—F. G. Smith, Taylor st.  
260. WATERBURY—Joseph Sandford, Box 680.

## DELAWARE

40. WILMINGTON—D. E. Bell, 227 Monroe st.

## DIST. OF COLUMBIA

190. WASHINGTON—L. F. Burner, 1413 S st., N. W.

## FLORIDA

234. JACKSONVILLE—(Col.) M. E. Dunlap, cor. Hawk and Union sts.  
605. JACKSONVILLE—W. P. Johnson, W. Brooklyn.  
74. PANAMA—Geo. Marble, Box 71.  
127. " (Col.) A. B. Pettway, 313 E. Chase st.  
106. TAMPA—T. W. Ramsey, Lock Box 271.

## GEORGIA

18. ATLANTA—F. W. Hitchcock, 136 Venable st.  
138. AUGUSTA—(Col.) T. P. Lewis, Philip st.  
North of Grinnette.  
663. " David Shaw, 1317 Harper st.  
822. DUBLIN—A. A. Cowart.  
144. MACON—J. W. Waterhouse, 1411 Third st.  
63. ROME—G. S. Klein, 33 Pennington ave.  
671. SAVANNAH—R. P. Jones, 18 S. Broad st.

## ILLINOIS

648. ALTON—C. Hellrung, 1015 E. 5th st.  
697. AUBURN—F. Richardson, 356 S. Broadway.  
438. BELLEVILLE—Chas. Dittman, 211 E. 6th st.  
70. BRIGHTON PARK—P. Poult, 2106 Joseph st.  
621. CAIRO—J. O. Baldwin, 214 17th st.  
663. CANTON—O. C. Stanley, 554 S. 1st ave.  
CHICAGO—Secretary of District Council, H. McCormack, 49 La Salle st.  
1. Adolph Stamm, 120 W. Lake st.  
21. (French) T. Beaudry, 217 13th st.  
23. W. H. Goodson, 8255 Princeton ave.  
28. W. R. Bowes, Box 177, Cheltenham.  
54. (Bohem.) M. Bokr, 1066 W. 19th st.  
73. (Ger.) Math. Jungen, 363 23d st.  
181. (Scand.) E. Engborg, 121 Barclay st.  
242. (Ger.) Aug. Heidorn, 4923 Ladin st.  
369. J. E. Brooks, 1527 Milwaukee ave.  
416. (Ger.) Jas. Bell, 1310 Van Horn st.  
419. (Ger.) J. Stuckard, 916 W. 18th st.  
445. (Holl.) G. E. Adkins, Box 186, Gano.  
521. (Stairs) Gust. Hansen, 32 No. Centre ave.  
565. (Polish) Joh. Lazarski, 743 W. 17th st.  
623. (Bohem.) J. B. Chittus, 76 Loomis st.  
679. John Tubergen, 232 Montecella ave.  
690. (Ger.) (Mill Bench Hande) F. H. Qultmeyer, 1126 Hinna st.  
780. LAKE VIEW—H. Fredericks, 20 Heine place.

741. JEFFERSON—Frank Larson, 701 N. Oakley ave.

784. W. Pullman—M. F. Ash, W. Pullman.  
296. COLLINGSVILLE—J. M. Sauer.  
789. DECATUR—G. W. Trimmer, 943 N. Water st.  
169. EAST ST. LOUIS—A. Balley, 1817 Grand ave.  
244. ELMHURST—(Ger.) Henry Stelling.  
42. ENGLEWOOD—O. F. Nugent, 643 Chestnut st.  
317. EVANSTON—John F. McFerran, 1425 Emerson.  
553. FERNWOOD—Frank Paine.  
960. GALESBURG—P. F. Swanson, 731 E. North st.  
141. GRAND CROSSING—John Rustel, P. O. Box 592.  
279. HARVEY—D. C. Morse.  
298. HIGHLAND PARK—J. H. Zimmer.  
162. HYDE PARK—S. S. Baker, 7015 Oglesby ave.  
649. JACKSONVILLE—S. P. Carter, 742 E. Chambers.  
434. KENNINGTON (Fr.)—E. Lapolice, Box 206 Gano.  
Cook Co.

250. LAKE FOREST—R. W. Dean, Box 66.  
294. LA SALLE—F. H. Elliott.  
568. LINCOLN—B. F. Poe, 527 51st st.  
752. MONMOUTH—Frank Watson.  
80. MORELAND—J. T. Hume, Box 302.  
586. OAK PARK—Aug. Micholsky, 27 Marengo st.  
753. OLNEY—S. Russell, Box 451.  
661. OTTAWA—John D. Geary, 216 DeLeon st.  
740. PEKIN—Chas. Fyffe, 421 7th st.  
245. PRORIA—R. W. Sluch, 206 1/2 Hancock st.  
195. PERU—David George.  
189. QUINCY—Wm. Benner, 1021 Kentucky st.  
165. ROCK ISLAND—Jos. Neufeld, 427 7th st.  
529. ROGERS PARK—J. S. North, Lock Box 21.  
199. SOUTH CHICAGO—J. C. Grantham, Box 149, Cheltenham, Cook Co.  
758. S. ENGLEWOOD—J. Thompson, Calumet P.O.  
16. SPRINGFIELD—Albert Jones, Box 784.  
495. STREATOR—P. Wilson, 305 W. Staunton st.  
120. VENICE—George Miller.  
448. WAUKEGAN—W. J. Strickland, 118 Hickory.

## INDIANA

378. ALEXANDRIA—J. S. Goode.  
352. ANDREWS—A. P. Jordan, 77 Locust st.  
441. BRAZIL—H. E. Hayes, Box 733.  
261. CONNEKSVILLE—A. O. Moffett, 916 Sycamore st.  
652. ELWOOD—J. C. Kincaid.  
EVANSVILLE—  
90. Martin Holder, 408 Jefferson ave.  
470. (Ger.) P. F. Nau, 1601 Fulton ave.  
742. (Pl. Mill, Mach. and B. H.) G. V. Mann, 1003 E. Mich. st.  
153. FORT WAYNE—A. S. Harg, 301 Taylor st.  
728. FRANKFORT—Frank Strothman, 518 West Morrison st.  
312. GAS CITY—W. Templin.  
157. HAUGHVILLE—J. H. White.  
INDIANAPOLIS—Secretary of District Council, John E. Brown, 222 Ash st.  
57. (Stairs) R. N. McClanahan, 96 No. Alabamast.  
60. (Ger.) Fred. Stahlhut, 229 N. Pine st.  
299. D. E. Moxie, 422 W. 2d st.  
446. J. M. Pruitt, 19 S. West st.  
706. Chas. E. Perham, 149 Hosbrook st.  
770. JEFFERSONVILLE—Chas. Peel, 197 West Market st.  
LAFAYETTE—  
215. H. G. Cole, 387 South st.  
753. (Ger.) Jacob Eberle, 133 Union st.  
744. LOGANSPORT—L. G. Kilborn, 18th & North.  
365. MARION—Jas. Townsend, 1020 So. Race st.  
798. MT. VERNON—Chas. Dietz, Box 322.  
592. MUNCIE—J. D. Clark, 715 Kirby av.  
19. NEW ALBANY—A. T. Smith, 160 W. 8th st.  
695. NORTH INDIANAPOLIS—W. F. Stultz, Box 147.  
579. PERU—P. S. Stiver, 129 W. 5th st.  
756. RICHMOND—C. R. Kennedy, 37 S. 7th st.  
296. SHELBYVILLE—L. F. Brandenburg.  
629. SOUTH BEND—Geo. Leshar, Box 658.  
48. TERRE HAUTE—S. Hutton, 312 S. 14th st.  
668. VINCKENNA—A. O. Pennington, 715 Perry st.  
631. WABASH—Arthur Campbell, Box 555.

## IOWA

534. BURLINGTON—C. H. Davis, 819 Arch st.  
554. DAVENPORT—W. C. Meyers, 924 Harrison st.  
68. DES MOINES—A. Y. Swayne, 1013 Day st.  
178. " (Mill) John Kratch, 10th and Shaw sts.  
678. DUBUQUE—M. R. Hogan, 299 7th st.  
81. FT. MADISON—O. E. Randall, 1722 2d st.  
767. OTTUMWA—R. E. Anawalt, Box 1672, S. Ottumwa.

## KANSAS

499. LEAVENWORTH—Geo. McCaully, 6th and Seneca sts.  
158. TOPEKA—C. R. Gardner, Box 346.

## KENTUCKY

712. COVINGTON—E. L. Gresham, 265 W. 4th st.  
776. " Harry Power, 1049 Banklick st.  
785. " (Ger.) Ben. Kampen, 262 W. 13th st.  
532. GEORGETOWN—L. E. Nattigly, Box 231.  
641. DAYTON—James Hosking.  
259. HENDERSON—E. W. Smith, 512 Fagan st.  
442. HOPKINSVILLE—W. O. Hall.  
626. LEXINGTON—S. H. Moores, P. O. Box 477.  
LOUISVILLE—Secretary of District Council, H. S. Huffman, 1403 22nd st.  
7. J. G. Martin, 2426 St. Xavier st.  
103. H. S. Huffman, 1403 Twenty-second st.  
214. (Ger.) Jos. Meyer, 121 W. Walnut st.  
729. (Car) Butler Leebolt, 1715 Hancock st.  
426. LUDLOW—A. D. McMillan, Box 135.  
320. NEWPORT—(Mill) S. Schell, 1031 Columbia.  
698. " V. E. Wigginton, 811 Monmouth.  
384. OWENSBORO—E. R. Ford, 109 E. Clay st.  
201. PADUCAH—W. B. Williams, 906 Jackson st.  
701. WINCHESTER—J. W. Crona, Box 46.

## LOUISIANA

- NEW ORLEANS—Secretary of District Council, John Hamilton, 115 Bordeaux st.  
76. J. J. Becker, 436 Second st.  
249. F. D. Ross, 673 Constance st.  
624. A. Plessy, 598 N. Robertson st.  
704. Hy. Haffner, 688 Fulton st.  
732. (Mill) C. A. Bertrand, Sr., 227 N. Derbigny st.  
739. John Salzer, 612 Villere st.  
45. SHREVEPORT—Peter Garson, Box 839.

## MAINE

148. BAR HARBOR—J. C. Pettigill, Box 311.  
407. LEWISTON—A. M. Flagg, 94 Spring st. Auburn.  
344. PORTLAND—E. E. Webster, 235 B. st.  
839. ROCKLAND—Robt. Sylvester, 4 Willow st.  
595. WATERVILLE—E. S. Hutchins, 13 Percival st.

## MARYLAND

29. BALTIMORE—Wm. H. Keenan, 1137 E. Fayette st.  
44. (Ger.) H. B. Schroeder, 505 N. Wolf st.

## MASSACHUSETTS

- State District Council—Secretary, D. Maloney, 6 Parker st., Cambridge, Mass.  
627. ALLSTON—Henry Appleby, 24 Riverdale st.  
BOSTON—Secretary of District Council, H. M. Taylor, Fenton st., Dorchester.  
83. H. P. Slevins, 1570 Tremont st., Roxbury.  
56. (Jewish.) J. Mendelsohn, 72 Salem st.  
549. (Shop Hands) W. S. Jardine, 10 Ashland st., Somerville.  
558. John R. Berry, 16 Codman Pk.  
561. Geo. Clark, 15 Everett st., Allston.  
66. BROOKLINE—J. A. Walsh, 9 Walnut st.  
138. CAMBRIDGE—D. Maloney, 6 Parker st.  
204. " A. S. McLeod, 68 Mt. Auburn st.  
218. EAST BOSTON—J. E. Potts, 225 London st.  
139. FALL RIVER—(Fr.) H. Richard, 61 Jencks st.  
408. " Jas. Walton, 6 Branch st.  
390. FITCHBURG—V. Weatherbee, 96 Green st.  
380. GLOUCESTER—H. W. Davis, 138 Maplewood av.  
82. HINGHAM—P. D. Oass, 222 Winter st.  
424. HINGHAM—Collin Campbell, Box 113.  
455. HOLYOKE—M. D. Sullivan, 109 Sargent st.  
508. " (Fr.) George Savole, 292 Chestnut.  
662. " (Ger.) Henry Fisher, 265 Park st.  
400. HUDSON—Geo. E. Bryant, Box 125.  
190. HYDE PARK—B. Daly, 55 Loring st.  
111. LAWRENCE—James McLaren, 160 Water st.  
535. LEOMINSTER—Chas. E. Record, 36 Green st.  
586. LOWELL—Frank Kappler, 291 Lincoln st.  
108. LYNN—M. L. Delano, 103 Lewis st.  
221. MABLESBORO—R. H. Roach, Box 61.  
154. MARLBORO—W. Myrer, 37 Huntington ave.  
192. NATICK—S. P. Annis, 18 Oakland st.  
409. NEW BEDFORD—C. G. Francis, 38 Foster st.  
275. NEWTON—Wm. Boucher, 15 Rockland st.  
124. NEWTON CENTRE—Fred. Bolander, Box 19.  
193. NORTH ADAMS—Jos. Boulanger, 37 Witt st.  
808. NORTH EASTON—August Ledin, Box 185.  
435. NORWOOD—Jas. Hadden, Box 424.  
417. QUINCY—A. O. Brown, Box 136, Wollaston.  
628. ROSELINDALE—C. W. Conner, 76 Burch st.  
67. ROXBURY—S. Gillis, 1419 Tremont st.  
140. SALEM—F. A. Evitts, 17 Cross st.  
702. SAXONVILLE—John Thompson, Box 106.  
24. SOMERVILLE—Ira Doughty, 6 Carlton st.  
220. S. FRAMINGHAM—Irvine Mank.  
96. SPRINGFIELD—(French) I. Bassette, Box 766.  
654. " G. O. Elmer, 414 Central st.  
491. STOUGHTON—F. O. Fowler, Box 1068.  
574. TAUNTON—D. O. King, 10 Gene. Cobb.  
216. WALTHAM—Jas. Millen, 121 Pine st.  
426. WEST NEWTON—B. F. Ryan, Box 565.  
420. WYOMOUTH—E. J. Pratt, Weymouth Heights.  
93. WORCESTER—C. D. Fiske, 720 Main st.

## MICHIGAN

348. BATTLE CREEK—A. McKenzie, 311 North av.  
DETROIT—Secretary of District Council, T. S. Jordan, 427 Beaufort ave.  
421. T. S. Jordan, 427 Beaufort ave.  
689. C. H. Gibbings, 577 Beaubien st.  
760. GRAND RAPIDS—N. T. Hater, 273 S. Ionia.  
34. JACKSON—Henry Behan, 208 Deyo st.  
184. LAKE LINDEN—Geo. W. Guibord, Box 678.  
502. LUDINGTON—W. H. Lamore, Box 468.  
450. MANISTEE—Wm. Blodgett, 808 Maple st.  
100. MUKWAGON—Henry Katz, 230 Southern ave.  
SAGINAW—Sec. of D. C. John Shackleton, 529 S. 9th st., E. S.  
163. J. T. Bayley, 2401 S. Jefferson ave., E. S.  
248. (Mill) L. Malar, 131 Barnard st., W. S.  
324. H. Kober, 121 S. Third st., E. S.  
466. (Ger.) John Leidlein, 912 Walnut st., E. S.

## MINNESOTA

361. DULUTH—John Knox, 1615th ave., W.  
87. ST. PAUL—Aug. J. Metzger, 423 Rondo st.  
362. WINONA—Chas. Volz, 463 E. Broadway.

## MISSISSIPPI

749. MERIDIAN—B. F. Miller, 4000 8th st.  
496. VICKSBURG—Frank Curtle, 509 Jackson st.

## MISSOURI

519. BENTON STATION—C. E. Nicholson, 6976 Arthur ave., St. Louis.  
673. HANNIBAL—J. F. Vandament, 1200 Union st., S. S.  
160. KANSAS CITY—W. A. Lochman, 709 Moody av.  
377. SPRINGFIELD—J. H. Hoselton, 1515 N. Grant Station A.  
430. ST. JOSEPH—A. L. Curtiss, 2007 James st.  
ST. LOUIS—Secretary of District Council, A. L. Rutledge, Wellington P. O.  
4. Geo. J. Swank, 4816 B. Easton ave.  
5. (Ger.) J. Burkhard, 2222 S. 18th st.  
12. (Ger.) Christ. Klefer, 2326 Dodder st.  
113. James Shine, 1516 Towner Grove ave.  
240. (Ger.) D. Fluegel, 1912 Benton st.  
267. T. Parrshall, 1414 Clara ave.  
270. Otto Schulz, 3922 Easton av.  
395. (Mill) Paul Garner, 6021 Shaw ave.  
423. (Ger.) G. Jablonsky, 2630 Clara ave.  
518. (Ger.) Henry Thiele, 2112 De Kalb st.  
578. (Stair Bldrs.) Wm. G. Tiedemann, 2014 Lempe ave.  
604. (Millwrights)—F. D. Snowden, 3134 1/2 N. 11th.  
699. F. W. Pierce, 2652 Lucas ave.  
784. (Ger. Mill) P. A. Laux, 2207 Gravois ave.

## MONTANA

88. ANAONDA—C. W. Starr, Box 505.  
112. BUTTE CITY—H. F. Laper, Box 628.  
286. GREAT FALLS—A. J. Emmerton.  
280. HELENA—J. H. Schwalen, 563 Third st.

## NEBRASKA

378. LINCOLN—Geo. Daggett, 706 Peach st.  
OMAHA—Secretary of District Council, O. Reinhardt, 918 N. Twenty-seventh st.  
651. (Ger.) R. Ruppert, 2016 Marsha st.  
625. (Danb) R. Jacobsen, Atlan. Hotel, S. Omaha.  
427. Thos. McKay, 2623 Franklin st.

## NEW HAMPSHIRE

283. CONCORD—D. B. Dow, Box 630.  
118. MANCHESTER—S. Thomas, 65 Douglass st.  
585. PORTSMOUTH—E. O. Frye, 2 Rock st.

## NEW JERSEY

760. ARBURY PARK—Henry P. Gant, Box 897.  
517. ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS—Osamney Slayton.  
486. BAYONNE—F. H. Vreeland, 30 W. 50th st.  
121. BRIDGETON—J. H. Reeves, 145 Fayette st.  
20. CAMDEN—T. E. Peterson, 337 Mechanic st.  
388. DOVER—L. G. Pott.  
167. ELIZABETH—H. Zimmerman, 347 Fay av., So. Elizabeth.  
687. ELIZABETH—(Ger.) J. hn Kuhn, 827 Martin st.  
647. ENGLEWOOD—Paul Tetcheln.  
391. HOBOKEN—F. Steigleifer, 109 Garden st.  
265. HACKENSACK—T. Heath, Box 38.  
HUDSON COUNTY—D. O. Secretary, David Morrison, 614 Palisade ave., Jersey City.  
482. JERSEY CITY—A. L. Brown, 192 Duncan ave., Jersey City Heights.  
544. (J. O. Heights) D. K. Hadsall, 494 Central av.  
151. LONG BRANCH—Geo. W. Arrants, Box 183.

232. MILBURN—J. H. White, Short Hills.  
305. MILLVILLE—B. C. Ingersoll, 420 N. 5th st.  
638. MORRISTOWN—C. V. Deats, Lock Box 193.  
119. NEWARK—S. L. Cole, 111 Second st., Harrison.  
73. " (Ger.) A. Brenner, 615 1/2 S. 18th st.  
692. OCEANO—Zach. T. Alas, Box 70.  
477. ORANGE—L. Fialer, 390 Central av.  
325. PATERSON—P. E. Van Houten, 713 E. 27th.  
490. PASSAIC—Frank Wentink, Box 122.  
399. PHILLIPSBURG—Wm. Hodge, cor. Mulberry and Spring Garden sts., Easton, Pa.  
165. PLAINFIELD—Wm. H. Lurger, 94 Westervelt.  
665. SOMERVILLE—Joseph Barraes.  
456. SUMMIT—E. D. Latham, Box 468.  
31. TRENTON—O. B. Gaston, 1 Hudson st.  
543. TOWN OF UNION—Jos. Wohlfarth, Weehawken P. O.

## NEW YORK

- ALBANY—Secretary of District Council, D. P. Kirwin, 43 Myrtle av.  
274. Thos. McNeill, 16 Partition st., E.  
659. (Ger.) Alex. Rickert, 416 Elk st.  
6. AMSTERDAM—L. R. Case, 16 Glenn ave.  
453. AUBURN—W. W. Gillespie, 119 E. Genesee.  
131. BINGHAMTON—C. H. Torrey, Box 993.  
BROOKLYN—Secretary of District Council, W. Chertton, 348 Livingston st.  
65. CONEY ISLAND—J. E. Lynch, Lawnwood, L. I.  
109. M. A. Maher, 51 Irving Pl.  
147. M. E. Nichols, 156 Somers st.  
175. Wm. A. Ward, 140 Norman ave.  
247. Chas. Monroe, 51 St. Mark's ave.  
258. H. P. Culver, 11 Cornells st.  
291. (Ger.) F. Kramer, 95 Hamburg ave.  
381. S. E. Elliott, 217 Moffat st.  
387. FLATBUSH—C. H. Richardson, Box R. Flatbush.  
451. Wm. Carroll, 792 Bergen st.  
471. Fred. Brandt, 465 5th ave.  
657. (Millwrights) W. E. Kolk, 12 Butler st.  
639. A. B. Wiles, 249 48th st.  
BUFFALO—Secretary of District Council, Geo. Ullmer, 674 Genesee st.  
9. W. H. Wreggitt, 56 Trinity st.  
355. (Ger.) Chris. Forbach, 113 French st.  
374. E. O. Yodum, 19 Ferguson ave.  
440. J. s. Ruddy, Jr., 1248 Jefferson st.  
802. E. M. Rathburn, 1894 Niagara st.  
99. COHOES—A. Van Arman, 22 George st.  
640. COLLEGE POINT—Ed. Lutter, 12 st., 4 ave.  
581. CORNWALL-ON-HUDSON—E. Decker, Box 282.  
805. CORTLAND—J. M. Harrison, 5 Grandall st.  
315. ELMIRA—E. M. Snyder, 761 E. Market.  
323. FISHKILL-ON-HUDSON—Jas. Hayes, Mat-tewan, N. Y.  
714. FLUSHING—F. S. Field, 154 New Locust st.  
500. GLEN COVE, L. I., Geo. Montfort.  
229. GLENS FALLS—Ira Van Dusen, 36 Sanford st.  
91. GOVERNOR—Fred McWilliams.  
670. HERKIMER—Geo. Gelman.  
149. IRVINGTON—Alex. H. Smith, Box 187.  
603. ITHACA—A. F. Nye, 33 Fayette st.  
281. KINGSTON—J. Deyo Chipp, Box 100.  
691. LITTLE FALLS—T. R. Mangano, 529 Garden st.  
493. MT. VERNON—S. Budd, 48 N. 8th ave.  
105. NEW BRIGHTON, S. I.—F. E. Salfelder, 52 Richmond Turnpike.  
801. NEWBURGH—S. M. Wilcox, 144 Renwick st.  
271. NEW DORP, STATEN ISLAND—Thomas Burke.  
42. NEW ROCHELLE—P. McGeough, 7 Division st.  
507. NEWTOWN, L. I.—J. A. Owens, Corona P.O., L.I.  
NEW YORK—Secretary of District Council, D. F. Featherston, 267 W. 123d st.  
51. John J. Hewitt, 705 E. 145th st.  
63. John F. Leahy, 180 E. 117th st.  
64. J. U. Lounsbury, Hudson Bldg., 801 W. 37th.  
200. (Jewish) John Goldfarb, 212 Madison st.  
340. A. Watt, Jr., 929 Columbus ave.  
382. H. Seymour, 1300 2d ave., care Sta. K. 160 E. 86th st.  
457. (Scan.) O. Kranig, 1581 Myrtle ave., Brooklyn.  
464. (Ger.) Carl Muller, 1123 Intervale ave.  
Ed. Bartlette, 407 W. 55th st.  
478. Wm. Trotter, 918 9th ave.  
478. J. G. Plaeger, 1187 Washington ave.  
497. (Ger.) G. Berthold, 42 Rivington st.  
509. Geo. Kiersted, 35 Thorne st., Jersey City Heights.  
513. (Ger.) W. Hollander, 554 W. 54th st.  
707. (Fr. Canadian) L. Bellmare, 228 E. 75th st.  
715. Chris. Coffey, 2015 Columbus ave.  
786. (Ger. Millwrights and Millers) Henry Maak, 339 17th st., So. Brooklyn.  
474. NYACK—Robt. F. Wool, Box 493.  
101. ONEONTA—Frank McFee, 6 Gardner Pl.  
34. PEEKSKILL—Theo. Birdsall, 939 Diven st.  
404. PORTCHESTER—W. H. K. Jones, Rye, N. Y.  
606. P. RICHMOND—J. Keenan, 238 Jersey st. New Brighton, S. I.  
203. Poughkeepsie—H. C. Board, Box 32, ROCHESTER—  
72. H. M. Fletcher, 31 Bartlett st.  
179. (Ger.) Frank Schwind, 4 May Place.  
763. SEA CLIFF—  
479. SENECA FALLS—F. L. Compson, 93 Cayuga st.  
146. SOHENEOTADY—S. B. Ham, 415 Sohenectady st.  
418. SPRINGHEAD BAY—Wm. Cramer, Box 71.  
697. STAPLETON, S. I.—P. J. Klee, Box 497.  
STATEN ISLAND—Secretary of District Council, O. T. Shay, 19 6th ave, New Brighton, BYACUSE—  
15. (Ger.) M. G. Rapp, 321 Grumback ave.  
565. John R. Ryan, 1518 Mulberry st.  
314. TARRYTOWN—D. Page, North Tarrytown.  
78. TROY—Robt. Laurie, Box 146.  
125. UTICA—G. W. Griffiths, 240 Dudley ave.  
580. WATERBURY—N. Streiff, 3 Goodall st.  
253. WAYBURY—E. S. Gregory, Box 175.  
252. WEST TROY—Charles Angus, 121 5d st.  
593. WILLIAMS BRIDGE—John Edgley, Box 8.  
279. YONKERS—F. E. Maxwell, 60 School st.  
726. " F. M. Talmadge, 216 Elm st.

## NORTH DAKOTA

174. GRAND FORKS—E. S. Tyler, 1301 N. Third st.

## OHIO

84. AKRON—J. Glass, 111 E. Thornton st.  
183. BARBERTON—J. H. Smith, New Portage.  
17. BELLAIRE—Geo. W. Curtis, Box 20.  
170. BRIDGEPORT—John A. Fawcett.  
501. BUCYRUS—J. A. Fink.  
142. CANTON



713. (Mill and Elev. Bldg.) W. E. Carroll, 383 Main st.  
**CLEVELAND**—Secretary of District Council, Vincent Hyatt, 158 Superior st., Room 11  
 11. A. M. Blair, 26 Sayles st.  
 39. (Bohem.) Fr. Divoky, 126 Petrie st.  
 234. (Ger.) Wm. Kampke, 52 Norwood st.  
 241. A. O. Nickerson, 370 Pearl st.  
 393. (Ger.) Theo. Wehrlich, 16 Parker ave.  
 449. (Ger.) Fred. Albrecht, 21 Brooklyn st.  
 461. H. J. Riggs, 84 Sayles st.  
 632. (Boh.) Wm. Mares, 1372 Central ave.  
 231. **COLLEGE HILL**—H. Cummings.  
**COLUMBUS**—Secretary of District Council, H. A. Goddard, 269 No. 17th st.  
 61. A. O. Welch, 762 W. Broad st.  
 326. John Gahan, 953 Leonard ave.  
**DAYTON**—Secretary of District Council, S. G. Mathers, 23 Catherine st.  
 104. W. C. Smith, 1020 Wayne ave.  
 302. (Mill.) A. Fisherling, N. Milburn st., N. D.  
 346. (Ger.) Jos. Wirth, 311 Clover st.  
 396. (Car Bldg.) Geo. Brenner, 550 Herman st.  
 677. **DELAWARE**—C. A. Rubrecht, 17 University av.  
 775. **DELBH**—James Slattery, Home City.  
 828. **EAST LIVERPOOL**—J. H. Robinson, 137 Broadway.  
 188. **FINDLAY**—A. D. Neumeyer, Box 491.  
 202. **FOSTORIA**—J. H. Faler, 722 W. Center st.  
 637. **HAMILTON**—Wm. Hammerle, 212 Ross st.  
 636. **IRONTON**—W. A. Argo, 332 S. 5th st.  
 267. **LIMA**—J. Vanoveringen, 712 S. Main st.  
 485. **LOCKLAND**—(Mill.) F. S. Mostellar, Sharonville, Hamilton Co.  
 703. **LOCKLAND**—Chas. E. Hertel, Box 182.  
 369. **MADISONVILLE**—A. Zoll, Box 202.  
 366. **MARIETTA**—J. W. Forester, 806 Wayne st.  
 779. **MARION**—H. C. Anderson, 267 S. W. st.  
 14. **MARTIN'S FERRY**—L. I. Shipman.  
 838. **MARSHALL**—John Smith, 249 E. North st.  
 725. **MIDDLETOWN**—Jacob O. Kern, Heno, O.  
 745. **MT WASHINGTON**—W. H. Nicholson.  
 736. **NELSONVILLE**—A. O. Bowers.  
 705. **NORWOOD**—A. E. Best, Ivanhoe av., Norwood, Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 650. **POMEROY**—J. M. Fowler, Mason City, W. Va.  
 437. **PORTSMOUTH**—Chas. Thoman, 110 Campbell  
 107. **SANDUSKY**—J. H. Brown, 923 Hancock st.  
 284. **SPRINGFIELD**—W. B. Knisley, 215 Linden ave.  
 186. **STUBENVILLE**—D. H. Peterson, 706 Adam.  
 243. **TIFFIN**—A. Weigle, 151 Sycamore st.  
**TOLEDO**—Sec. District Council, E. G. McFillen, 233 Webster st.  
 25. A. Smith, Room 6 Law Building.  
 168. (Ger.) Chas. Lotz, 1115 Sherman st.  
 792. **WASHINGTON COURT HOUSE**—J. P. Meriwether, 158 Columbus ave.  
 720. **XENIA**—W. O. Jeffries.  
 171. **YOUNGSTOWN**—J. P. Anderson, 818 Ford ave.  
 716. **ZANESVILLE**—Fred. Kappes, Central ave., 10th Ward.

## OKLAHOMA TERRITORY

694. **PERRY**—J. T. Noble.

## OREGON

520. **ASTORIA**—Jacob Frey, Box 443.  
 50. **PORTLAND**—David Henderson, Box 548.

## PENNSYLVANIA

- ALLEGHENY CITY**—  
 311. C. L. Mohney, 70 Wilson ave.  
 237. (Ger.) Robert Gramberg, 339 Howard st. Extension.  
 487. **ALTOONA**—H. R. Haines, 3207 Walnut ave.  
 551. **BANGOR**—Irvin Ellenberger.  
 246. **BEAVER FALLS**—A. Burry, Box 611, New Brighton.  
 655. **BELLE VERNON**—G. W. Engle, Box 55.  
 180. **BRADDOCK**—J. F. Theurer, 612 Washington st.  
 550. **BRADFORD**—C. F. Cummings, 1 Main st., Rooms 11 and 12.  
 738. **CARBONDALE**—Fred Sluman, 21 Thorn st.  
 207. **CHESTER**—Eber S. Rigby, 240 E. Fifth st.  
 239. **EASTON**—Frank P. Horn, 914 Butler st.  
 422. **FRANKFORD**—J. R. Nace, 6410 Keystone st. Tacony.  
 401. **FRANKLIN**—R. L. McIntyre.  
 122. **GERMANTOWN**—J. E. Martin, 53 W. Duval st.  
 462. **GREENSBURG**—Adam Slonecker, 226 Concord  
 398. **GREENVILLE**—M. M. Schout.  
 287. **HARRISBURG**—G. W. Diehl, 1223 Herr st.  
 288. **HOMESTEAD**—J. A. Wolff, Box 473.  
 253. **JEANETTE**—J. G. Baker, Penn Station.  
 794. **JERMYN**—Thos. McDermott, Box J.  
 680. **JOHNSTOWN**—Eugene Dwyer, 205 Franklin st.  
 110. **KITTANNING**—C. F. Boney, Box 431.  
 208. **LANCASTER**—O. Hensell, 304 New Holland av.  
 436. **LOCK HAVEN**—W. D. Tidlow, Flemington, Clinton Co.  
 177. **McKESPORT**—S. G. Gilbert, 1010 Brick alley.  
 709. **McKESPORT**—(Ger.) Wm. Kohler.  
 431. **MANSFIELD**—Robert Haubrich, Box 183, Mansfield Valley.  
 278. **MERION**—J. D. Boyd.  
 535. **NEW KENNINGTON**—W. J. Laughlin, Box 272.  
 206. **NEW CASTLE**—W. W. McCleary, 238 Harbo Philadelphia—  
 8. Chas. Hardican, 2228 Tasker st.  
 227. (Kensington) Chas. L. Spangler, 2164 Sargeant  
 238. (Ger.) H. O. Schneider, 116 Pomona Terrace, Germantown, Pa.  
 359. (Mill) J. Duerling, Jr., 2331 Sergeant st.  
**PITTSBURGH**—Secretary of District Council W. P. Patton, 18 John st.  
 142. H. G. Schomaker, 126 Webster st., Alleg.  
 164. (Ger.) Adolph Bats, 131 12th st., S. S.  
 165. (E. End) Alfred Madden, Warren st., E. B.  
 230. F. B. Robinson, Juliet St., 14th Ward.  
 402. (Ger.) Ludwig Pauker, 1310 Broad st., S. S.  
 615. **PITTSBURGH**—A. M. Haggerty, 820 Franklin st.  
 146. **PUNISHTOWN**—Wm. Evans, Box 127.  
 386. **READING**—T. Kinsinger, 1107 Greenwich st.  
 368. **ROCHESTER**—A. N. Gutermuth, Box 152.  
**SCRANTON**—Secretary District Council, Gustav Roesch, 725 Palm st.  
 563. S. B. Price, 101 No. Filmore ave.  
 718. Geo. Steenback, 908 Oxford st.  
 751. Fred. Dewitt, 1219 Short ave.  
 484. S. SCRANTON—(Ger.) T. Straub, Rear 100 S. Main ave., Scranton.  
 37. **SEAMOKIN**—H. A. L. Smink, 510 E. Cameron  
 268. **SEARON**—J. C. White, 21 W. State st.  
 514. **SHARPSVILLE**—W. Reichard, Box 170.  
 276. **TARENTUM**—T. O. Miller, Box 267.  
 787. **TAYLOR**—George Wicks, Box 45.  
 459. **UNIONTOWN**—W. S. Koonts, 18 Morgantown.  
 480. **WASHINGTON**—E. B. Young, Call Box 343.  
 102. **WILKES-BARRE**—A. H. Ayers, 51 Penn st.  
 266. **WILLIAMSPORT**—L. F. Irwin, 441 Hepburn st.  
 191. **YORK**—Ed. Mickle, 19 N. Penn st.

## RHODE ISLAND

176. **NEWPORT**—P. B. Dawley, 608 Thames st.  
 342. **PAWTUCKET**—Jas. E. Duffy, 73 Centre st.  
 94. **PROVIDENCE**—Geo. Nuttall, 27 Geneva st.

## SOUTH CAROLINA

52. **CHARLESTON**—(Col.) E. A. Washington, 12 Mount st.  
 69. **COLUMBIA**—(Col.) O. A. Thompson, 106 East Tallor st.

## TENNESSEE

255. **KNOXVILLE**—T. H. Chabourne, 18 Anderson st.  
 126. **MARTIN**—E. R. Jeffries.  
 394. **MEMPHIS**—C. F. Galloway, Estelleville P. O.  
 463. **NASHVILLE**—J. W. Lenoir, 7 Miller st.  
 766. " E. B. Parsons, 1012 N. Market st.

## TEXAS

300. **AUSTIN**—J. O. Miller, P. O. Box 636.  
 731. **COORSICANA**—W. J. Foster.  
 198. **DALLAS**—O. L. Wiley, Box 299.  
 371. **DENISON**—O. H. Miller, Box 305.  
 277. **FT. WORTH**—A. Krause, 900 Stella st.  
 311. **GAINESVILLE**—J. P. Johnson, 617 Denison st.  
 526. **GALVESTON**—O. Sherwood, care Y. M. C. A.  
 611. " (Ger.) John Bock, 1604 O 1/2 st.  
 711. **HILLSBORO**—R. J. Rooney.  
 114. **HOUSTON**—M. B. Leach, 1510 Walker ave.  
 129. **HOUSTON**—  
 748. **LA GRANGE**—H. Mauer.  
 539. **PARIS**—S. W. Sutherland, Lock Box 133.  
 367. **SAN ANTONIO**—W. G. Cook, Box 433.  
 460. " (Ger.) T. Jauernig, 1111 E. Commerce  
 717. " A. G. Wietzel, 127 Centre st.  
 733. **SHERMAN**—W. J. Cherry, 471 N. Branch st.  
 106. **TAYLOR**—W. B. Pybas.  
 622. **WACO**—B. G. Longguth, 11 Walnut st.  
 559. **WAXAHATCHIE**—I. R. Rogers.  
 523. **WICHITA FALLS**—G. H. Martin.

## UTAH

263. **SALT LAKE CITY**—Geo. B. Stum, 813 W. 4th, So. St.

## VERMONT

512. **BELLOWS FALLS**—D. B. Relhan, Box 321.  
 329. **BURLINGTON**—Jas. Childs, 22 North st.  
 59. **RUTLAND**—A. Persaw, 1 East st.

## VIRGINIA

781. **PORTSMOUTH**—L. W. G. Scorey, 309 4th st.  
 132. **RIEMOND**—Wm. H. Gaul, 606 Albemarle st.  
 262. " (Col.) J. B. Mason, 704 Clark st.

## WASHINGTON

351. **SEATTLE**—Geo. W. Boyce, Box 1450.

## WEST VIRGINIA

511. **CHARLESTON**—J. L. Jones, Box 599.  
 236. **CLARKSBURG**—J. H. Ridenour, Box 83.  
 619. **ELKINS**—D. R. Martin, Box 209.  
 428. **FAIRMONT**—I. N. Robinson, Palatine.  
 719. **HUNTINGTON**—T. R. Gilkison, 1829 4th ave.  
 577. **MARTINSBURG**—Geo. L. Schoppert.  
 425. **WELLSBURG**—Sam. Patterson, Box 243.  
 3. **WHEELING**—A. L. Bauer, 1619 Jacob st.  
 Sec. District Council Bridgeport and vicinity.

## WISCONSIN

568. **GREEN BAY**—J. C. King.  
 182. **JANESVILLE**—O. Anderson, 121 Chatham st.  
 835. **LA CROSSE**—E. H. Muth, 202 W. ave., N.  
 180. **MADISON**—T. C. Dohr, 213 Lake st.  
**MILWAUKEE**—Secretary of District Council John Bettendorf, 766 7th ave.  
 30. (Ger.) Wm. Bublitz, 740 18th st.  
 228. (Ger.) Wm. Arenz, 609 Nat. ave.  
 290. (Ger.) Hugo Knepel, 1131 6th st.  
 318. (Ger.) F. Schuerer, 696 24th st.  
 622. C. Trapp, 760 14th st.  
 572. Otto Kent, 185 4th st.  
 598. Theo. Dembinski, 825 Eleventh ave.  
 472. No. **LA CROSSE**—P. Pederson, 2042 Kaine st.  
 634. **OSHKOSH**—John Euler, 375 Bowen st.  
 657. **SHEBOYGAN**—F. W. Miller, 914 Erie st.  
 182. **WASHBURN**—Louis Erickson.

## UNION PRINTERS' LABEL.



This Label is issued under authority of the International Typographical Union and of the German Typographia. The label is used on all newspaper and book work. It always bears the name and location of where the printing work is done.

## FIRST CLASS BOOKS,

## CHEAP, PRACTICAL AND USEFUL.

- BELL'S CARPENTRY MADE EASY . . . \$5 00  
 THE BUILDER'S GUIDE AND ESTIMATOR'S PRICE BOOK. Hodgson . . . 2 00  
 THE STEEL SQUARE, AND HOW TO USE IT. 1 00  
 PRACTICAL CARPENTRY. Hodgson . . . 1 00  
 STAIR-BUILDING MADE EASY. Hodgson . . . 1 00  
 HAND RAILING MADE EASY. . . . 1 00  
 ILLUSTRATED ARCHITECTURAL AND MECHANICAL DRAWING-BOOK. A Self-Instructor, with 300 Illustrations. . . . 1 00  
 THE CARPENTER'S AND BUILDER'S COMPLETE COMPANION . . . . . 2 50

Address P. J. McGuire.

Box 884, Philadelphia, Pa.

## UNION BREAD.



This is the label of the Journeymen Bakers and Confectioners, under their International Union. It is printed on white paper in black ink and is pasted on each loaf of bread. It means death to long hours and low wages in bakers' slave pens underground.

## Deutsches Buchdrucker-Label.



Dieses Label wird auf allen Zeitungs- und anderen Druckerarbeiten verwendet, welche in deutschen Union-Druckereien hergestellt werden.

## The Saw and The Shadow.

BY OWEN B. MAGINNIS.

Many good facts come to men's knowledge by accident, unsought and undesired which are found both useful and di-

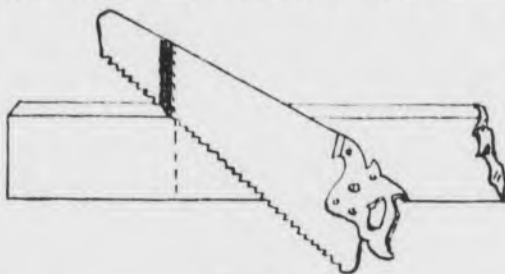


FIG. 1.

rectly applicable in mechanics and as the following simple direct application of an old rule in national philosophy came to me unawares I have no hesitation in giving it to the mechanical world.

Once on a bright sunny day while engaged in sawing with a new saw a piece of seven-inch fascia board on a mitre or angle of forty five (45°) degrees, doing it by the old established method of lining-

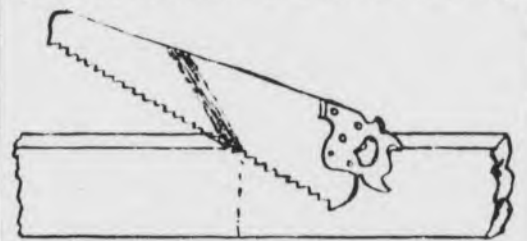


FIG. 2.

off the piece on the angle across the edge and squaring across the face, I was astonished to see the edge of the piece I was sawing clearly reflected by the sun's rays in the blade of the saw in the manner shown in Fig. 1 of the illustrations. I was facing south at the time, the sun shining directly from the east, thus bringing the light over my left shoulder. The two arrises of

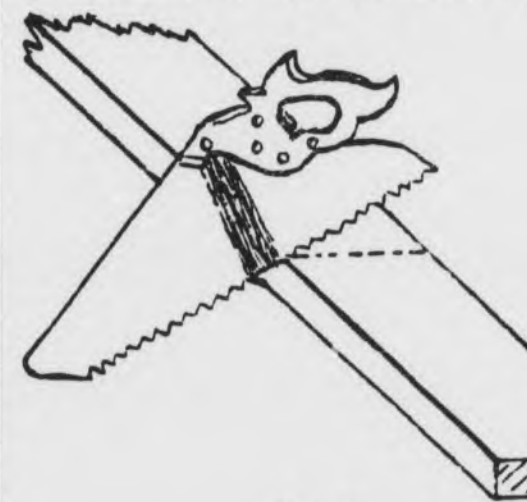


FIG. 3.

the edge and the entire surface were shown at right angles or square to those of the piece I held in my left hand and the bisection or mitre of the angle and the teeth of the saw which I held in my right hand, followed were clearly defined. Immediately remembering the old rule of the Angle of incidence being equal to the angle of reflection. I resolved to experiment practically with the saw and if possible discover its further utility by the use of shadows.

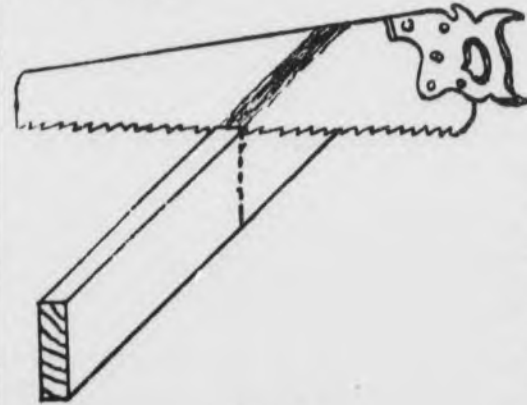


FIG. 4.

With this object I obtained another piece of wood about the same size 1x6" wide, as represented at Fig. 2, proceeded to set out a square line across its face and placing the saw across the edge

and on an acute angle was pleased to find the edge fully reflected on the blade, and the teeth edge, bisecting the angle giving the exact cut of the mitre. A short concentrated look at the illustration, Fig. 2, will convey to readers of THE CARPENTER what I mean; the dark broken lines being the shadow on the saw blade.

As the saw was cutting its way down by the reciprocal motion of the hand, the shadow never varied, thus proving that

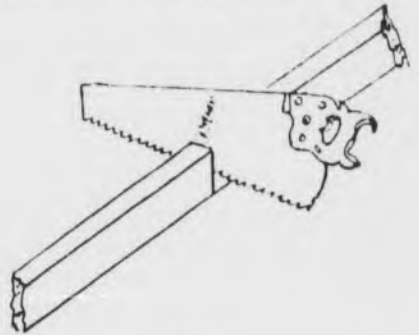


FIG. 5.

the saw blade was not running off the line and that the joint would be accurate.

A similar effect reversed will be observed by carpenters if they will examine the engraving, Fig. 3. Here the saw is held with the point away from the sun, and the mitre is about that of an octagon or 7 and 17 on the steel square. Anyone can at once see the reflection of the piece and the teeth of the saw in the line of the cut or on the mitre line.

Perhaps the best proof of the mechanical value of this application of shadows and its use by carpenters is illustrated in

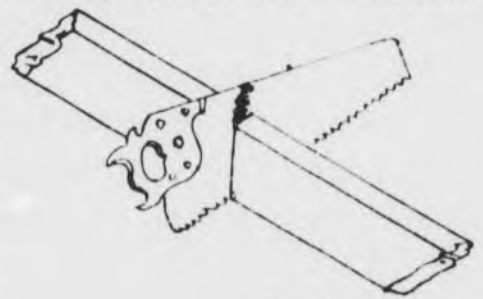


FIG. 6.

Fig. 4, where the saw is placed on the edge for the purpose of cutting the piece square across or at right angles to the face, or making an ordinary square cut. An examination of the reflection will show that the shadow of the edge is on the same line as the actual edge, or appears as a continuation of the edge, and should the hand be moved either to or from the line of the square even in the slightest degree or the saw run, the direction of the shadow will immediately

change and denote the angle which may be either as Fig. 2 or 3. This idea therefore enables the mechanic to work without a square or bevel, by using the law of shadows, saving mechanical movements and time, but he must be skilled and

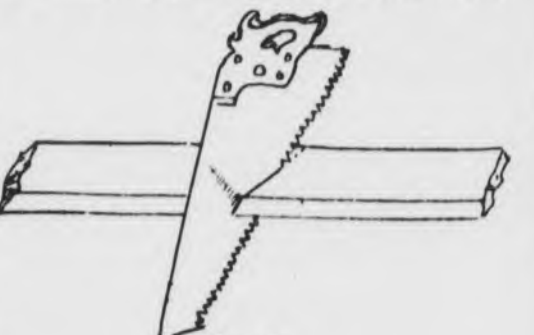


FIG. 7.

have an accurate eye, in order to get the proper angles necessary.

The position of the saw illustrated in Fig. 5, shows how the shadow reflects the two angles, that on the face of the piece and that on the edge. Like the shadow of Fig. 7, where the cut across the edge is an obtuse angle or one greater than a right or square angle, this shadow will also cast down. Fig. 6 is the reverse cut on the face that across the edge being obtuse angled. Any carpenter working outside on a fine day will readily grasp this simple idea and may quickly learn to use his saw without a square or bevel in sawing mitres, etc.

I will be pleased to hear from anyone who practically tests it.



(For Our German Members.)

## Monats-Rundschau.

Von Josephus.



Mer nur immer von der Weltgeschichte etwas weiß, sieht ein, daß wir dicht vor einer großen, sozialen Umwälzung stehen. Die Zeichen nehmen täglich zu, daß der Ausbruch sich naht. Vor der großen, französischen Revolution, litten die Massen des französischen Volkes Hunger und der Haß der Armen gegen die Reichen stieg derart, daß reiche Leute nicht mehr durch die Straßen fahren konnten, ohne mit faulen Eiern, Pfeffeln etc. beworfen zu werden. Derartige Erscheinungen wiederholen sich jetzt hier in Amerika. Es macht sich in der breiten Masse des Volkes ein allgemeiner Haß gegen die Millionäre, gegen die Plutokraten, welche den gesamten Reichtum des Landes an sich gerissen haben, geltend und dieser Haß äußerte sich vor einigen Tagen in der Nähe von Jersey City genau so, wie damals in Frankreich, denn eine von Philadelphia nach New York fahrende Tally-Ho-Kutsche, gefüllt mit Geldproben, wurde von einer Schaar zerlumpter, hungriger Männer, Frauen und Kinder mit toten Katzen, Rüben, Steinen und Urath bombardiert. An einem Strohhalm sieht man, wohin der Strom sich bewegt und an derartigen, einzelnen Äußerungen des Volkswillens kann man merken, wohin die Zeitströmung in den Köpfen der Völker führen muß und wird. Nicht das geringste Zeichen des nahen Zusammenstoßes der kapitalistischen Wirtschaft ist das fortwährende Zunehmen der nach Washington ziehenden Scharen der Arbeitslosen, welche in vielen Fällen zu verzweifelter Mitteln greifen, die Gesetze der Kapitalisten verletzen und hier und da sogar blutige Zusammenstöße mit den Vertretern der Staatsmacht herbeiführen. Diese Bewegung der Arbeitslosen sollte unbedingt von allen Gewerkschafts-Organisationen kräftig unterstützt werden, um die Angst der Besitzenden und ihrer politischen Vertreter zu vermehren und den Zusammenbruch zu beschleunigen. Man sollte alle arbeitslosen Mitglieder von Unions, vor allem die unverheirateten, auf den Marsch bringen, um an der grandiosen Demonstration, welche bis jetzt in der Geschichte der civilisierten Völker allein dasteht, theilzunehmen. In jeder Stadt sollten Rekrutierungs-Bureaus eröffnet und Gelder gesammelt werden, um den Marsch zu befördern. Es ist nicht notwendig, daß Alle nach Washington marschieren. Die Californier und andere im Westen wohnende Arbeiter, sollten die Hauptstädte ihrer respektiven Staaten aufsuchen, um die Paläste der Gouverneure zu umlagern, während diejenigen, welche durch Frau und Kind gezwungen sind, daheim zu bleiben, sich organisieren und den Municipal-Regierungen das Leben sauer machen sollten, indem sie Beschäftigung oder sonstige Versorgung fordern. Wenn diese Bewegung systematisch organisiert wird, kann es nicht schwer halten, sämtliche Regierungen des Bundes, der Staaten und Städte derart zu demoralisieren, daß es den Arbeitern

leicht sein wird, sich derselben zu bemächtigen — und zwar mit dem Stimmzettel — um dann die Industrie auf wissenschaftlicher Basis zu organisieren und der Arbeitslosigkeit ein Ende zu machen.

Die Kapitalisten haben keine Mittel, den jetzigen Zuständen ein Ende zu machen. Sie wollen sich selbst nicht die Kehle abschneiden, indem sie das Konkurrenzsystem abschaffen und die allgemeine Cooperation einführen und mit Gewalt gegen die hungernden Arbeitermassen einzuschreiten, muß ihnen das Genick nur noch schneller brechen. Die Verurteilung Corey's und Browne's in Washington, das Niederschießen von „Industrials“ im Westen und die Verhaftungen Fitzgerald's und Sweetland's in Philadelphia und New York, sind nur geeignet, Del ins Feuer zu gießen und den sozialen Brand stärker anzufachen. Der Kapitalismus kann seinem Schicksal nicht entgehen; er muß an sich selbst das Todesurtheil vollziehen, welches die Wissenschaft ihm längst gesprochen und dessen Gerechtigkeit die Völker jetzt einzusehen angefangen haben.

Von welch' enthusiastischem Geiste die Arbeiter der ganzen Welt beseelt sind, ließ sich deutlich erkennen an den gigantischen Demonstrationen, welche allenthalben, besonders aber in Europa, am 1. Mai stattgefunden haben. In London waren über 100,000 Mann auf den Beinen und New York hat auf Union Square die größte Parade und Massenversammlung gesehen, welche jemals in der Metropole stattfand. Es ist ein Triumph für die Taktik der Nachfolger des großen Agitatoren, welcher uns zurief: „Proletariat aller Länder, vereinigt Euch!“ daß diese nunmehr jährlich wiederkehrenden Demonstrationen einen internationalen Charakter angenommen haben, daß die aufgestellten Arbeiter der ganzen Welt angefangen haben, an ein und demselben Tag ihre Forderungen nach gesetzlicher Verkürzung des Arbeitstages zu stellen. Es wird nun auch nicht mehr lange dauern, bis sie sich auf alle übrigen Forderungen einigen und vereint mit einander handeln werden, um ihr gutes Recht, den vollen Ertrag ihrer Arbeit, Ruhe, Glückseligkeit und wahre Freiheit zu erlangen.

Mittlerweile dauert die große Noth in allen Ländern fort und daran ändern nichts, weder die Debatten über den Tarif im amerikanischen Kongreß, noch die Diskussionen über Finanzen und Agrarianismus im Deutschen Reichstag, noch die Reden über Irland, die Abschaffung des Oberhauses, oder die Verstaatlichung des Kirchengeneigentums im englischen Parlament, oder ähnliche Verhandlungen in irgendwelchen andern gesetzgebenden Körpern. Die Zahl der Arbeitslosen wächst in allen Ländern, das Elend nimmt immer größere Dimensionen an; die Zahl der Selbstmorde nimmt allenthalben zu und zwar in eigenthümlich gräßlicher Form. Noch niemals haben sich so viele Leute mit Rasirmessern die Halse abgeschnitten, wie gerade jetzt und zwar sind es hauptsächlich die Familien beschäftigungsloser Arbeiter, in welchen diese Art von Selbstmord in Schwung gekommen: Väter, die ihren Kindern, Männern, die ihren Frauen, Söhnen, die ihren betagten Müttern die Kehle zerschneiden, nur, um die Aermsten nicht leiden, vor den eigenen Augen verhungern zu sehen! Wer da glaubt, daß solche Zustände auch nur noch ein halbes Jahrzehnt zu halten seien, der muß mit dem Dämelsack geschlagen sein. Es wird und muß zum Klappen kommen!!

Und nun die kolossalen Strikes im ganzen Lande! Nahezu 300,000 Kohlengräber standen aus, um ihre jammervolle Lebenslage zu verbessern, und die Eisen- und Stahlarbeiter denken ebenfalls wieder an eine Erhöhung ihrer im letzten Jahre reducirten Löhne.

Die Seiden-Industrie des ganzen Landes hat drei Monate lang still gestanden, weil die Bandweber glaubten, sie könnten die Fabrikanten zwingen, ihnen einigermaßen menschenwürdige Löhne zu zahlen — aber die Striker mußten nach einem heroischen Kampfe vor dem Hunger kapitulieren und, um ihre Organisation zu retten, begnügten sie sich mit einer Erhöhung von 2 und 5 Prozent. Die Fabrikanten und Bosse denken heutzutage gar nicht mehr daran, die Forderungen von Streikern zu bewilligen, denn die Reservearmee der Arbeitslosen ist so groß geworden, daß damit jeder allgemeine Strike gebrochen werden kann. Außerdem ist ja der Polizeinüppel und die Flinte der Sheriffs-Gehülfen und der Ladenschwengel-Miliz immerwährend bei der Hand, wo es gilt, Striker niederzuknüppeln oder über den Haufen zu schießen, wie das jetzt täglich nicht nur in den Kohlen- und Cole-Regionen von Pennsylvania, sondern auch anderwärts, zumal in Oesterreich geschieht, wo die Strikebewegung einen imponirenden Charakter angenommen hat. Aber, das wird den Kapitalisten keinen Nutzen bringen. Gewalt ruft nur Gewalt hervor und wer das Schwert ergreift, wird durch das Schwert umkommen.

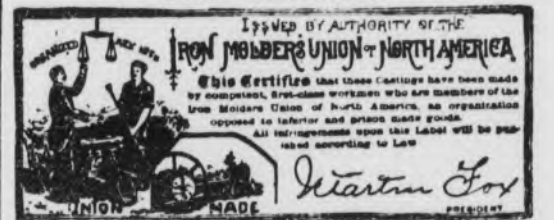
Wir haben übrigens einen Eisenbahnstrike zu verzeichnen, der gewonnen wurde, nämlich den Strike an der Great Northern, welchen die von Eugene B. Debs organisierte American Railway Union unter Mithilfe der Knights of Labor gewonnen hat. Doch ist dabei zu berücksichtigen, daß diese Bahn gerade jetzt bedeutende Geschäfte macht, und daß sie wahrscheinlich die Organisation auf's Neue bekämpfen wird, sobald sie nicht mehr so viel verdient wie augenblicklich. Auch die Brauereiarbeiter in Chicago und St. Louis haben einige dickköpfige Bosse zur Vernunft gebracht und zwar mit Hilfe ihrer organisir-

ten Mitarbeiter anderer Gewerke; aber in Brooklyn hapert's noch gewaltig, denn der Boycott gegen die vier ehemaligen Unionbosse, welche sich jetzt dem Pool wiederangeschlossen haben, hindert dieselben nicht, ihre Brauereien mit Scabs zu betreiben und massenhaftes Scab-Bier zu verkaufen.

Das blaue Label der Cigarrenmacher wird augenblicklich tüchtig gehooht und zwar von lokalen, Staats- und internationalen Label-Leagues und Agitations-Committees und ich möchte wünschen, daß jeder Carpenter, der diese Zeilen liest, von jetzt an keine Cigarre anzündet, von der er nicht genau weiß, daß sie auch aus einer Box mit dem blauen Label gekommen ist.

Und nun noch eine recht erfreuliche Nachricht: Die Internationale Möbelarbeiter-Union hat ihre Konvention auf den 24. September einberufen, um den Anschluß an unsere Bruderschaft zu diskutieren und, wie ich gehört habe, sind gute Aussichten vorhanden, daß der Anschluß erfolgen wird. Glück auf, dazu den Möbelarbeitern!

## UNION MADE STOVES.



The above Label is issued by the Iron Molders' Union of North America and can be found on all union made stoves, ranges and iron castings. It is printed in black ink on white paper and pasted on all union made stoves, ranges and castings.

## PATENTS

Promptly secured. Trade-Marks, Copyrights and Labels registered. Twenty-five years experience. We report whether patent can be secured or not, free of charge. Our fee not due until patent is allowed. 32 page Book Free. H. B. WILLSON & CO., Attorneys at Law, Opp. U. S. Pat. Office. WASHINGTON, D. C.

## A GRAND DISCOVERY!

WANTED.—A live man or woman in every county where we have not already secured a representative to sell our "Nevada Silver" SOLID METAL. Knives, Forks and Spoons to consumers; a solid metal, white as silver, no plate to wear off; goods guaranteed to wear a lifetime; cost about one-tenth that of silver; the chance of a lifetime; agents average from \$50 to \$100 per week, and meet with ready sales everywhere, so great is the demand for our Solid Metal Goods. Over One Million Dollars' worth in daily use. One of samples Free. Address Standard Silverware Co., Dept., Boston, Mass.

## FREE TO ALL.

## A BEAUTIFUL RING and SILK REMNANTS!

To introduce our beautiful Art Portfolios of The World's Fair, we will send absolutely FREE a fine 18k rolled-Gold Ring and large package of splendid Silk Remnants! Send only 12 cents to pay postage, packing, etc., of The Grand Portfolio to your address, and we will send you absolutely Free all of the goods mentioned above. A genuine offer, \$100.00 forfeited if we fail to send as agreed. Address H. C. BUCHANAN & CO., 67 Warren St., Box 2628, New York.

## TOPP'S FRAMING TOOL



Gives all pitches and cuts for hip, valley, principal, jack and cripple rafters, and lengths in ft. and ins. Sets instantly. G. A. TOPP & CO., INDIANAPOLIS. PRICE, \$3.00. Agents Wanted. INDIANA.

## WE SELL DIRECT TO FAMILIES.

## THE OLD RELIABLE MARCHAL &amp; SMITH PIANO CO.

Estab. 1850.]

NEW YORK.

[Incor. 1877.]

## PIANOS || ORGANS

\$150 to \$1500.

\$25 to \$500.

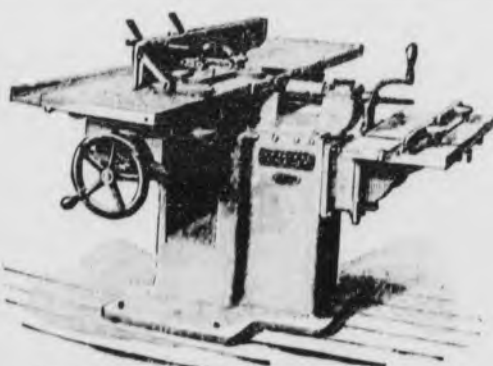
We send a Beautiful Catalogue Free to all who wish to buy. It gives full description of many elegant pianos and organs and tells you how you can in the quiet of your home select an instrument, make your own terms, and have it sent to you for trial with certainty of getting a handsome First-Class Piano or Organ.

You Pay no Agent's Commission, nor middleman's profit, nor any other needless expense. Every Benefit is Given to You. You get an instrument famous for sweetness and power, guaranteed for Ten Years, and sent free to you for trial. We were the first to sell on these terms, beginning thirty-four years ago, and we can save you from \$50 to \$200 if you want a piano or an organ. Send for our Catalogue.

## THE MARCHAL &amp; SMITH PIANO CO.,

235 EAST 21ST STREET,

NEW YORK.



End View of No. 2 Variety Wood Worker. Send for Special Wood Worker Catalogue, which will show all the various kinds of work it will make. It is the most useful machine for a Carpenter or Builder now in existence.

## J. A. FAY &amp; EGAN CO.,

188 to 208 West Front St.,

CINCINNATI, OHIO, U. S. A.

ORIGINATORS, INTRODUCERS AND MAKERS OF

## WOOD WORKING MACHINERY

FOR ALL PURPOSES.

The Largest Line in the World of the Latest and Best Approved Designs.

"GRAND PRIX" AT PARIS, '89.

HIGHEST AWARDS WORLD'S FAIR, CHICAGO, '93.

Outfits or Single Machines Supplied. Send for Catalogues.



Egan Foot Power Mortiser. The Latest and Best.



BROOM MAKERS' LABEL.

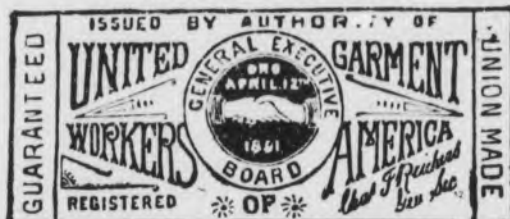


MISCELLANEOUS LABELS.

The label of the German printers will be found on page 15, in our German department.

The e are labels also for these trades: The Coopers, Journeymen Barbers, Horse Collar Makers, Elastic Web Weavers; International Furniture Workers and Hardwood Finishers.

UNION MADE CLOTHES.



This Label is the only positive guarantee that Ready-made Clothing, including overalls and jackets, is not made under the dreaded, disease-infested tenement house and sweating system.

You will find the linen label attached by machine stitching to the inside breast pocket of the coat, on the inside of the buckle strap of the vest, and on the waistband lining of the pants.

## Patent Foot Power Machinery.

## Complete Outfits.

Wood or metal workers without steam power, can successfully complete with the large shops, by using our New **Power Saving Machinery**, latest and most improved for practical shop use, also for Industrial Schools, Home Training, etc.

CATALOGUE FREE.

Seneca Falls Mfg. Co.

22 WATER ST., SENeca FALLS, N. Y.



## UNION MADE NAILS.

The **NAILS** made by the below-named list of nail mills are strictly Union made nails, and are recommended to the members of the United Brotherhood.

## CUT NAILS.

Union Cut Nails are made by Junction Nail Co., at Mingo Junction, Ohio; Laughlin Nail Co., at Martin's Ferry, Ohio; Labelle Nail Co., at Wheeling, W. Va.; Lakeside Nail Co., at Hammond, Ind.; LeClair Nail Co., Belleville Nail Co., Belleville Steel and Nail Co., all located at Belleville, Ill.

## WIRE NAILS.

Union Wire Nails are made by Salem Wire Nail Co. Works, at Salem and Findlay, Ohio; American Wire Nail Co. and Hazen Wire Nail Co., both at Anderson, Ind.; Oliver Roberts Barb Wire Co., this city; New Castle Wire Nail Co., at New Castle, Pa.

The above list of nail mills is recognised by the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers where Union men are employed.

**Wm. McNiece & Son,**  
515 CHERRY ST.,  
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

MANUFACTURERS OF

**Hand, Panel**  
**and Rip Saws,**  
FROM THE VERY BEST CAST STEEL.

Warranted the Best in the World.

HAND MADE.

## TOOLS

AND

**Fine**  
**Builders'**  
**Hardware**

**Hammacher,**  
**Schlemmer & Co.,**  
209 Bowery, New York.

## STUDY!

The Best and Cheapest Practical Book printed Written for Carpenters by a Carpenter.

## HOW TO FRAME A HOUSE,

Or Balloon and Roof Framing, by Owen B. Maginnis, author of "Practical Centering," "How to Join Mouldings," etc., etc

It is a practical treatise on the latest and best methods of laying out, framing and raising timber houses on the balloon principle, together with a complete and easily understood system of Roof Framing, the whole making a handy and easily applied book for carpenters, builders, foremen and journeymen.

## CONTENTS.

PART I.—Balloon Framing.  
Chapter I. General description of Balloon Frames, Framed Sills and their construction.  
Chapter II. First Floor Beams or Joists, Story Sections, Second Floor Beams, Studding, Framing of Door and Window Openings, Wall Plates and Roof Timbers.

Chapter III. Laying out and working Balloon Frames, Girders, Sills Posts and Studding.  
Chapter IV. Laying out First and Second Floor Joists or Beams, Ceiling Joists and Wall Plates.

Chapter V. Laying out and Framing the Roof.  
Chapter VI. Raising.

PART II.—Difficult Roof Framing.  
Chapter I. Simple Roofs.  
Chapter II. Hip and Valley Roofs.  
Chapter III. Roofs of Irregular Plan.  
Chapter IV. Pyramidal Roofs.  
Chapter V. Hexagonal Roofs.  
Chapter VI. Conical or Circular Roofs, etc., etc.  
The work is illustrated and explained by over 86 large engravings of houses, roofs, etc., and measures 8x11 inches.

PRICE, - - \$1.00

Send name, address and cash for book to

**OWEN B. MAGINNIS,**  
356 W. 134th St. - New York City.



This is a Facsimile of the LABEL of the  
**UNITED HATTERS**  
OF NORTH AMERICA.

The Label has received the indorsement of the General Executive Board of the K. of L. and of the American Federation of Labor.

The Label is placed on every union-made hat before it leaves the workman's hands. If a dealer takes a label from one hat and places it in another, or has any detached labels in his store, do not buy from him, as his labels may be counterfeit and his hats may be the product of scab or non-union labor.

Beware of Counterfeits. Sometimes they are printed on white paper and sometimes on yellow paper. As a general thing they are not perforated on the edges. A counterfeit label with perforated edges has lately made its appearance. It is larger than the genuine one. The genuine label is about an inch and a half square and is printed on buff colored paper. When purchasing a hat see to it that you get the genuine label with the perforated edges.

This is the Only Correct Union Label for Fur-Felt Hats.

BUY NO FUR-FELT HAT WITHOUT IT!

EDWARD BARRETT, President,  
Hat Makers' International Association,  
JAMES H. PENROSE, Secretary,  
628 Snyder Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.  
JAMES GRAHAM, President,  
Hat Finishers' International Ass'n;  
JOHN PHILLIPS, Secretary,  
677 Park Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

**COOK'S PATENT LEVEL.**  
Made in Wood and Iron. Every Level Fully Guaranteed.  
Inquire at your nearest hardware store for them. If not in stock, send to  
**DAVIS & COOK,**  
WATERTOWN, N. Y.

**DISSTON'S**  
It will pay you to buy a saw with "DISSTON" on it. It will hold the set longer, and do more work without filing than other saws, thereby saving in labor and cost of filing. They are made of the best quality of crucible cast steel and are  
**FULLY WARRANTED.**  
For sale by all dealers.  
ASK FOR No. 7. Send for Pamphlet, "THE SAW." Mailed Free.

**Henry Disston & Sons.**  
ALL KINDS AND SHAPES OF FILES AND RASPS.  
Made of best steel with great care, and each file carefully inspected before leaving the factory. Send for Catalogue containing over 200 full steel engravings of files.  
**HENRY DISSTON & SONS, Inc., Philadelphia, Pa.**

**D. R. BARTON**  
1832.  
ROCHESTER, N. Y.  
TRADE MARK.  
If you want the very best tools made, buy only those stamped as above.



Stair Builders' Chisel.



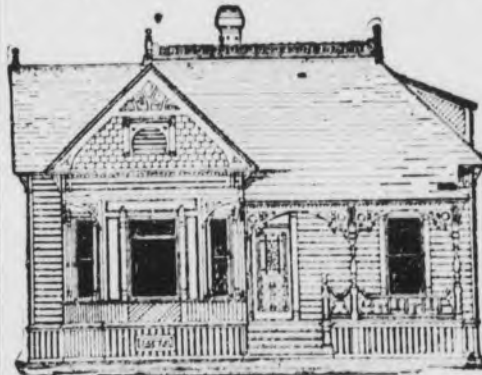
Stair Builders' Gouge.

**NO EDGE TOOL CAN BE GOOD**  
without a hard, smooth, keen, cutting edge. This is the one essential feature of a good edge tool, and the one in which the **Barton Tools** are unequalled. They are also of the best shapes and well finished, but to their superior cutting quality is mainly due the reputation which they have held for so many years, and still hold, of being the best in the United States. Do you want such tools? If you do you can have them. They are for sale by dealers in high grade tools throughout the United States. If your dealer does not keep them and refuses to order them, send for our illustrated catalogue, in which full directions for ordering are given.

MACK &amp; CO., foot of Platt Street, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Manufacturers of the most extensive line of Fine Edge Tools in the United States

## Save \$50 When you Build.



I. P. HICKS,

Box 37, Station A,

Omaha, Neb.

## Hicks' Builders' Guide

comprising an easy and practical system of estimating material and labor for Carpenters, Contractors and Builders. A comprehensive guide to those engaged in the various branches of the building trade. It saves time, money and mistakes. 160 pages, 114 illustrations, cloth bound. Price, \$1.00.

## The Building Budget and Everybody's Assistant

a book of practical experience in building from over 60 builders in all parts of the country, 156 pages, 125 illustrations. Price, 50 cents.

## The Contractor's Bill and Time Blank Book

saves time money and mistakes in settling accounts. Sample book free to every carpenter.

CARPENTERS SHOULD READ, MARK, LEARN,  
THOM. GILL'S BOOKS.

GILL'S RAPID CARPENTRY, 2d Ed., Revised,

Price \$2.00

GILL'S DETAIL ON THE SQUARE, " \$1.00

GILL'S ENLIGHTENED STAIR BUILDER,

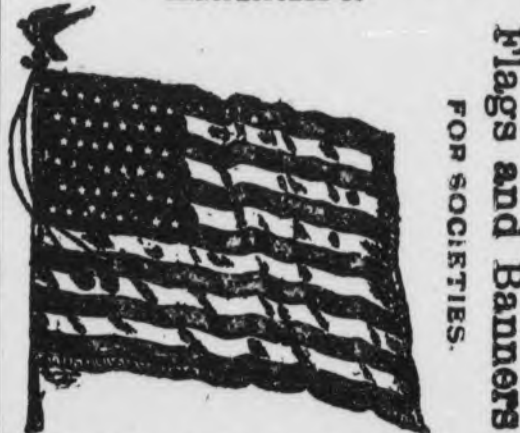
No. 1, Price \$1.00

No. 2, " \$1.00

Sent free by mail on receipt of price by application to R. LEONARD, General Agent, P. O. Station B, Jersey City, N. J. Member of I. U. 482.  
Agents wanted in every city and town on profitable terms. Correspondence solicited from Secretaries of Local Unions.

Br. O. &amp; J. of America Society Goods.

ESTABLISHED 1866.

CHAS. SVENDSON,  
MANUFACTURER OFFlags and Banners  
FOR SOCIETIES.

Regalia, Badges, Uniforms and Military Goods.

Over 2000 Society Flags and Banners Manufactured. Over 6000 Societies furnished with Badges or Regalia.

No. 84 Court St., Cincinnati.

BADGES

MADE FROM RIBBON,  
METAL & CELLULOID.THE LARGEST BADGE BUSINESS IN THE WORLD.  
FLAGS AND LODGE SUPPLIES.  
WRITE FOR CATALOGUE.

THE WHITEHEAD &amp; HOAG CO. NEWARK, N. J.

**MORRILL'S**  
SAW SET.

CHAS. MORRILL,

Room 173, Pulitzer Building, New York

## MARSTON'S HAND AND FOOT POWER MACHINERY.



Circular Saw, Iron Frame, Steel Shafts and Arbors, Machine Cut Gears, Iron center part in top.  
Send for Catalogue and Price-List

J. M. Marston & Co., 242 Ruggles Street,  
Boston, Mass.

AGE NTS WANTED.  
CARPENTERS

preferred to sell Concave Lock Weather Strips—(C & L) for sides of doors and windows; mould and drop H bottom of doors. Big Seller. Terms Free. Mention paper. Write  
BURCAW MFG. CO., Hazleton, Pa.



# THE CARPENTER

A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, and Kindred Interests.

VOL. XIV.—No. 7.  
Established 1881.

PHILADELPHIA, JULY, 1894.

{ Fifty Cents per Year.  
Single Copies, 5 Cts.

## PERSONALS

BRO. J. W. CRUPPER, formerly F. S. of Union 698, Newport, Ky. is now in the U. S. Mail service.

BRO. T. MANGAN, Union 150 Middletown, N. Y., has been appointed Water Inspector of that city.

JOS. HEHEMAN, of Union 7, Louisville, Ky., has been commissioned Foreman of Carpenters of the U. S. Louisville and Portland Canal.

THE NELSON, MORRIS & Co., beef packers of Chicago, had their refoigerator in Altoona, Pa., built by union labor. Mr. Beck, of Utica, N. Y., was superintendent.

GERMANTOWN, PA.—Brother S. J. Kent, Secretary of G. E. B., spoke here July 17, under auspices of Union 122. The meeting was a rouser and was preceded by a short street parade.

THE Larwill Building Company has its shop at 417 Superior street, Cleveland, O., and First Vice-President Larwill is manager. The company consists of five active Union carpenters of Cleveland.

NEW HAVEN, CONN.—Bro. Alex Angus of Union 43, Hartford, Conn., delivered an eloquent address at the public installation of officers of Union 799. Brother Hugh McKay also gave us an encouraging talk, July 13.

VANCOUVER, B. C.—At the Provincial election, held here on the 7th inst., Brother McPherson was elected as representing the Labor Party, and he received a large majority as against the Government candidate.

WM. F. WILLOCK, of Union 230, Pittsburgh, Pa. has been in New York city, Steubenville, O. and a number of cities, employed by the Armour Dressed Beef Company, in the erection of refrigerators. He has done good service for our Order in all places visited.

DETROIT, MICH.—The past year fully 5,000 working people have not received pay for work done by them, and these claimants have not sufficient money to prosecute their claims. The Trades and Labor Council of this city have engaged Widdis & Munro, attorneys, 10 Butler Building, to attend such cases.

BOSTON, MASS.—The New England Convention of Carpenters under the U. B. was held in Boston, June 11, 1894. General President Trenor, of Brooklyn, presided; 75 delegates present. Good work was accomplished. On the evening of June 11, Union 33 of Boston celebrated its twelfth anniversary with a complimentary concert in honor of the convention. General President Trenor and Brother Shields delivered stirring addresses.

## Flotsam and Jetsam.

IN BASIN, MONT., carpenters have nine hours a day and \$4.50 per day. Trade, however, is very dull.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Where, oh where can a carpenter go to find a job? It is flat as a flounder here.

SUMMIT, N. J.—This panic must have done non-union men good as they are now coming in to Union 456.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.—Union 76 publicly installed its new officers, July 4, and had refreshments. Work springing up a little.

IN FRANCE, Labor has 61 straight out wage labor representatives in the Parliament, Germany 46, Great Britain 6, United States Congress 0.

THE Building Trades Unions of Paris, a body similar to our Building Trades Councils or Central Boards of Walking Delegates in this country was formed in Paris in 1821.

MILLWRIGHT BOSS, F. Wunder's shop, 99 Broadway, Brooklyn, N. Y., is a scab shop. The foreman and three others are suspended members of Millwrights' Union 786 of New York.

AUGUSTA, GA.—Never was trade so flat, three-fourths of Union men out of work. Some jack-legs are putting on siding for 20 cents per square and fitting blinds for 10 cents per window.

COLUMBUS, O., carpenters are holding well attended public meetings to rouse interest in the U. B. Several ministers and local labor speakers were on hand and encouraged the work.

BUTTE, MONT.—In this city and in Anaconda, Mont., the city governments have ordinances that are strictly enforced, making \$3 per day the minimum rate for all city laborers, and that union wages and union hours be recognized.

MT. VERNON, N. Y.—We have started a District Council of the Carpenters' Unions of Westchester County, N. Y. This will include Mt. Vernon, New Rochelle, Port Chester, Rye, Williamsbridge, Yonkers, White Plains, Irvington, Tarrytown, Nyack, Peekskill and Haverstraw.

WAUKEGAN, ILL.—Here is an evidence of the value of a National Union. We recently initiated a number of new members in Union 448. Trade was dull in this place and non-union men went over to Lake Forest, Ill., but had to come here and join our Union before they got work there.

LOS ANGELES, CAL.—1200 carpenters here with not enough work for 400 of them. Overcrowded we are in every branch through lying reports of newspapers which have brought men here, and now they are to work for \$1.50 per day. They spent their last cent to get to California and will work now for their board.

OUR New York Unions have two business agents—one English and one German. At the recent election there were seven candidates in all, and the election was in accordance with the Australian system of ballot. Brother Frank Schulz of Union 497 was re-elected, and Brother Hart of Union 340 was elected vice Brother Halkett.

## OFFICIAL

PASSWORDS and blanks for quarter beginning July 1, 1894, have been sent all the Locals. If not received drop a postal to the G. S.

SEND in names and addresses of delegates and alternates, if you have not done so. There is \$5 fine on the R. S. if he fails to do so.

HAVE you any amendments or changes of the Constitution to suggest? Send them in so we can print them all in next month's CARPENTER.

WE are recently in receipt of thanks from Unions 300, Austin, Tex., 692, Cincinnati, O., and a number of Unions for promptness in our attention to claims for benefits. These claims are passed on the first week of each month.

THE members of the G. E. B. met in regular quarterly meeting July 16, and adjourned after 7 days' session at the General Office. They passed on a large number of grievances and claims, and audited the accounts. Their official proceedings will be printed in August CARPENTER.

GENERAL Secretary, P. J. McGuire, spoke in Cooper Institute, New York city, June 25, against the importation of foreign-made building material. On July 1, he spoke at the meeting of Union 20, Camden, N. J. On July 12-15 he was in Chicago owing to the American railway strike and possible danger of drawing our Chicago members into a general strike.

NEW YORK.—Union 509 now has its F. S. and Treasurer under bonds; a co-operative indemnity company furnishes the bonds. Union 509 recommends the plan to all Locals, as the company does business all over the United States, and not long ago paid Union 509 the sum of \$301.31 on Secretary Moran's defalcation. The District Council also uses the same system of bonding its officers.

HUGH MCKAY, Chairman of the G. E. B. is on the road and has the following route:—13th inst., New Haven, Conn.; July 14, Stamford, Conn.; 24, Wilkesbarre, Pa.; 25, Elmira, N. Y.; 26, Rochester, N. Y.; 27, Buffalo, N. Y.; 28, Auburn, N. Y.; 29, Syracuse, N. Y.; 30, Utica, N. Y.; 31, Amsterdam, N. Y.; August 1, Schenectady, N. Y.; 2, Troy, N. Y.; 3, Albany, N. Y. August 4 he will be at home at E. Boston, Mass.

HILLSBORO, TEX.—Contractors in this place are cutting each other down to the bone. Union 711 is trying to organize them, but they keep up their cut-throat game.

## One of Armour's Jobs Unionized.

BATTLE CREEK, MICH.—The sentiment in favor of unionism has gained very much among laborers and mechanics in this vicinity of late out of sympathy with the railroad men. A number of union and non-union carpenters at work on a cold storage building here, erected by Armour & Co. of Chicago, were discharged July 3, at noon, for refusing to work 10 hours per day.

The Union immediately wired Armour & Co., inquiring whether or not they required ten hours a day on the job here. Armour & Co. promptly sent a man here, arriving on the morning of the 4th. He adjusted the difference giving the carpenters their nine-hour day, re-instating them, with one or two exceptions. They began work again on the 5th, and the scabs who took their places were discharged. The fear of a boycott on Armour's meats worked this result.

## Another of Armour's Jobs Brought to Time.

STEUDEVILLE, OHIO, July 9, 1894. The Armour Meat Company sent a superintendent and architect here to put up a cold storage building. Our men went after jobs on it but it looked as if they were spotted as they never were ready for any more men only when it was a non union man that wanted work. We sent delegates to the Ohio Valley Trades Assembly at Wheeling. That body advised us to send a committee and if they would not hire Union men that they would put a boycott on the meat. This was on a Sunday. The next day, on Monday morning, the superintendent called on Bro. Peterson and wanted to know how many men we could furnish him if he discharged all the men that he had at work and would hire none but Union men and pay Union wages and work Union hours. We agreed in Union 186 to give him twenty men to start with and had twenty-six men at work on the finish of the job. He had been working the scabs sixty hours per week; our Union men only worked fifty-three hours a week and had on an average thirty cents more a day than the best non-union man that he had. It is evident the Armour Company does not want any trouble with organized labor. This might be a pointer for other places as they have four gangs on the road building storage plants. Let us unionize them all.

## Demand for Carpenters in the U. S. Navy.

"There is an increasing demand in the navy for carpenters," says the New York Sun. "They belong to the warrant officers' division, and are well paid, as non-commissioned officers' pay goes. The corps has decreased considerably in numbers since 1886, but the new ships and the shore stations need carpenters, and the grade is not likely to die out. It is the duty of the carpenter aboard the modern iron-built man-of-war to keep the pumps and water-tight subdivisions in safe condition, and to look after whatever repairs may be made with wood. The carpenter at shore stations is in frequent demand for a great variety of work."



## Not to the Man of Dollars.

Not to the man of dollars,  
Not to the man of deeds,  
Not to the man of cunning,  
Not to the man of creeds,  
Not to the one whose passion  
Is for the world's renown,  
Not in a form of fashion  
Cometh a blessing down.

Not unto land's expansion,  
Not to the miser's chest,  
Not to the princely mansion,  
Not to the blazoned crest,  
Not to the sordid worldling,  
Not to the knavish clown,  
Not to the haughty tyrant  
Cometh a blessing down.

Not to the folly blinded,  
Not to the steeped in shame,  
Not to the carnal minded,  
Not to unholy fame,  
Not in neglect of duty,  
Not in the monarch's crown,  
Not at the smile of beauty.  
Cometh a blessing down.

But to the one whose spirit  
Yearns for the great and good;  
Unto the one whose store home  
Yieldeth the hungry food;  
Unto the one who labors  
Fearless of foe or frown;  
Unto the kindly hearted  
Cometh a blessing down.  
—Charles K. Shetterly in *Yankee Blade*.

## Let Up Now.

The crimes of centuries will be wiped out in the blood of the guilty and innocent alike. The dial of material progress will be set back for years, but that of humanity will go forward. "The last analysis of liberty is the blood of the brave." Yes, we are an alarmist. We stand on the watch tower and cry to the conspirators against humanity, beware! Let up now. Be satisfied with what you've got, or by all the history of the past, by the manhood that the Creator has implanted in the human breast, your reign is at an end, and "even that that thou hast shall be taken away from you."  
—Columbus Sun.

## Quite a Difference.

If a poor man advocates the division of the wealth of the rich among the poor, he is called a socialist; but the rich man, who, by the aid of his wealth, secures legislation which enables him to appropriate to his own use the pittance of the poor, is called a financier! The poor man who takes anything by force is called a thief, while the rich man who, by legislation, would double the debts of the poor, is called a benefactor! The man who wants the people to destroy the government is called an anarchist, while the while the man who labors to have the government destroy the people is a patriot.—*Southern Mercury*.

## Industrial Tyranny.

The exercise of irresponsible power, by whatever means, is tyranny and should not be tolerated. The power which men irresponsibly exercise for their private ends, over individuals and communities, through superior wealth, is essentially tyrannous and as inconsistent with democratic principles and as offensive to self-respecting men as any form of political tyranny that was ever endured. As political equality is the remedy for political tyranny, so is economic equality the only way of putting an end to the economic tyranny exercised by the few over the many through superiority of wealth. The industrial system of a nation, like its political system, should be a government of the people, by the people, for the people. Until economic equality shall give a basis to political equality, the latter is but a sham.—*The New Nation*.

## Craft Problems.

(This Department is for criticism and correspondence from our readers on mechanical subjects and problems in Carpentry.

Write on one side of the paper only. All articles should be signed.

Matter for this Department must be in this office by the 25th of the month.)

## Brother McKinlay Replies to His Critics.

To the Editor of The Carpenter:



I took the liberty of writing you some time ago in reference to the method employed by Brother Ross, of Dayton, Ky., when framing hip rafters. Since that time there have appeared in several of the issues of the paper articles criticising (at some length) "my" method of backing a hip rafter.

Now, Mr. Editor, I am sorry to trouble you so soon again but I would like through you to say to those brothers that I have never at any time sent you my method of doing this kind of work. If those brothers would just look over the issues of the paper of last October and January they will find they have been criticising the method used by Brother Ross. The January issue will show that I merely reproduced the diagram sent in by the Brother from Kentucky to show that he was not explicit enough in describing it, and, as I happened to be familiar with his method, I took it upon myself to point out where I considered he was in error when getting the backing lines for hip. Now several of the brothers take exception to this method presented by Brother Ross, but should they give it a little study I feel sure they will find it has advantages which some of the other methods have not that are being used at the present time.

In the April issue we have an article and diagram presented to us by our learned and highly educated Brother from Cincinnati, O., J. C. Molloy, who starts out by saying that he has noticed some very sad mistakes, to put it mildly, sent to your valuable little paper by some members of our Brotherhood. He then gives as an instance the two diagrams which appeared in the January issue above my signature. Now this would indicate that there were some sad mistakes in them. If the Brother can point out anything wrong with diagram No. 2 please have him trot it out; but I presume he can't do it as in the next sentence he tells us that though he has a fair knowledge of six books of Euclid the diagrams are Greek to him. Still if they are Greek to him, the fact that the six books he is so familiar with were written by a Greek, one would think he might perhaps know something about them even if he studied them in English.

Next he talks something about the generation of the hyperbolic paraboloid. As to this part of his article I can say nothing, as I was always very dull the little while I was at school, and since I have been at the trade I have never heard of this system of framing rafters. He next makes the assertion that I scoff at old time style. Now, Mr. Editor I deny the charge. I challenge the Brother to point out one word in the article I sent you in which there is the semblance of scoffing at any style, old or new. I rather think the scoffing has all been done by Brother Molloy, as any one can see by looking over the articles in the issues of January and April. And further, he presents us with a diagram showing his way of backing a rafter which, he says, is old and very simple, but the sim-

ple method is not always the most desirable. This method, of course, will give a correct backing on any regular hip, that is, when the seat of the rafter runs at right angles from the plates or at the angle of 45°, which is the most common kind of a hip; but there are times when one is called upon to frame a roof which has irregular hips. In roofs of two pitches having a wide and a narrow side the hip does not run at an angle of 45° from plates, therefore it is necessary to bevel more of one corner than of the other, and in order to do this by the method recommended by Brother Molloy, that of placing the square on the heel of the rafter, it will be necessary to find what figures to use to enable you take the proper amount off from each of the two corners and for every change of angle the seat of rafter is from 45° different figures will have to be taken. And further, if the hip were placed on the corner of a building which was not square, say octagon or any other shape but square, I don't believe the backing would be obtained at all by Brother Molloy's method unless it would be by this system of generating the hyperbolic paraboloid which he speaks of. I would like to say in closing that I believe the method used by Brother Ross as corrected in the January number will give the backing lines for any kind of a rafter running at any angle whether the plates are square or not.

Forgive me Mr. Editor, please do, but I never sent you my method.

J. D. MCKINLAY,

Union 62, Englewood, Ill.

## Mechanical Suggestions.

BY OWEN B. MAGINNIS.

Before describing how to strike out a cinquefoil or five-sided tracery figure it will first be necessary to tell how to make a pentagon or five-sided figure.

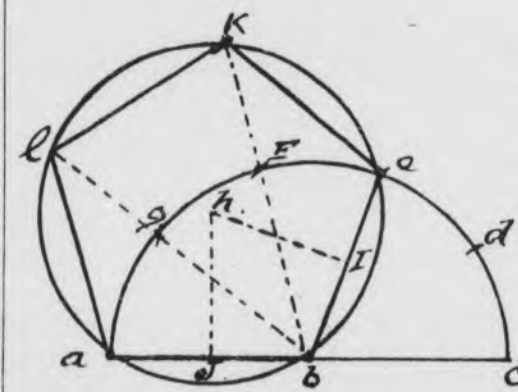


FIG. 1.

Let  $a b$ , Fig. 1, be one side of the pentagon, say 4 inches long, produce it to  $c$ , and with the compasses and with  $c$  as centre strike the semi-circle  $a g f e d c$ . Divide this semi-circle into five equal parts as  $d e f g$ . Join  $e b$ . Bisect  $e b$ , and  $a b$ , at  $I$  and  $J$ , and square out to  $n$ . Now with  $h$ , as centre and  $h b$ ,



FIG. 2.—CINQUEFOIL.

as radius, describe the circle  $a b e k l$ . Finally set off the distance  $a b$ , round and join by lines, thus completing the pentagon or five-sided figure.

To lay out the cinquefoil Fig. 2, it will first be necessary to make the pentagon as above, then to describe the five inner circles from the angles of the pentagon, and the outer circles from the centre of the figure as described in the April issue.

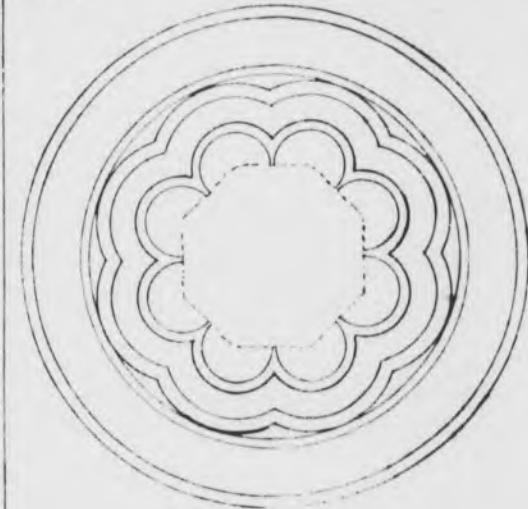


FIG. 3.—HUITFOIL.

Fig. 3 is a "huitfoil," or eight-sided, or foiled gothic, and is only used in high class church work. It is struck from an octagon in the way shown.

## We Have the Right to Do So.

We may not have the right to form a union; we may not have the right to say what wages we will work for in the opinion of some people, but we believe we have the right to belong to any reputable law-abiding organization we may desire to, and we believe we have as much right to say what our labor is worth as a speculator to say what he will give for it; and while we freely concede other people's rights, we want the same rights conceded to us, for "we brought nothing into this world, and it is certain we can carry nothing out of it," not even a piece of granite.—*Granite Cutters' Journal*.

## The Future of Children.

Edward Bellamy says in the *Ladies' Home Journal*: "I confess I cannot understand the mental operations of good men or women who, from the moment they are parents, do not become intensely interested in the social question. That an unmarried man, or even a man childless though married should concern himself little about the future of a race in which he may argue that he will have no personal stake is conceivable, though such indifference is not morally edifying.

"From the time their children are born it becomes the great problem with parents how to provide for and safeguard their future when they themselves shall no longer be on earth. To this end they painfully spare and save and plot and plan to secure for their offspring all the advantages that may give them a better chance than other men's children in the struggle for existence.

"They do this, knowing sadly well the while, from observation and experience, how impossible it is for even the wisest and wealthiest of fathers to make sure that the cherished child he leaves behind may not be glad to earn his bread as a servant to the children of his father's servants. Still the parent toils and saves, feeling that this is the best and all he can do for his offspring, little though it be. But is it? Surely a moment's thought will show that this is wholly an unscientific way of going about the work of providing for the future of one's children.

"This is the problem of all problems to which the individualistic method is most inapplicable, the problem before all others, of which the only adequate solution must necessarily be a social solution."



## Instructive Thoughts from "The American Federationist."

The July number of the *American Federationist* contains a number of very clever articles on a variety of the most interesting labor subjects. As it is the official monthly magazine of the American Federation of Labor, these articles should have a very wide circulation among the thinking and active men in the trade unions. The magazine itself has a large constituency of subscribers and it is worthy of support from the members of the U. B. It costs only 50 cents per year and can be had by sending the subscription price to Chris. Evans, 14 Clinton Place, New York.

Here are a few items from among the cream of the July number:

GEORGE GUNTON in writing on the "Feasibility of an Eight-Hour Work Day," says:

"Much of the opposition to the movement for a shorter working day is based upon the idea that it restricts freedom of laborers. Freedom is a catching phrase but it should be remembered that there is no freedom without wealth. Freedom and poverty are incompatible; hence to talk about the freedom of the poor is but to sound an empty phrase. The only road to freedom is that which leads away from poverty. Nobody can make poor people free nor rich people slaves. Give the masses wealth and they will take care of their freedom. Keep them poor and they can neither acquire nor keep freedom."

WILLIAM HOWARD deals with "A National Unit of Value for Labor," and uses this argument:

"To the employer human labor is a marketable commodity, subject in its price to the law of supply and demand. But human labor is practically the human being; they cannot be separated, to merchandise the one is to merchandise the other. We sacrificed a million of lives and thousands of millions of treasure to destroy Southern traffic in human beings for the sake of their labor, yet, so far as the welfare of the industrial is concerned, it is immaterial whether chattel law enables a man to sell his fellow-men, or whether business laws and usages oblige men to sell themselves to the highest bidder, the result—slavery, is the same however much the latter form of sale may be disguised under a fictitious freedom of action.

"There is no idea more absurd than that a man's wages must be regulated by the financial ability of his employer; that he must be held responsible in his wages, must be made accountable in his life necessities for the condition of another's business over which he has no control, in which he is allowed no interest, and about which he is never consulted.

"The State to facilitate business and to preserve peace has been obliged to establish national units of value for money, weight, time and measure. Likewise for the same imperative, beneficent purpose the State should establish a national unit of value for labor and thereby enable the industrial without consulting his employer, to always earn what his life necessities demand, and also enable the employer without consulting the industrial, to always pay only what his true business necessities require."

A SYNDICATE of English capitalists has control of 20 breweries in St. Louis. They refuse to recognize union labor. The trades and labor unions have taken hold of the matter and have placed a boycott on the products of the syndicate. It will be a big fight, as the beer is sold in half of the States of the Union.

## Can Reformers Get Together?

Most assuredly they can, if they only really want to. There's where's the trouble. Their opponents get together without any difficulty, they form the resolution and then act. Reformers have a particular knack in forming "resolutions," getting everybody to pass them, and then forgetting all about the absolutely essential action.—*Mutual Aid.*

## Construction vs. Destruction.

Let us turn our swords into ploughshares and our spears into pruning hooks. Let us organize the productive forces of our nation, with its skilled engineering corps to plan our operations, and devote the energy now wasted in destroying each other in senseless rivalry to the development of the boundless resources still latent in our common mother earth. Let every energy be given to the increase of good things, instead of the destruction of the rival's commerce, and with the era of plenty for all will rise another chorus, not this time from among the clouds to quickly vanish in the darkness for 1,800 years, but a chorus from earth's teeming millions, the exultant shout, "Peace on earth, good will toward men." *Twentieth Century.*

## Scab-Help Not So Plentiful.

The frequent appearance of advertisements for scab and non-union workmen is an evidence that the power of the organized labor bodies is increasing and that such help is more difficult to obtain than formerly. Even among the non-union element a large majority shrink from the odium that follows a man who will take the place of unionists striving to better conditions which they also reap the advantage of without bearing any of the expense and privation.—*The Printers' Journal*

## REPORT OF PROTECTIVE FUND.

## MONEYS RECEIVED.

1894.			
Apr. 4.	New York	\$237 00	
" 11.	"	256 00	
May 4.	"	139 00	
" 25.	"	6 00	
" 25.	"	60 00	\$698 00
Two visits, P. J. McGuire, P. J. McGuire, visit to		12 00	
Visit of G. E. B.		31 50	
May 19.	Montreal, Can.	2,970 00	
" 26.	"	2,340 00	\$3,310 00
Cost of Exchange		11 50	
H. McKay, visit		40 50	
P. J. McGuire, visit		43 00	
May 17.	Cincinnati, O.	2,000 00	
June 9.	"	1,000 00	3,000 00
S. P. Ewing, visit		28 00	
P. J. McGuire, visit to Cincinnati and Indianapolis		68 30	
May 7.	S. J. Kent, visit to Rochester & Buffalo, N. Y.	72 00	
June 7.	Covington, Ky.	700 00	
July 2.	"	500 00	1,200 00
June 7.	Newport, Ky.	400 00	
July 2.	"	400 00	800 00
June 23.	Chicago, Ill.	1,000 00	
May 17.	Belleville, Ill.	150 00	
June 7.	"	150 00	
July 2.	"	250 00	550 00
A. L. Rutledge, visit		7 50	
St. Joseph, Mo.		100 00	
Telegraph charges		2 50	
Total expenses		\$12,974 90	
Balance on hand		5,156 40	
Total		\$18,131 30	

## STATEMENT OF PROTECTIVE FUND TO JULY 21 1894.

Cash on hand April 10, 1894	\$18,044 00
Receipts, April, May and June	87 30
Total	\$18,131 30
Moneys expended in strikes and lock-outs, details above given	12,974 90
Balance on hand July 21, 1894	\$5,156 40

## MONEYS \$\$\$ RECEIVED

## FOR TAX, PINS AND SUPPLIES

During the month ending June 30, 1894.

Whenever any errors appear notify the G. S. without delay.

Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.
1-154 85	166-38 40	342-113 35	563-11 70	1-59 50	167-14 90	342-10 65	564-7 55
2-21 40	168-9 15	344-8 90	565-1 35	3-21 40	168-9 15	344-8 90	566-9 90
4-144 00	169-18 20	346-4 95	567-3 75	5-23 78	170-1 95	352-1 95	569-3 75
6-5 80	171-9 15	354-1 20	572-2 55	7-12 80	173-10 00	355-5 45	574-4 05
8-21 00	175-21 90	356-5 65	577-4 95	9-10 50	176-14 70	359-10 35	578-19 25
11-26 85	177-10 80	360-6 86	580-15 80	12-11 40	181-26 32	361-6 86	581-15 80
14-3 30	183-2 65	362-4 26	581-4 80	16-11 40	184-2 00	365-2 25	582-1 85
17-29 70	186-4 65	368-4 80	585-2 25	18-5 50	189-6 60	369-7 50	586-19 50
19-3 45	190-5 55	371-3 10	590-2 60	20-3 00	191-4 95	373-1 80	591-3 85
21-10 85	192-15 10	374-27 30	592-4 50	22-45 60	193-6 45	377-2 55	593-6 90
23-30 30	194-2 55	378-8 55	596-3 75	24-33 25	195-5 55	380-6 45	596-2 65
25-18 60	196-1 50	381-23 00	597-31 00	26-8 85	198-7 95	382-43 80	602-1 40
27-7 50	199-39 58	384-1 60	603-7 95	28-108 45	200-7 40	386-8 40	606-6 10
29-55 50	201-4 20	388-3 75	606-5 40	30-4 85	202-3 80	390-6 80	611-8 25
31-2 54	203-12 90	391-6 30	617-4 65	32-4 50	204-3 90	393-2 85	622-6 00
33-9 45	206-7 35	394-2 30	623-13 05	34-10 05	207-16 20	396-9 90	626-7 00
35-10 40	208-6 75	398-2 10	628-13 95	36-44 80	209-24 60	399-1 60	629-5 70
37-9 45	211-30 00	400-2 55	631-2 40	38-1 40	214-3 75	402-3 60	632-4 20
39-2 25	215-11 10	404-2 25	634-3 80	40-1 38	216-3 30	407-87 80	636-7 20
41-4 80	217-1 60	409-2 70	637-7 20	42-12 45	218-5 70	413-6 00	638-12 75
43-4 80	220-1 80	416-21 45	639-2 50	44-26 85	221-6 78	417-2 90	640-4 83
45-7 05	225-17 56	419-6 75	641-6 55	46-3 30	226-3 18	420-4 20	645-6 00
47-7 95	227-7 95	421-5 90	649-5 10	48-10 50	228-14 60	422-1 50	651-2 25
49-3 00	229-4 95	423-8 70	654-2 55	50-9 75	230-10 65	424-9 90	657-3 40
51-18 80	231-2 10	425-1 80	658-10 70	52-63 55	232-1 50	426-9 30	659-6 60
53-88 55	233-1 38	427-10 35	661-4 80	54-33 15	234-11 40	428-3 60	663-3 00
55-6 75	235-7 45	430-15 75	667-15 45	56-7 35	236-2 40	431-4 55	670-1 50
57-6 25	237-8 85	432-3 30	676-12 55	58-2 50	238-9 00	433-17 80	677-2 70
59-9 50	239-9 40	434-7 05	678-24 30	60-20 60	240-13 30	436-3 45	679-11 75
61-22 60	241-5 55	436-4 05	681-27 20	62-4 20	242-9 00	437-7 10	683-13 10
63-7 35	243-6 60	440-12 45	685-8 85	64-18 45	245-9 50	442-4 40	687-6 00
65-7 10	246-9 15	445-33 30	690-1 50	66-7 10	246-9 15	446-8 75	692-10 70
67-1 20	247-26 10	449-10 80	694-1 60	68-10 50	249-5 58	450-3 15	695-4 20
69-5 40	251-7 05	453-18 00	696-8 90	70-5 40	251-7 05	455-25 20	699-8 20
71-19 60	252-3 90	456-2 00	701-3 50	72-8 40	253-8 55	457-12 15	702-1 05
73-1 50	257-37 05	459-8 00	704-19 55	74-25 05	260-7 50	460-4 95	708-19 45
75-9 75	262-8 60	461-3 75	708-9 90	76-3 75	263-4 60	464-20 80	707-11 20
77-3 15	265-1 55	466-19 05	711-2 60	78-9 30	267-2 85	468-16 05	712-12 65
79-10 05	268-11 55	469-7 15	713-10 00	80-4 00	269-16 20	470-4 60	714-9 88
81-6 15	270-16 20	470-4 60	714-9 88	82-26 70	271-1 35	471-28 95	715-19 20
83-59 15	273-10 35	472-8 00	716-13 35	84-2 70	274-18 70	473-13 65	717-3 30
85-21 50	275-13 88	474-10 20	718-22 05	86-13 20	276-4 05	475-8 10	728-5 85
87-8 90	277-7 90	479-9 90	728-2 10	88-11 10	278-4 50	481-1 65	728-7 90
89-5 85	279-3 00	481-28 35	728-1 85	90-11 10	280-3 88	482-12 10	729-7 35
91-9 45	283-2 40	483-14 85	730-29 70	92-11 85	284-35 80	484-7 80	731-2 10
93-18 50	286-15 35	485-3 45	732-3 30	94-12 50	287-15 35	486-3 45	732-3 30
95-5 25	287-4 35	487-4 95	736-4 95	96-23 40	288-8 40	490-4 20	738-3 75
97-1 05	290-22 50	493-14 00	739-8 70	98-10 00	294-8 05	496-4 60	740-1 80
99-18 60	296-3 45	497-25 65	741-14 25	100-1 00	298-4 95	499-4 05	742-8 30
101-15 00	299-14 55	500-3 80	744-4 35	102-4 65	300-2 70	502-6 80	746-1 50
103-4 38	302-2 80	507-4 25	746-4 50	104-9 30	304-11 85	509-29 65	748-3 45
105-5 58	306-6 50	510-2 55	750-9 95	106-25 50	308-4 40	511-7 10	752-1 80
107-4 95	312-2 30	512-27 40	756-6 00	108-7 25	314-5 55	515-21 80	758-6 00
109-1 70	316-6 00	517-6 60	768-8 95	110-8 65	317-19 80	518-21 10	767-4 05
111-9 75	320-4 95	519-2 25	778-8 25	112-7 05	322-2 10	521-13 00	779-1 00
113-23 10	323-1 95	522-3 75	781-10 90	114-1 34	324-7 00	523-23 10	783-4 60
115-3 75	325-7 80	524-2 40	784-8 85	116-8 85	326-6 00	524-9 30	785-7 05
117-11 10	328-6 15	528-4 40	786-7 50	118-7 80	329-9 60	529-1 68	794-4 35
119-7 80	329-9 60	529-1 68	794-4 35	120-17 70	335-10 78	535-6 00	799-3 75
121-25 05	336-8 10	536-18 71	802-1 80	122-3 15	339-4 20	538-16 90	806-2 85
123-3 15	340-6 68	537-3 61	811-4 50	124-28 31	341-1 50	540-2 25	

## PROTECTIVE FUND.

Below is a report of all the Protective Fund received by the G. S. during the month of June, 1894.

All moneys received since June 30, will be published in next month's *CARPENTER*. Whenever any error appears notify the G. S.

Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.
4-223 80	329-1 20	466-33 25	646-1 70	5-5 00	362-40 47	3 40	687-60
63-80 422-	50 496-	95 784-	2 96	64-1 10	460-50 534-	1 55	
Total			\$44 80				

## FINANCIAL REPORT

## RECEIPTS—JUNE, 1894.

From the Unions (Tax, etc.)	\$5054 82
" Advertising	25 46
" Rent	10 00
" Clearances, etc.	6 60
Balance on hand June 1, 1894	5225 93
Total	\$10,322 81

## EXPENSES—JUNE, 1894.

For Printing	\$447 50
" Office, etc.	518 09
" Organizing	114 68
" Benefits Nos. 2859 to 2888	3975 00
Balance on hand July 1, 1894	5275 54
Total	\$10,322 81

## Detailed Expenses, June, 1894.

Printing 1,000 clearance cards	\$2 50
" 1,000 envelopes	1 25
" 1,700 bonds	12 00
" 8,000 remittance blanks	10 00
" \$50 postal cards for offices, etc.	2 75
" 5,000 membership cards	12 50
" 5,000 note heads	12 50
" 22,500 copies June journal	392 50
Expressage	1 00
Postage on June journal	24 80
Special writers for June journal	20 50
Engravings for June journal	18 00
Postage on quarterly password and blanks	12 00
Postage on supplies, etc.	20 38
1050 postal cards	10 50
1000 stamped envelopes	22 00
12 telegrams	5 62
Expressage	6 84
Office rent for June	25 00
Salary and clerk hire	325 00
H. H. Trenor, visit to Boston	20 00
P. J. McGuire, visits to York, Cincinnati, Louisville, Milwaukee, Chicago, Fort Wayne, Toledo, Detroit, Cleveland, and Wheeling	57 18
D. C. Milwaukee, Wis., organizing work	37 50
Costs of protests	6 30
Stationery, etc.	1 40
Rubber stamps	8 75
Janitor, cleaning office	6 00
Benefits Nos. 2859 to 2888	3975 00
Total	\$5046 77



## THE CARPENTER

PHILADELPHIA, JULY, 1894.



The International Character of Trade Unions.

MR. EDITOR.—

In the April issue of THE CARPENTER under the heading of "General Gossip," on many points is a letter signed by L. M., of Belleville, Ill., to much of which I can give my cordial assent, but in regard to his reply to a communication from Santa Barbara, Cal., as to Chinese labor I feel I must protest against some of his statements, namely: "We must treat all alike. We can refuse a landing to all who cannot read and write the Roman or English characters in their own language at least." To my mind this is equivalent in a very large number of cases to prohibition of foreigners of which in the past the United States has spent thousands if not millions of dollars in inducing such to come, but in the next sentence he increases the scope of the prohibition to all who may only desire a temporary residence there, by saying, "and further to also refuse a landing to such as come to this country to live or exist as in many cases and hoard away their earnings to leave us again to live in some other country on the wealth they have accumulated here. This class is not confined to the Chinese." Now Mr. Editor, I for one, protest against any such narrow doctrines being promulgated in the name of labor. Labor is the most cosmopolitan thing in the world and has its enemies in every country of the world, and if trade organizations are to confine their efforts to building up one country more than another, I confess it seems to be a mixing up of patriotism to the country and organization that will not be very successful. As labor men we believe in the greater republic of labor, in order that all workers, no matter in what country, may be able to demand a fair share of the products of labor, on the other hand, capital knows no country when trying to defeat those ends. The first question to a stranger should be: Are you a union man? and if satisfactory evidence is produced his nationality becomes of second importance. It has been said that patriotism is the last refuge of scoundrels, and judging from the past it would seem to be true as witness the parading of patriotism not only in this country but in all others at election times as the surest card to play upon the working classes a species of jingoism, but when those so-called patriots have secured their object the only patriotism they seem to possess is that of the pocket. It is business pure and simple, and labor has got to recognize it and act accordingly. No, the banner of labor is larger and broader than the flag of any country and large enough to include them all, and it should be our endeavor to make it overshadow all others. This protest would not have been called out simply by the communication referred to but by recent legislative attempts to narrow the effects of trade unions in their international aspects and promoting uneasiness if not discord in those international bodies who have hitherto had a common purpose and rendered their assistance in the victories gained and suffered in the defeats as though actually engaged therein.

As a member of the U. B. of a number of years standing although not a citizen of the U. S., I protest against being put in the same category as the Chinese if circumstances should compel me like it has done others to make the U. S. my temporary residence; as I would go over not to lower but to raise the standard of living if possible and I would not expect to return and for ever live on the wealth accumulated there as I do not know of any who is at present. Now in conclusion I hope that men will endeavor to educate their members on a broader basis than mere nationalism and instill into each other a greater concern for the greater republic of labor and so draw closer labor men of all nations by removing prejudices and prepare the way for the great battle of Armageddon when the great army of labor shall be successful in the accomplishment of its most beneficent purposes of justice and humanity.

THOMAS G. RIVES.

Toronto, Ont.

## Eight-Hour Law of the State of New York as Amended this Year.

## CHAPTER 385—LAWS OF 1870.

AN ACT to regulate the hours of labor of mechanics, workingmen and laborers in the employ of the State, or otherwise engaged on public works.

Passed April 26th, 1870.

SECTION 1. On and after the passage of this Act, eight hours shall constitute a legal day's work for all classes of mechanics, workingmen and laborers, excepting those engaged in farm and domestic labor; but overwork for an extra compensation by agreement between employer and employee is hereby permitted.

§ 2. This act shall apply to all mechanics, workingmen and laborers now or hereafter employed by the State, or any municipal corporation therein, through its agents or officers, or in the employ of persons contracting with the State or such corporation for the performance of public works.

§ 3. Any officer or officers, or agents of this State, or of such corporation, who shall openly violate or otherwise evade the provisions of this act, shall be deemed guilty of malfeasance in office, and be liable to suspension or removal accordingly by the Governor or head of the department to which such officer is attached.

§ 4. Any party or parties contracting with the State, or any such corporation, who shall fail to comply with or secretly evade the provisions hereof, by exacting and requiring more hours of labor for the compensation agreed to be paid per day,

than is herein fixed, shall, on conviction thereof, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and be punished by a fine not less than one hundred nor exceeding five hundred dollars and in addition thereto, shall forfeit such contract at the option of the State.

§ 5. Chapter eight hundred and fifty-six of the laws of eighteen hundred and sixty-seven entitled, "An act to limit the hours of labor constituting a day's work to eight hours," passed May 9th, 1867, is hereby repealed.

§ 6. This act shall take effect immediately.

State of New York,  
Court of Appeals Law Library, } ss.  
at Rochester,

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of Chapter 385 of the Laws of 1870, as copied from the Session Laws now in the Court of Appeals Law Library at Rochester.

R. D. JONES,  
Librarian.

## CHAPTER 622—LAWS OF 1894.

AN ACT to amend chapter three hundred and eighty-five of the laws of eighteen hundred and seventy, entitled "An act to regulate the hours of labor of mechanics, workingmen and laborers in the employ of the State, or otherwise engaged on public works."

Became a law May 10, 1894, with the approval of the Governor. Passed three-fifths being present.

SECTION 1. Section two of chapter three hundred and eighty-five, entitled "An act to regulate the hours of labor of mechanics, workingmen and laborers in the employ of the State, or otherwise engaged on public works, is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

§ 2. This act shall apply to all mechanics, workingmen and laborers now or hereafter employed by the State, or any municipal corporation therein, through its agents or officers, or in the employ of persons contracting with the State or such corporation for performance of public works. And all such mechanics, workingmen and laborers so employed shall receive not less than the prevailing rate of wages in the respective trades or callings in which such mechanics, workingmen and laborers are employed in said locality. And in all such employment none but citizens of the United States shall be employed by the State, any municipal corporation therein and by persons contracting with the State or municipal corporation thereof, and every contract hereafter made by the State or any municipal corporation, for the performance of public works must comply with the requirements of this section.

§ 3. This act shall take effect immediately.

State of New York,  
Court of Appeals Law Library, } ss.  
at Rochester.

The foregoing is a true copy of an act passed by the Legislature of the State of New York and sent by the Secretary of State to the Court of Appeals Law Library, at Rochester, which act became a law May 10, 1894.

R. D. JONES,  
Librarian.

## NINE-HOUR CITIES.

Below is a list of the cities and towns where carpenters make it a rule to work only nine hours a day.

Albina, Ore.  
Allston, Mass.  
Amesbury, Mass.  
Atlantic City, N. J.  
Arlington, Mass.  
Arransas Harbor, Tex.  
Anacortes, Wash.  
Asbury Park, N. J.  
Astoria, Ore.  
Asheville, N. C.  
Auburn, N. Y.  
Auburn, Me.  
Akron, O.  
Altoona, Pa.  
Apollo, Pa.  
Anderson, Ind.  
Allegheny City, Pa.  
Albany, N. Y.  
Austin, Tex.  
Bakersfield, Cal.  
Bay City, Mich.  
Bar Harbor, Me.  
Baltimore, Md.  
Belle Vernon, Pa.  
Bath Beach, N. Y.  
Buffalo, N. Y.  
Bryn Mawr, Pa.  
Butler, Pa.  
Bayonne, N. J.  
Boise City, Idaho.  
Bridgeton, N. J.  
Burlington, Iowa.  
Blaine, Wash.  
Bridgeport, Ohio.  
Bradford, Mass.  
Brunswick, Me.  
Braddock, Pa.  
Bellair, Ohio.  
Belleville, Ill.  
Bellevue, Pa.  
Boston, Mass.  
Bridgeport, Conn.  
Brooklyn, Mass.  
Beaver Falls, Pa.  
Brookline, Mass.  
Butte, Mont.  
Carrollton, Ga.  
Calro, Ill.  
Calgary, Can.  
Canton, Ohio.  
Chelsea, Mass.  
Charleroi, Pa.  
Charleston, W. Va.  
Charlestown, W. Va.  
Chester, Pa.  
Cincinnati, Ohio.  
Concord, N. H.  
Corona, N. Y.  
Covington, Ky.  
Columbus, Ga.  
Columbus, Ind.  
Camden, N. J.  
Concordia, Kan.  
Columbia, S. C.  
Collinsville, Ill.  
Cohoes, N. Y.  
Corsicana, Tex.  
Columbus, Ohio.  
Cambridge, Mass.  
Charlestown, Mass.  
Chattanooga, Tenn.  
Corapolis, Pa.  
Cleveland, Ohio.  
Colorado City, Col.  
Colorado Springs, Col.  
Cornwall, N. Y.  
Corryville, Ohio.  
Dayton, Ky.  
Des Moines, Iowa.  
Davenport, Iowa.  
Dover, N. H.  
Decatur, Ill.  
Detroit, Mich.  
Denison, Tex.  
Dedham, Mass.  
Dorchester, Mass.  
Duquene, Pa.  
Dubuque, Iowa.  
Dallas, Tex.  
El Paso, Tex.  
East Liverpool, Ohio.  
East Saginaw, Mich.  
East Orange, N. J.  
East Portland, Ore.  
East Boston, Mass.  
Easton, Pa.  
Elizabeth, N. J.  
Elwood, Ind.  
Elwood, Pa.  
Erie, Pa.  
Englewood, N. J.  
Evansville, Ind.  
Everett, Mass.  
Exeter, N. H.  
Eureka, Cal.  
Fair Haven, Wash.  
Fall River, Mass.  
Findlay, Ohio.  
Fitchburg, Mass.  
Fresno, Cal.  
Frankford, Pa.  
Franklin, Pa.  
Fort Worth, Tex.  
Fort Wayne, Ind.  
Fostoria, Ohio.  
Franklin, Mass.  
Galesburg, Ill.  
Galveston, Tex.  
Grand Rapids, Mich.  
Great Falls, Mont.  
Greensburg, Pa.  
Greensfield, Ind.  
Gloucester, Mass.  
Greenville, Pa.  
Germantown, Pa.  
Greenwich, Conn.  
Grove City, Pa.  
Glen Cove, N. Y.  
Hot Springs, Ark.  
Homestead, Pa.  
Hamilton, Can.  
Hartford, Conn.  
Halifax, N. S.  
Hampton, Va.  
Hanford, Cal.  
Haverhill, Mass.  
Hackensack, N. J.  
Harriman, Tenn.  
Harrisburg, Pa.  
Henderson, Ky.  
Hudson, Mass.  
Herkimer, N. Y.  
Hosick Falls, N. Y.  
Hyd Park, Mass.  
Hoboken, N. J.  
Holyoke, Mass.  
Houston, Tex.  
Houston Heights, Tex.

Meriden, Conn.  
Moline, Ill.  
Mobile, Ala.  
Muncie, Ind.  
Moundsville, W. Va.  
Muskegon, Mich.  
Mt Pleasant, Pa.  
New Britain, Conn.  
Nelsonville, O.  
North Easton, Mass.  
New Kensington, Pa.  
Norfolk, Va.  
New Orleans, La.  
Newport, R. I.  
Newport, Ky.  
Newport News, Va.  
Newtown, N. Y.  
Newburyport, Mass.  
Nanaimo, Brit. Col.  
Nyack, N. Y.  
Norwood, Mass.  
N. La Crosse, Wis.  
Natchez, Miss.  
New Cumberland, W. Va.  
New Castle, Pa.  
New Haven, Conn.  
New Haven, Pa.

New Rochelle, N. Y.  
New Westminster, B. C.  
Nyack, N. Y.  
Newark, N. J.  
Natick, Mass.  
Newton, Mass.  
Newburgh, N. Y.  
New Bedford, Mass.  
New Albany, Ind.  
New Brighton, N. Y.  
New Brunswick, N. J.  
Northampton, Mass.  
Norwich, Conn.  
Norwalk, Conn.  
Oceanic, N. J.  
Oswego, N. Y.  
Ogden, Utah.  
Olean, N. Y.  
Ottawa, Can.  
Ottawa, Iowa.  
Ottawa, Ill.  
Ontario, Cal.  
Omaha, Neb.  
Orange, N. J.  
Olympia, Wash.  
Pawtucket, R. I.  
Port Chester, N. Y.  
Punxsutawney, Pa.  
Pensacola, Fla.  
Peterborough, Can.  
Portland, Ore.  
Port Townsend, Wash.  
Passaic, N. J.  
Plymouth, Mass.  
Pomeroy, O.  
Portland, Me.  
Port Angeles, Wash.  
Portsmouth, N. H.  
Portsmouth, Va.  
Portsmouth, O.  
Pocatello, Idaho.  
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.  
Paterson, N. J.  
Philadelphia, Pa.  
Plainfield, N. J.  
Pittsburgh, Pa.  
Pierre, S. Dakota.  
Parkersburg, W. Va.  
Paris, Texas.  
Porterville, Cal.  
Peoria, Ill.  
Providence, R. I.  
Quincy, Mass.  
Racine, Wis.  
Rochester, Pa.  
Richmond, Va.  
Richmond, Ky.  
Richmond, Ind.  
Rock Island, Ill.  
Rondout, N. Y.  
Roxbury, Mass.  
Rochester, N. Y.  
Rosedale, Ind.  
Revere, Mass.  
Riverside, Cal.  
Red Bank, N. J.  
Redlands, Cal.  
Rockford, Ill.  
Rutherford, N. J.  
S. Framingham, Mass.  
Springfield, Mass.  
St. Augustine, Fla.  
South Omaha, Neb.  
South Norwalk, Conn.  
South Bend, Ind.  
Salem, Mass.  
Stonham, Mass.  
Somerville, Mass.  
Somerville, N. J.  
Salisbury, Pa.  
Salt Lake City.  
San Angelo, Tex.  
Sandusky, Ohio.  
Shreveport, La.  
Stamford, Conn.  
Sea Cliff, N. Y.  
Springfield, Ill.  
Springfield, Mo.  
Springfield, Ohio.  
San Leandro, Cal.  
Steubenville, Ohio.  
Santa Anna, Cal.  
Santa Rosa, Cal.  
Seattle, Wash.  
St. John's, N. B.  
Saxtonville, Mass.  
Schenectady, N. Y.

Scottsdale, Pa.  
Spokane, Wash.  
Sharon, Pa.  
Sheffield, Ala.  
Staten Island, N. Y.  
Streator, Ill.  
Stoughton, Mass.  
S. Abington, Mass.  
St. Catherine, Ont.  
San Antonio, Tex.  
San Bernardino, Cal.  
Scranton, Pa.  
Sharpsville, Pa.  
Sharpsburg, Pa.  
St. Paul, Minn.  
Santa Cruz, Cal.  
Saginaw City, Mich.  
Sioux City, Iowa.  
Sheephead Bay, N. Y.  
Seymour, Tex.  
Summit, N. J.

Hingham, Mass.  
Irvington, N. Y.  
Ithaca, N. Y.  
Jacksonville, Ill.  
Jackson, Mich.  
Jacksonville, Fla.  
Jeannette, Pa.  
Jersey City, N. J.  
Kearney, Neb.  
Knoxville, Tenn.  
Kittanning, Pa.  
Kingston, N. Y.  
Lansburg, N. Y.  
Lawrence, Mass.  
La Crosse, Wis.  
La Junta, Col.  
Logansport, Ind.  
Lowell, Mass.  
Lynn, Mass.  
Leechburg, Pa.  
Leominster, Mass.  
Lafayette, Ind.  
Lancaster, Pa.  
Leicester, Me.  
Lincoln, Neb.  
London, Canada.  
Lockland, O.  
Long Island City, N. Y.  
Long Branch, N. J.  
Louisville, Ky.  
Manchester, N. H.  
Marlboro, Mass.  
Marion, Ind.  
Morristown, N. J.  
Manayunk, Pa.  
Malden, Mass.  
Millville, N. J.  
Media, Pa.  
Meadville, Pa.  
Medford, Mass.  
Marblehead, Mass.  
Mayfield, Ky.  
Monongahela, Pa.  
Memphis, Tenn.  
Mt. Vernon, N. Y.  
Martin's Ferry, O.  
Maspeh, N. Y.  
Milford, O.  
Mamaroneck, N. Y.  
Mercer, Pa.  
Middlesborough, Ky.  
Southampton, N. Y.  
College Point, N. Y.  
Conshohocken, Pa.  
Cortland, N. Y.  
Ottumwa, Ia.  
Hillsboro, Tex.  
Bangor, Pa.

Total, 412 cities.

## Carpenters' Union No. 711.

TO THE CITIZENS OF HILLSBORO, TEX.—  
We, the undersigned members of the Hillsboro Carpenters' Union, adopt this method to lay before you facts which we deem worthy of your kindest consideration.

1. We are associated in this Union for the most obvious reasons, viz.: To mutually aid and protect each other in our interests as a useful and indisputable class of workers; yet while thus united we aim to promote the interests in the community in which we live, by patronizing our local merchants and professional men in return for the favors received from them. This renders their interests and ours mutual and causes the favor to be wholly reciprocal. We are here and here to stay if the citizens are disposed to reciprocate our favors as we above indicate. But, fellow-citizens, if the work we are ready and anxious to do should be given to carpenters and contractors from other cities how are we to earn the means we are so willing to spend in patronizing you?

How can we buy dry goods? How can we employ physicians and lawyers? How can we support churches and schools if the money our labor should earn is paid to the citizens of other towns to be spent in their own community while we are left idle on your own streets? Is it not evident that the money paid to us remains among you? Does it not find its way into all the channels of trade and usefulness? But when paid to comers from a distance does it not as surely go out from you to return perhaps no more?

Are we not skilled in our trade and reliable when we give good bond for strict performance of our contracts? Is our reputation not more needful to be maintained than is that of a party from a distance? We make this appeal to the public spirit of Hillsboro and protest against giving to outsiders work which we pledge to do as well, as cheaply and as profitably to the employer as the outsider can do. And on these conditions we urge our claims to your patronage. Please then, fellow-citizens, remember that this Union embraces nearly all the carpenters in this city, many of whom have families to support with all the necessities of life, and the aggregate of their supplies is no inconsiderable sum. Very respectfully yours for justice, the Members of the Hillsboro Carpenters' Union.



## In Favor of a Government Telegraph.

The International Typographical Union has declared for the government control of telegraphs and ordered the appointment of a committee at Washington to work for its accomplishment. The convention also decided to recommend to its membership that they support no candidate who will not pledge himself to this measure.

That government control of the telegraph systems would redound to the benefit of the printers there can be no question. It would do away with the monopolistic press association, and result in the establishment of new newspaper enterprises all over the land. Under the system now in vogue only a limited number of daily papers can obtain dispatches. Furthermore, the service is wholly unreliable—in many instances the dispatches being colored to suit the monopolists who own the service. Government control would certainly do away with these evils.

We doubt, however, the wisdom of the printers in asking support for the men who are willing to advocate this measure. We have little faith in political promises of individual candidates. The pathway of reform is literally strewn with the bleached and crumbling bones of "Promise."

The only sure way to obtain relief is—not to support the man who promises this or that, but the party that has the courage to declare for this national reform.—Los Angeles Farmer and Laborer.

## What Eight Hours a Day Will Do.

Thomas Wilson, a Boston iron molder, has the following to say: "When the workingmen obtain a reduction in the hours of labor, they have gained something which makes them better workmen, better citizens and better men altogether. A reduction in the hours of labor means an opportunity for education on matters of interest in his craft, which naturally makes a man a better workman."

"The workingman should receive a reduction in the hours of labor. This country is one of progress, and as the brains and ingenuity of the inventors bring forward such an amount of labor saving machinery the workman ought in all fairness to receive his share of the benefits in the shape of reduced hours of labor."

"The whole of the benefits to be derived from improved machinery should not be given, as it is at the present time; to the manufacturers and employers. This is what has brought about the class distinctions which obtain, in this country, a condition such as does not exist anywhere else. In no other country has there been made so many aristocrats and so many millionaires in such a short time as in this."

"Workingmen, unite your forces and demand that a reduction in the hours of labor in all industries obtain."—Ex.

The land shall not be sold forever, for the land is mine.—The Bible.

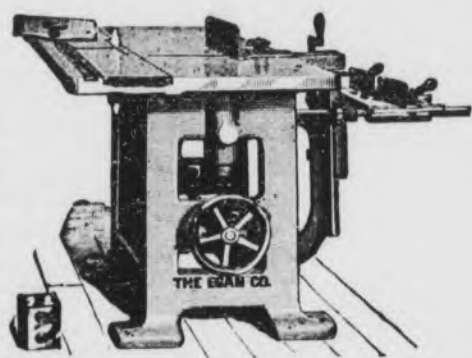
## Will Not Be Much Longer Tolerated.

What is the world coming to when we find such a Wall street banking house as that of Henry Clews saying:

"The present drift toward monopoly is so widespread, so utterly revolutionary in every sense in its character, and so threatening to vast interests, that to suppose it can be much farther tolerated would be to assume that American citizens had lost their regard for freedom and their sense of self-respect."

## The Price of Liberty.

During business depressions south of Mason and Dixon line some thirty-two and more years ago, the toiler was idle, but he was not obliged to worry about how he was going to get food, clothing and shelter. His master had to do that. The negro now has the same liberty to worry himself to death in attempts to live as the white man has. Verily the price of liberty cometh high, and the privilege availeth not in the securance of hoped-for happiness.



Universal Rip and Cross Cut Saw.

WITH PLANING, JOINTING, BORING AND ROUTING MACHINE.

After many years of experience in the making of all kinds of woodworkers and saw benches, the makers of the machine illustrated above, present it as the very latest and the most advanced machine of its type now being made. It has so many special advantages, and is capable of performing an immense variety of work, that it is fairly entitled to its title "Universal." It is a first-class rip saw and a fine cross cut saw machine, and is provided with angles for cutting miters and bevels, can be used for splitting lumber up to 10 inches wide, or by turning over up to 18 or 20 inches, by using a 20-inch saw. It is a groover and panels can be raised to any depth. Will plane and joint stuff up to 5 inches wide. Is a superior hand matcher with the aid of an extra fence, making tongue and groove. Has adjustable boring attachment, a tenoning arrangement can be furnished, which, however, is not put on unless ordered, etc., etc. This machine is specially suited for carpenters and general woodworkers, as two operators can perform various operations on it at the same time without interfering with each other. For further information address the makers and originators, The Egan Company, Nos. 188 to 208 West Front street, Cincinnati, Ohio, U.S.A.

## The Power of Unionism.

We are the slaves, and our slavery exists and is prolonged but by our own assent. The cause of labor is a common cause, and when any one of the multifarious branches of industry is engaged in a struggle against the encroachments of rapacity, a common support should be at the service of the strugglers. Fighting thus under the banner of the united trades of America, and in time of the world, the rights of labor would be victoriously asserted. Capitalists, finding our power invulnerable, would hesitate ere risking a battle where defeat would be certain. Thus strikes and lockouts would result, in our federated trades, thus combined and federated we use not our power for the purposes of intimidation or unjust aggression, but rather that when our voice is uplifted in legitimate assertion it shall be heard and respected—or if forced by the greedy and rapacious into a struggle for the common rights of existence, the termination by such effort shall not be to us a ruinous defeat.

Our social and political ruin lies on the side of isolation, our emancipation in one vast confederation of the toilers of the world—from the serf upon the soil to the toiler in the mine, the forge and the workshop.—Union Bricklayer.

LIBERTY cannot long endure in any country where the tendency of legislation is to concentrate wealth into the hands of the few.—Webster.

## Address to the Public.

CHICAGO, July 13, 1894.

"The great industrial upheaval now agitating the country has been carefully, calmly and fully considered in a conference of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, and the executive officers and representatives of the National and International Unions and Brotherhoods of Railway men, called to meet in the city of Chicago on the 12th day of July, 1894. In the light of all the evidence obtainable, and in view of the peculiar complications now enveloping the situation, we are forced to the conclusion that the best interests of the unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor demand that they refrain from participating in any general or local strike which may be proposed in connection with the present railroad troubles."

In making this declaration, we do not wish it understood that we are in any way antagonistic to labor organizations now struggling for right or justice, but rather to the fact that the present contest has become surrounded and beset with complications so grave in their nature that we cannot consistently advise a course which would but add to the general confusion.

The public press, ever alive to the interests of corporate wealth, have with few exceptions, so maliciously misrepresented matters that in the public mind the working classes are now arrayed in open hostility to federal authority. This is a position we do not wish to be placed in, nor will we occupy without a protest.

We claim to be patriotic and law-abiding as any other class of citizens, a claim substantiated by our actions in time of public need and public peril.

By misrepresentation and duplicity, certain corporations assume that they stand for law and order, and that those opposing them represent lawlessness and anarchy. We protest against this assumption, as we protest against the inference that because a certain individual or a certain class enjoy a monopoly in particular lines of trade or commerce, that it necessarily follows that they are entitled to a monopoly in loyalty and good citizenship.

The trade union movement is one of reason, one of deliberation, and depending entirely upon the voluntary and sovereign action of its members. It is democratic in principle and action, conservative in its demands, and consistent in its efforts to secure them.

Industrial contests cannot be entered into at the behest of any individual officer of this conference, regardless of the position he may occupy in our organizations. Strikes in our affiliated organizations are entered into only as a last resort, and after all efforts for a peaceful adjustment of grievances have failed, and then only after the members have by their own votes (usually requiring a two-thirds and often a three-fourths vote) so decided.

The trade union movement has its origin in economic and social injustice, and has its history, its struggles, and its tendency well defined. It stands as the protector of those who see the wrongs and injustice resultant of our present industrial system, and who by organization manifest their purpose of becoming larger sharers in the product of their labor, and who by their efforts contribute toward securing the unity and solidarity of labor's forces; so that in the ever present contest of the wealth producers to conquer their rights from the wealth absorbers, we may by our intelligence and persistency, the earnestness of our purpose, the nobility of our cause work out through evolutionary methods the final emancipation of labor.

While we may not have the power to

order a strike of the working people of our country, we are fully aware that a recommendation from this conference to them to lay down their tools of labor would largely influence the members of our affiliated organizations; and appreciating the responsibility resting upon us and the duty we owe to all, we declare it to be the sense of this conference that a general strike at this time is inexpedient, unwise and contrary to the best interests of the working people. We further recommend that all connected with the American Federation of Labor now out on sympathetic strike should return to work and those who contemplate going out on sympathetic strike are advised to remain at their usual avocations.

In this strike of the American Railway Union we recognize an impulsive vigorous protest against the gathering, growing forces of plutocratic power and corporation rule. In the sympathetic movement of that order to help the Pullman employees, they have demonstrated the hollow shams of Pullman's pharisaical paradise. Mr. Pullman in his persistent repulses of arbitration and in his heartless autocratic treatment of his employees has proven himself a public enemy.

The heart of labor everywhere throbs responsive to the manly purposes and sturdy struggle of the American Railway Union in their heroic endeavor to redress the wrongs of the Pullman employees. In this position they effectually reiterate the fundamental trade union principle that working people, regardless of sex, creed, color, nationality, politics or occupation, should have one and the same interests in one common cause for their own industrial and political advancement.

By this railway strike the people are once more reminded of the immense forces held at the call of corporate capital for the subjugation of labor. For years the railroad interests have shown the lawless example of defiance to injunctions and have set aside laws to control them. They have displayed the utmost contempt for the Inter-State Commerce Law, have avoided its penalties and sneered at its impotency to prevent pooling discriminations and other impositions on the public. In this disregard of law these corporations have given the greatest impetus to Anarchy and lawlessness. Still they did not hesitate, when confronted by outraged labor, to invoke the powers of the State. The Federal Government, backed by United States marshals, injunctions of courts, proclamations by the President and sustained by the bayonets of soldiers and all the civil and military machinery of the law, have rallied on the summons of the corporations.

Against this array of armed force and brutal moneyed aristocracy, would it not be worse than folly to call men out on a general or local strike in these days of stagnant trade and commercial depression? No, better let us organize more generally, combine more closely, unite our forces, educate and prepare ourselves to protect our interests, and that we may go to the ballot box and cast our votes as American freemen united and determined to redeem this country from its present political and industrial misrule, to take it from the hands of the plutocratic wreckers and place it in the hands of the common people.

## EIGHT-HOUR CITIES.

Below is a list of the cities and towns where carpenters make it a rule to work only eight hours a day:

Alameda, Cal.	Murphysboro, Ill.
Ashland, Wis.	New York, N. Y.
Austin, Ill.	Oakland, Cal.
Berkeley, Cal.	Oak Park, Ill.
Bessemer, Cal.	Pasadena, Cal.
Brighton Park, Ill.	Pueblo, Colo.
Brooklyn, N. Y.	Rogers Park, Ill.
Carondelet, Mo.	St. Louis, Mo.
Chicago, Ill.	Sacramento, Cal.
Chicago Heights, Ill.	Santa Barbara, Cal.
Denver, Col.	San Francisco, Cal.
East St. Louis, Ill.	San Jose, Cal.
Englewood, Ill.	San Rafael, Cal.
Evanston, Ill.	Sheboygan, Wis.
Fremont, Cal.	South Chicago, Ill.
Grand Crossing, Ill.	South Denver, Col.
Highland Park, Ill.	South Evanston, Ill.
Hyde Park, Ill.	Stockton, Cal.
Indianapolis, Ind.	Town of Lake, Ill.
Kensington, Ill.	Verona, Pa.
Los Angeles, Cal.	Venice, Ill.
Manor Station, Pa.	Washington, D. C.
Maywood, Ill.	Whitcomb, Wash.
Milwaukee, Wis.	West Troy, N. Y.
Mt. Vernon, Ind.	

Lynn, Mass. St. Joseph, Mo.  
Total 71 cities.



## Wanted, a Song.

Strike us a chord of gold, Poet; strike us a golden chord,  
Sing us a song of the people and a song of the risen Lord.  
Sing us a song of the toilers, and a song of the sons of man,  
Of their burdens and lamentations, sing forth as a prophet can.

The heart of the age is cold, Poet; the soul of the age is dead,—  
Slain on the altar of mammon,—the spirit of brotherhood fled,  
The bounties of nature are ample, the joys of the people few,  
And the church that should battle for justice, turns coldly from the view.

Sing us the golden song, Poet; disturb the heavy sleep  
Of homeless men and helpless men and men with no charge to keep.  
Send, in the dire confusion, thy cadences eager and high,  
Sing and sing true, brave Poet, though singing for others, you die.

—Winfield S. King, Rochester, N. Y.

## A Rough Sketch of a Rough Struggle.

## IX.—INDUSTRIAL ACTION.

BY HUGH MCGREGOR.



VIDENTLY the progress of the industrial class during the latter half of the middle ages was toward liberty and specialty; toward lib-

erty from military domination and toward specialty of employment.

The result actually achieved by the medieval effort for liberty was the general abolition of serfdom. This movement, visibly commencing in the eleventh century by the demand of the urban serfs for the re-establishment of municipal self-government, was confirmed in the latter half of the fourteenth century by the vast simultaneous insurrections of the rural population known in France as the Jacquerie (1358), and in England as the rebellion of John Ball, the poor priest and Walter the Tile-layer (1381).

The medieval tendency to specialty was no less decisive and none the less gradual, although the operation of the movement is less clearly seen, owing to the little light hitherto shed on the interval between the first formation of special classes and the period when they assumed exclusive control of industry. It is nevertheless certain that no sooner did the workers secure a sufficient degree of liberty from military rule than the division of employments was accelerated and the formation of special classes, however slowly at first, was commenced.

In tracing the rise of special classes we see that the primary divisions of the industrial class, those of agricultural and manufacturing labor, are but faintly marked where slavery prevails. Nor is it until emancipation from forced servitude becomes somewhat general that any very extensive division of manufacturing employment occurs; or the development of such greatly specialized classes as merchants and bankers is possible.

It is evident that men bound to the soil or to a town of a certain domain, as men were bound by serfdom, could not perform the function of merchants. Consequently, during the early middle ages, when serfdom was almost universal, mercantile operations were carried on by the descendants of the few Roman freedmen who succeeded in preserving some slight vestiges of trade union and municipal organization. It should be understood, however, that the members

of these unions were in the main the vendors of their own manufactures; and as they were foreigners everywhere save in their own city, they had to pay dearly to the military rulers into or through whose petty jurisdictions they carried their goods. Therefore there was no very great temptation to manufacture in excess of the demand of a local market; that is to say, of the manufacturer's own shop and his stall at the neighboring fairs, to which he could attend with the assistance of his family, including of course his workmen and apprentice. Even this limited commerce was carried on at great risk as shown when, at a much later period, a band of knights, disguised as monks, plundered the fair of Bosbon. In the dead of the night they set fire to the stalls at several points, and amid the confusion they robbed and murdered the merchants. A popular ballad tells how in this fire "streams of gold and silver ran melting to the sea."

In a yet more precarious manner the business of banking was originally carried on almost exclusively by Jews. From the time when the little territory in the south-eastern corner of the Mediterranean called Judea became a Roman dependency, the Jews, as members of the several trade unions, were widely distributed throughout the Western, no less than the Eastern division of the Empire. But in the wreck of the western civilization the Jews refused to bow their necks to the yoke of the barbarian conquerors and fell back on the Eastern unions which maintained their centres of administration in Constantinople. The Mohammedan invasions in the eighth century, however, disrupted the Eastern trade union system almost as effectually as the Germanic invasions had destroyed that of the West in the fifth century. This made aliens in the East as in the West; but possessing accurate knowledge of the most secure overland Oriental trade routes, and having excellent means of communication through the wide distribution of their co-religionists, they carried on in the face of great obstacles the most lucrative branches of commerce. Ever remarkable as a people strongly inclined to intellectual and industrial pursuits it is by no means strange that in an environment of comparatively barbaric peoples they early achieved success in the only field of activity left open to them. Largely controlling, as they soon did, the limited flow of precious metals to the West, the assistance of these financiers became indispensable to every great operation, whether of commerce or of war. And when the war-impoorished West seemed about to perish in the throes of military anarchy, it was mainly by the loans of these financiers that the kings were enabled to check aristocratic rapine and outrage. We cannot credit these military rulers with the sentiment of gratitude or of humanity; but we know that when the Jews had no right of citizenship anywhere in the West, the royal influence enabled them to establish "Jewries," where they might dwell securely, in every important city. We also know that when they had no standing in any court of justice the royal protection seldom failed to secure them the strict fulfillment of their contracts, and exacted stern retribution for outrages perpetrated on them. But the sight of the commodious stone mansions, richly furnished with the products of the Orient, and the stately synagogues that soon arose within the precincts of every Jewry, did not fail to arouse the cupidity of a needy and ever-greedy nobility. And although the royal protection afforded the Jews a considerable degree of security for centuries; yet, in the end, the kings abandoned them to every

species of vilest persecution; and finally ordered their banishment after confiscating their entire wealth.

More than three thousand families are said to have been thrust out of England in pursuance of this atrocious decree, of whom but few reached the opposite shore [of France alive (1291); and the next generation saw their co-religionists of France doomed to a similar fate (1323). The acquisition of an immense booty and the repudiation of military class indebtedness was secured by this outrage, but it did not prevent the development of a special financial class. The banking class of the West was not to be of extraneous origin; it was to be evolved directly out of the Western trade union system. It was not the woolen "tablet," the medieval badge of the Jewish merchant; but the "three golden balls" or gilded pills, the armorial bearings of the Florentine Medici, that was destined to be the sign of the money-lending class.

From the time when the ranks of the manufacturing class were being rapidly recruited by enfranchisements, commerce began to be greatly extended by those cities that had preserved or earliest acquired independence and had easy access to the sea. And it was these cities, the free cities of Italy, Belgium, etc., that organized the powerful federations for mutual defense known as the Lombard and the Hanseatic leagues. As early as the twelfth century the unions of these free cities had developed a wonderful expansion, since they were no longer bound by the necessity of transporting their manufactures exclusively by trains of pack-horses, exposed to the depredations of every lordly robber through whose domains they passed. For now marine navigation was being developed; and ere long Hanse, Venetian and Genoese galleys, aided by the magnetic needle, sailed boldly to the ports of the Levant and Asia Minor, and to those of France, Spain, England and Western Germany. They carried from port to port the glass of Venice, the velvet of Genoa, the silk of Sicily, the cloth of Belgium, the armor of Milan, the iron of Spain, the dried-fruits of the Grecian isles, the sugar of Cyprus, the wine of France, the tin and wool of England, the oil, the dried fish and amber of the North; the drugs, dyes and spices of the far East.

But this great development of commercial activity had wrought a grand social transformation first in Italy and then in Belgium. In Florence, noted among the Italian commonwealths for her democratic spirit, seven of her trade unions had assumed a position of superiority, to the fourteen other unions, and among these select seven the weavers, the dyers, the money-changers claimed yet greater privileges. In the beginning of the fourteenth century commerce had become specialized; that is to say, a special merchant class had arisen, and the Florentine money changers had opulent bankers capable of risking a loan equal to \$12,000,000 to a king of England.

It was the more than princely magnificence displayed by the mercantile magnates of the Italian and Hanse cities that at the commencement of the fourteenth century so powerfully affected the imagination of the most prosperous members of the manufacturing classes in England, as it did somewhat later in France. Inspired with visions of commercial aggrandizement they now chafed under the rules of the unions which required all craft matters to be ordered by the voice of the freemen of the union in meeting assembled. But in their wildest dreams they never dreamed of divorcing themselves from their unions, since in the unions they lived, moved and had their being. The unions were the intergers composing the municipalities, and the

municipalities were the holders of the feudal and royal franchises permitting their citizens the right of way by land and water, over or under bridges, outside of their corporate bounds. Yet where there is a strong will the way is found sooner or later.

In secretly debating the ways and means of realizing their ever-growing ambition no doubt these aspirants for commercial greatness asked themselves this question:

"Is it not possible for the 'more honest' and the 'discreeter' members of the crafts having the most intimate relations with the royal courts to arrive at an understanding with the kings whereby their mutual interests would be advanced?"

The answer must have been in the affirmative; the canny and unscrupulous craftsmen probably arguing somewhat as follows:

"This asking the king's interference in our craft affairs is a serious business. We have the right of electing our own magistrates, of framing our own by-laws, of maintaining embattled walls, and the armed force to defend them; but none of our cities, French or English, are independent like those of Italy; we do but hold our liberties on sufferance of the kings. The kings hate and fear the lords, and, therefore, have favored the cities as a counterpoise to the power of the lords. To this end Louis the Fat aided the communes, and John granted a very liberal charter to London. It may well be that now when the kings have pulled down so many castles of the lords, they may curtail the liberty of the cities in the interest of what they call 'the state.' Desirous as we are of better controlling the 'lighter' sort of our fellow craftsmen, we must be careful lest we lose what liberty we now have.

"Nay, we should never fear oppression by the kings. If we do but take thought of how to gain the wherewithal we will ever have all the liberty we need, and more than is good for men like those of the weaver craft, who sing at their looms all day such ballads as 'The Revolt of the Bondsmen of Normandy' and 'Robin Hood the Bold Outlaw.' As you well know they think more of their singing-birds and their flower gardens than of gaining silver, and will not throw a shuttle from Christmas Eve to the Day of the Purification; neither will they allow an honest mercer to make a profit by vending their handicraft of cloth if they can help it. Such lollards ought to be made to work more diligently, even if it needs the king's aid, since we cannot order it otherwise.

"You speak truly, it is folly to prate of the rights of the baser sorts of craftsmen whose quips and cranks will never make the goldsmiths, the furriers, or the mercers rich. We must take greater heed of commerce; it is overseas merchants who grow rich to loathing. You who are furriers must know that sable skins, worth a knight's ransom, are as plenty in Muscovy as wolves and coney skins are in these realms, but the house merchant would keep that secret. You who are pepperers and spicers should know that peppers and other spices—and what should we do without them?—grow as plentifully in the far East as blackberries and dog-roses do here, yet we must pay the Jewish and the Venetian merchants more than twenty-fold the prime cost thereof. The goldsmiths need not be told that if commerce were extended, as it might be if proper steps were taken, they might have diamonds, which are but as pebbles in Golconda, almost for the cost of cutting, and become rich bankers even as the Florentines. To this end it is necessary that the unions be reorganized; for who would want the 'light' and 'indiscreet' to meddle in affairs of which they have no cognizance.

"Since we are all agreed that speedy



action is expedient and necessary in this affair, let some of us who have most influence with royalty claim audience touching this matter. The kings will aid us, for they are and ever will be in need of money for the wars, and on whom could they rely for assistance with more confidence than on grateful and prosperous merchant adventurers."

The great social revolution as manifested by the reorganization of the trade unions was commenced with the goldsmiths, the furriers, and the tailors of London in 1327, by charters issued by Edward III. The so-called "six corps of Paris" was formed in 1467, by Louis XI. At this latter date the reorganization of the trade unions had been practically accomplished, and a regular hierarchy of the fifty-six crafts of London and the one hundred crafts, more or less, of Paris had been established. At the head of these crafts stood the twelve great privileged commercial bodies called "livery companies" in London, and six similarly privileged commercial bodies called "corps" in Paris. The London livery companies ranked, as they do to this day, in precedence, as follows: 1. the mercers, 2. the grocers, 3. the drapers, 4. the fishmongers, 5. the goldsmiths, 6. the skinners (furriers), 7. the tailors, 8. the haberdashers, 9. the salters, 10. the ironmongers, 11. the vintners, 12. the clothworkers. From the "liverymen," or full members, of these twelve companies only were the mayors and aldermen of London from that time elected. The six corps of Paris ranked as follows, until they were abolished by the revolution of 1789: 1. the drapers, 2. the grocers, 3. the mercers, 4. the leather dealers, 5. the hosiers, 6. the goldsmiths. Froissart, the celebrated military chronicler, who was living in London when the three manufacturing unions of goldsmiths, furriers and tailors were reorganized in 1327, says that the event was immediately followed by a formidable outbreak of the crafts, for which many were tried and executed.

The foregoing estimate of the several forces—ecclesiastical, military and industrial—co-operating to effect the great revolution which brought the middle ages to a close would be incomplete without notice of one significant fact. Immediately upon the issuance of the royal charters reorganizing the three above-named unions, the King, Edward III, caused himself and several noblemen of his court to be elected tailors, that is to say, to be elected members of the tailors' livery company or, as it was then styled, "the Linen Armors of the Fraternity of St. John the Baptist of London." This impudent violation of the fundamental medieval trade union rule requiring a full apprenticeship as a necessary qualification for membership, widows of masters only excepted, is sufficient evidence of a deliberate attempt to subvert the trade union system if any other were wanting.

**Summary.**—The influence of the clergy had been potent and highly beneficial during the long and difficult process of incorporating the Germanic peoples into Western civilization. But no sooner had that incorporation been achieved and a united people had recommenced a career of material progress than the limitations of theological doctrine resulted in the formation of special intellectual classes. The dispersive action of these special classes greatly decreased the social power of the clergy at the very period when intelligent direction of industrial affairs was more than ever necessary.

The influence of the military class, ever brutal and destructive, gradually declined in proportion to the growth of the pacific and constructive spirit of the industrial class. The petty feudal jurisdictions began to be absorbed in the wider jurisdiction of the State, and the burden

of taxation to be shifted from the land to movable property.

The spontaneous effort of the workers for social re-organization was marked by the establishment of three industrial degrees; those of apprentice, journeyman and master. The apprenticeship substituted a novitiate of an average period of seven years duration for the life-long servitude of feudalism. The journeyship afforded the craftsman an opportunity to prepare for the mastership. The essential feature of the membership being that it substituted the principle of merit for the qualification of noble births required for leadership under the feudal system. The superiority of the trade union system to the feudal organization of industry is incontestable; and as progress is but the development of order, it is probable that the social order founded upon the substantial justice secured by the trade union system would in its development have satisfied every rational desire for material progress. But no such orderly development was permitted; a conspiracy between the military and special industrial classes made wealth instead of merit the qualification for industrial leadership, subverted the trade union system, disfranchised and disinherited the great bulk of the workers and entailed a burning social question on each succeeding generation.

#### How to Frame a Roof of Unequal Heights of Pitches and Plates.

BY OWEN B. MAGINNIS.

Having described in former articles roofs springing from wall plates on the same level, I will show in this the proper method to be followed in framing two roofs where the plates are at different heights and the roofs of different pitches. These roofs to those unused to them appear very difficult to frame, but are really not so.

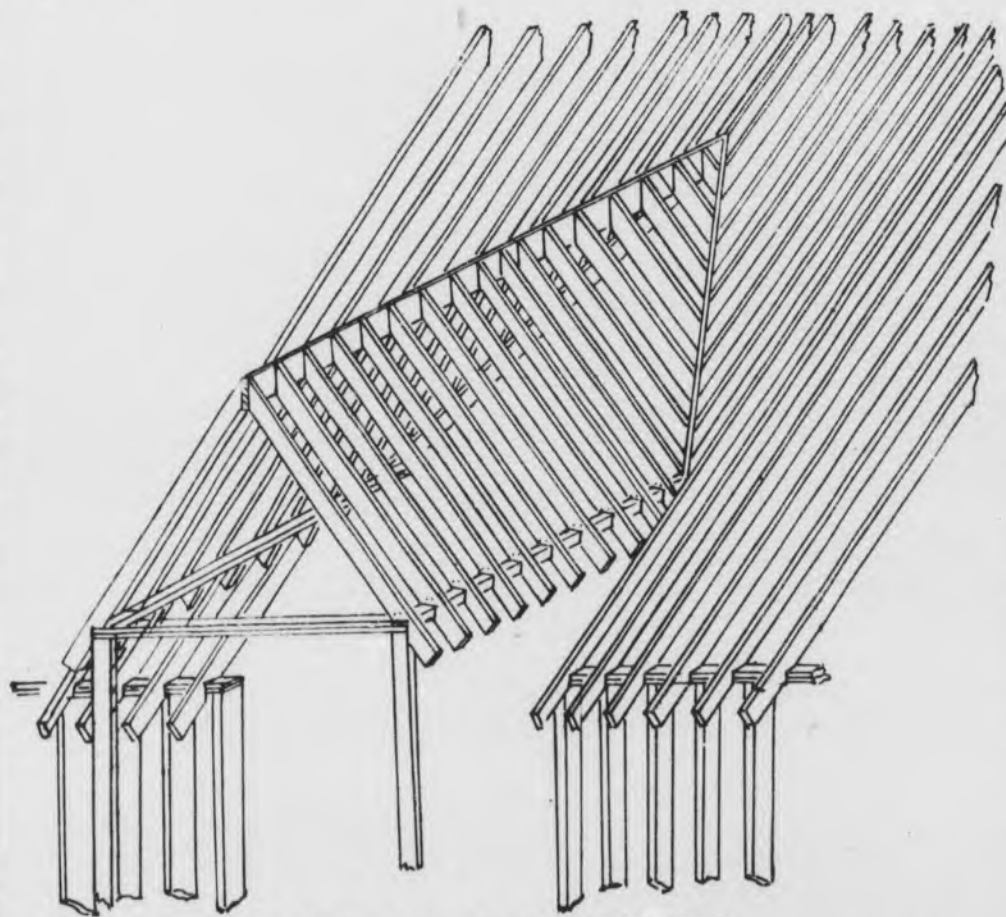


FIG. 1.—ROOF TIMBERS WHEN RAISED.

Fig. 1 will give readers of THE CARPENTER a full conception of the timbers forming the two roofs as they will appear when "raised" or set up in their permanent position. It will be noticed that the wall-plate of the projection or bay is about four feet higher than the plate on the main wall of the house, also that the rafters are cut on different pitches.

If the reader cannot clearly understand this I would refer him to Fig. 2, which is a sectional view of the roof when raised through the line A B, on Fig. 3, the plan of roofs. Here the different levels of the plates will be seen and another view of the rafters and stud wall of the projec-

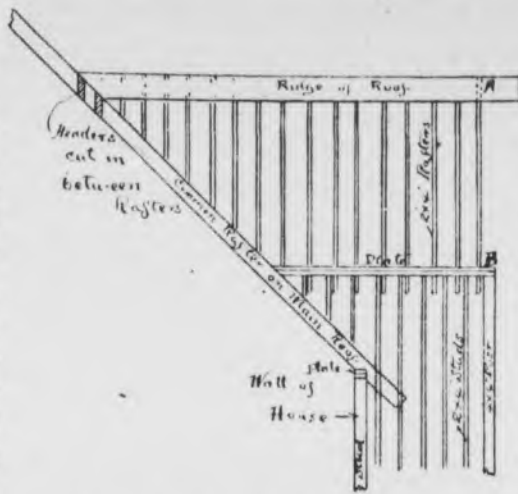


FIG. 2.—SECTION ON LINE A. B.

tion. As the timbers are all marked very little description is necessary.

Concerning the methods to be followed in finding the lines for this form, it is as follows: C D E F, Fig. 3, is the plan of the extension plates, I and J being the plates of the main house wall. G C and G F are the seats or plans of the valleys determined by the intersection of the two peaked roofs. To find the exact length of these valleys raise up square the pitch G K. Set off the height G K equal to A B Fig. 2, and join K F, which line is the exact length of the valley rafter as seen at Figs. 1 and 2, also the length of G C.

Next, to find the lengths of the jack rafters on each side of the valleys set a pair of compasses to the line K F, and with F as centre cut the line H G L at L and join L F. Now if the jacks from the ridge line H G be produced to the line L F their exact length will be given with the side or top edge bevel. To obtain the length of the jack rafters on the main roof, the feet of which nail against the valleys, draw R M parallel to L F and the lengths of these jacks will be thus found.

#### Hard Times in Australia.

The building trades of Melbourne, Australia, are at a standstill and 30,000 at least of masons, bricklayers, brick-makers, carpenters, plasterers, painters and all associated trades are either seeking employment or leaving the country to any part that seems like a gate to a land of fairer promise. It is estimated that there is at least ten years' supply of furniture stored in about Melbourne, so that about 90 per cent. of the upholsterers and cabinetmakers are out of work. Mining, stockbroking and every branch of commercial life is suffering from temporary paralysis, and therefore clerks without number are spending weary days in a fruitless search after employment.—*Coast Seaman's Journal*.

#### The Ground Floor of the Social Edifice.

Dr. Chalmers says: "Short of the question which touches the good of their immortality, we know none more interesting than those which bear on the temporal well-being of the people; and we cannot imagine a more deeply important inquiry relative to any interest on this side of death, than how to elevate, by means of well-paid industry, the general platform of humble life, so that the ground-floor of the social and political edifice shall be overspread with a well-conditioned population."

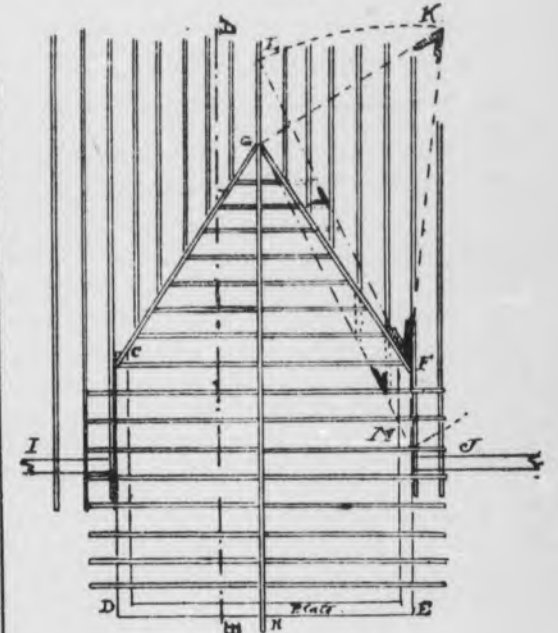


FIG. 3.—PLAN OF ROOFS.

#### Resolutions from Marion, Indiana.

WHEREAS, This Local Union, No. 365, Carpenters and Joiners of America, views with alarm the rapid increase in the number of millionaires, i. e., the centralization of wealth in the hands of the few, while the great masses of the (common) people are gradually but surely growing poorer.

WHEREAS, there are many millions of poor abroad in our land who are by force of circumstances unemployed, the exorbitant profits on the products of their labor has yearly added to the millions of the few. Therefore be it

Resolved, That this Local Union not only favors the income tax feature of the proposed tariff bill, but hereby suggests that on all estates the market value of which is in excess of \$1,000,000 a tax of 1 per cent. be levied; on estates between \$1,000,000 and \$4,000,000, a tax of 2 per cent. be levied; on estates between \$4,000,000 and \$10,000,000, a tax of 5 per cent. be levied; on estates between \$10,000,000 and \$25,000,000, a tax of 10 per cent. be levied; and on all estates in excess of \$25,000,000 a tax of 20 per cent. be levied. Thus relieving to some extent the over-burdened poor of our land; that 50 per cent. of the fund raised by the above-named tax be expended in the several States, in improving country roads, government canals built and kept in repair, number of miles and utility of navigable streams increased, thus giving employment to millions of the unemployed. That silver be remonetized, that there be no discriminating between gold and silver as money metals. That paper currency be issued on local (instead of national) bonds with power to assess local taxes.

#### Not Much Difference.

Where the working poor are paid in return for their labor only as much money as will buy the necessities of life, their condition is identical with that of the slave, who receives those necessities at short hand; the former may be called "freemen," and the latter "slaves," but the difference is imaginary only.—*John Adams*.



# THE CARPENTER

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

Published Monthly, on the Fifteenth of each Month.

AT

134 N. Ninth St., Phila., Pa.

P. J. McGUIRE, Editor and Publisher.

Entered at the Post-Office at Philadelphia, Pa., as second-class matter.

Subscription Price—Fifty cents a year, in advance, postpaid.

Address all letters and money to

P. J. McGUIRE.

Box 884, Philadelphia, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, JULY, 1894.

## The Forthcoming Convention of the Brotherhood of Carpenters.

Send in names and addresses of your delegates and alternates, if you have not already done so. There is \$5 fine on any Secretary who fails to do so.

The Eighth General Convention of the U. B. opens Monday, Sept. 17, 1894, at 10 A. M., in the State Capitol, Indianapolis, Ind. The Committee on Constitution meets at Hotel English, Indianapolis, Wednesday morning, Sept. 12, at 8 A. M. (See Sec. 13 of Constitution.)

Unions having changes, alterations or amendments to the Constitution and Local Rules should at once send the same to the G. S. to publish in THE CARPENTER for August.

Hotel English will be the headquarters of the general officers and delegates.

Resolutions, communications and business intended for the Convention can be mailed to General Secretary, P. J. McGuire, Hotel English, Indianapolis, Ind. Such matters should reach Indianapolis between the dates of Sept. 12 and Sept. 17 to secure early action of the Convention.

Special Hotel rates for delegates are: Hotel English, \$1.50 per day; Hotel Plaza, \$1.25 per day; Hotel George, \$1.00 per day.

## Knights of Labor Carpenters.

A good deal of noise has been made during the railway strike in Chicago as to the strength of the Carpenters' Assemblies of the Knights of Labor in Chicago. From reliable sources we find the Knights of Labor Carpenter Assemblies of Chicago number, viz.:

L. A. 587 . . . . .	9 members.
" 843 . . . . .	7 "
" 6,570 . . . . .	65 "
" 9,272 . . . . .	17 "
" 9,307 . . . . .	81 "

Total . . . 179 members.

Still, at the conference to declare a general strike these five assemblies had 15 delegates where the U. B. with nearly 5,500 bona fide members had only three delegates.

## Amalgamated Carpenters.

Amalgamated Carpenters, in their July report, show they have 1,700 members in the United States and 236 in Canada. This society has 209 members in Chicago, 196 in Philadelphia and 480 in New York. While it is suffering a decrease at a number of points it has gained 25 per cent. in membership in New York city in the past three months. This comes from the care Amalgamated foremen in New York usually take to show the preference in giving jobs to Amalgamated men. Let the Brotherhood men of New York cling closer together and they can likewise build up the U. B. in New York even to a far greater degree.

## A Word About the Bricklayers.

Some say "Return Good for Evil." This is really what we have persistently and steadfastly done in all our relations towards the Bricklayers. And we have done it from principle.

We have organized Local Unions of Bricklayers and encouraged them in every possible way. We have shown a live interest in the Bricklayers' International Union and attached many, many Bricklayers' Locals to it.

But in return where the Carpenters should have practical assistance and help in time of strike or need, the Bricklayers' Locals turn a deaf ear to all our intreaties and will not assist us. Of course there have been a few laudable exceptions. There ought to be more.

The Bricklayers and Carpenters' Unions all over this land should be as one in their common interests. When will this old-time, hackneyed policy of isolation among the Bricklayers give way to a spirit of solidarity and active Fraternity? The old-time policy only begot a corresponding narrowness among Bricklayers' Locals so that in a number of cases they preferred Independent Locals to any affiliation even with the International.

But now this circumscribed thought is giving way to better things. Even recently the Bricklayers' Union of Philadelphia, which has been a local body for years has affiliated with the International. Let us work and struggle to push ahead the growing signs of a more enlightened liberal policy among the Union Bricklayers. It is not alone their passive indifference of which we complain. We further complain of their acts when in times of Carpenters' trade troubles they have defeated our men by setting window frames and joist and doing work they might leave alone to help us win our demands.

## Trade Movements among Carpenters.

TOPEKA, KAN.—The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railroad shops here closed down 2d inst. for an indefinite time. The company owes the men over two months' back pay.

\*\*

ELKINS, W. VA.—We have been very successful in upholding carpenters' wages the past year through Union 619. The contractors have made every possible effort to reduce them.

\*\*

OMAHA, NEB.—On quite a number of carpenter jobs, Unions 427, 651 and 685 have instituted the eight-hour rule. We propose to inaugurate it generally and to establish 30 cents per hour as a minimum and union rules.

\*\*

ST. LOUIS, MO.—Carpenter work extremely stagnant; many out of work. Bosses taking every mean advantage of the men. We may have a strike at any time, but will endeavor to avoid it. Our best plan will be to strike in detail and punish those who violate our trade rules.

\*\*

ST. JOSEPH, MO.—We have been very successful in establishing the eight-hour day. We agreed with the majority of contractors to have the eight hours go into effect on June 18, with 25 cents per hour minimum. Twenty six contractors were notified of the new rules, and after the manly stand of the members of Union 430, all but three of the contractors have given in. We received financial aid from the U. B. in this fight. Let all carpenters stay away until we win this fight. We now have 131 enrolled members—a gain of over 100 since we started this eight-hour movement last January.

# EXPULSIONS

S. GINGRAS, from Union 707, New York city, for misappropriating money belonging to said Union.

H. GARDNER, from Union 242, Chicago, Ill., belonged to the Militia during the railroad strike.

ROLLA B. SHUMAKER, from Union 160, Kansas City, Mo., for serving as a United States Deputy Marshal during the late railroad strike.

L. B. CHAPMAN, from Union 43, Hartford, Conn., for abusive and rowdy-like language and for general bad conduct.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—We are holding very successful public meetings of carpenters once a month. We had Rev. T. A. Hendricks and Rev. G. F. Love as speakers at different times. We are shaking up the non-union carpenters in good style.

## Work for the Coming Convention of the United Brotherhood.

The Eighth General Convention of the U. B. will open at Indianapolis, Ind., Monday, Sept. 17, 1894, at 10 A. M., in Room 12, of the State Capitol. The names of delegates and alternates are coming into the General Office at a lively rate, indicating there will be a large and representative convention this year. The Unions have been called on to send amendments and changes of law to this office to be published. This month we publish the first installments of these amendments. Next month we will publish another lot.

## District Councils—Naturalized Citizens.

ST. LOUIS, July 23, 1894.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER:

Local Union 518 proposes the following addition to the Constitution of the Brotherhood:

SECTION 47. Each Local shall be represented by an equal number of Delegates, regardless of their membership, and the per capita tax levied, shall not exceed ten per cent. of the monthly dues paid in that city.

SECTION 65. Qualification for membership, candidate for membership, if foreigners, must be in possession of the first naturalization papers and must become citizens as soon as they are qualified.

CHAS. DECKE, Rec. Sec.

## Revive the Old Ritual and Odes.

LAFAYETTE, IND., July 12, 1894.

Local Union No. 215 at a regular meeting, July 5, appointed a committee to draft resolutions toward adopting the old Ritual (adopted August 11, 1888). We, therefore, offer the following resolutions, and instruct our delegates to vote for the adoption of the old Ritual:

(1) That the Odes be used in the opening and closing ceremonies and initiations.

(2) That we adopt the old signs, and the past President act as a Preceptor, and that a member be not allowed to enter or retire without his (the Preceptor's) permission.

(3) That we use the Preceptor's and Vice-President's charge as well as the President's initiation services.

Adopted by a unanimous vote of the Union.

Yours, Committee,

H. G. COLE,  
B. SOUTHWORTH,  
WM. BOTTENBERG,  
M. ROBERTO.

## An Out-of-Work Benefit.

I have been instructed to notify you that Mill Hands' Local Union, No. 359, recommends a clause in the Constitution about an out-of-work benefit.

H. BURGER,  
Recording Secretary.

## Mill Bench Hands and Machine Wood Workers.

SECTION 65. A candidate to be admitted to membership in the U. B. must be a journeyman carpenter or joiner, stair builder, millwright, planing mill bench hand, or any cabinet-maker engaged at carpenter work, or any carpenter, or any machine worker, running wood working machinery in mills, and must be of good moral character, and competent to command average wages.

It is our firm belief that if the above amendment is adopted that the mills can be handled. The fact is, that there are not enough carpenters working in the mills to control them, and in consequence they work more hours per day than the organized carpenters; but if we could take them (the machine wood workers) into the brotherhood we believe that it would then be in the power of the Brotherhood to make them observe the eight-hour clause where the same is already established.

GUS MOHNE, Rec. Sec.

Union 62, Englewood, Ill.

## From Union No. 11, Cleveland, O.

SEC. 72. Any person who wishes to join a Local Union of the U. B. must fill out the regular application blank and sign his name to it and have the same certified to by two members in good standing in the Union he wishes to join as vouchers to the applicant's fitness to become a member of their Union, and after it has been received it shall be filed away by the Recording Secretary for future reference if called on.

SEC. 93, 94. Each beneficial member will be entitled to the following benefits, namely: when any member of this U. B. may lose his tools by fire that this U. B. will pay the said member the sum of \$25.00 for such loss, provided satisfactory proof can be shown to the Local Union that he is a member of, that such loss did not occur through any neglect of his and that he lost tools to that amount or over, and each Local shall pay into the General Secretary one cent per month for each member they may have in good standing, until a fund is created to the amount of \$3,000 and then one-half cent until it reaches the amount of \$4,000 when it may be suspended until it falls below \$3,000 and then the General Secretary shall notify the Locals of such assessment and then each Local Union will begin to send one-half per cent. for each member in good standing on their roles, until it may again reach the \$4,000 mark, and it shall be the duty of the President and Recording Secretary to send to headquarters at once all the proofs in the case together with such other information as may be required of them.

SEC. 167. Any member entering the meeting in a state of intoxication or who shall use any profane or improper language while the Union is open, shall for the first offence be admonished by the Chair; for the second offence he shall be fined not less than \$1.00 nor more than \$5.00, and for the third offence not less than \$5.00 nor more than \$10.00 and stand suspended until the fines are all paid. And it shall be the duty of the President to see that this rule is strictly forced under penalty of \$2.00 fine for such neglect.

JOHN MURDOCK } Committee on the  
FRANK PIKE } Constitution.  
L. A. GORDON }



## GENERAL OFFICERS

OF THE

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

Office of the General Secretary,  
124 N. Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa.General President—Henry H. Tregor, 870 Lafayette ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
General Secretary—P. J. McGuire, Box 824, Philadelphia, Pa.  
General Treasurer—James Troy, 2442 Montrose st., Philadelphia, Pa.

## GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENTS.

First Vice-President—J. C. Larwill, 1124 First ave., Cleveland, O.  
Second Vice-President—Chas. Lane, P. O. Box, 911, Butte, Montana.

## GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD.

(All correspondence for the G. E. B. must be mailed to the General Secretary.)  
Hugh McKay, 283 Lexington St., E. Boston, Mass.S. J. Kent, 2046 S. st., Lincoln, Neb.  
D. P. Rowland, 253, W. Court st., Cincinnati, O.  
W. T. Dukehart, 208 Walnut st., Nashville, Tenn.  
A. M. Swartz, 288 Sandusky st., Allegheny, Pa.

## Contractors—Reinstated Members.

SAN ANTONIO, TEX., July 18, 1894.

Local Union No. 460 offers the following amendments to Section 70: "Each Local Union shall decide by a two-thirds majority whether a contracting member shall be suspended," and Section 90 to read:

"A member owing the Local Union a sum equal to six months' dues shall be suspended, and his name stricken from books. After that he can be re-admitted only as a new member, subject to such initiation fee and fine as may be imposed by the By-Laws of the Local Union or District Council to which he formerly belonged.

"Provided he make application for re-admission within twelve months from suspension, later he may be admitted without paying fine."

All arrearages to be forwarded to the Local Union from which he was suspended. Yours fraternally,

CHARLES WERNER, Rec. Sec.

## Politics—Reinstatement Fees—Tombstones.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., JULY 23, 1894.

I was instructed to have the following brought before the convention which meets in September next.

Substitute to Rule 4. Partisan politics or sectarianism shall not be discussed. But matters of interest to organized labor pertaining to government shall be permitted.

## REASONS.

1. That Union men may know who are in sympathy with them.

2. That any man or men may not claim they have the indorsement of our Unions when such is not the case. As it is with a man seeking office, he may be the worst scab in the country and we dare not discuss him in our Union.

Also an insertion under the head of Admission of New Members:

Any person who has gone out in arrears or has been suspended from any Union of the U. B. wishing to join or be re-instated again in the order shall in addition to his initiation fee pay the sum of sixty cents, the amount of three months per capita and protective fund, which amount shall be sent back to the Union from which he went out in arrears or suspended. Our reason is to prevent so much loss to the Locals from having to pay for such members at the General Office.

Also to insert a claim in the Constitution to empower the Local Union to retain fifteen dollars to place marking stones to the graves of its members with suitable inscription and the emblem of our order so that the resting places of our members may be known by the public and community.

Please bring this before the convention and oblige yours

F. E. VAUGHAN, Rec. Sec.

## General Suggestions.

ENGLEWOOD, ILL.

DEAR SIR.—In the last issue of THE CARPENTER suggestions for amendments to the Constitution are called for. Here are some:

No carpenter being a member of any military company shall be eligible to any membership in this Brotherhood, neither shall any brother now a member, remain a member of such military organization under penalty of fine or expulsion.

Any member serving as deputy marshal or sheriff shall be expelled, unless serving as such against his will.

No member holding any political position shall be eligible to any office in or be a delegate to any central body from any Union belonging to this United Brotherhood.

These I think would be some good, wholesome amendments. The first two need no questioning; as to the last, the fact that many of our Unions are simply used by some of the brothers as stepping stones to political preferment, and thereby keep many members away from the meetings, and many outside the ranks from joining, makes it a good, wholesome measure.

JOHN DOBELMAN,

L. U. 28, Chicago.

## Changes Recommended by the New England Locals.

At the Convention of the New England Locals held in Boston, Mass., June 11, 1894, there were 75 delegates present and the following were the resolutions agreed on:

No. 1.—CHILD LABOR. Resolved, That the development of the future citizen depends on the opportunities surrounding child life. The country should see to it that conditions should be so changed that less children should be compelled to slave in the factory, shop and store, and more opportunity given to their mental and physical development, that we may change from a low social order to a higher moral condition of manhood and womanhood.

Resolved, That we, the New England carpenters, pledge ourselves, by every possible means, to assist in bringing about this, the foundation of a new social order.

No. 2.—EIGHT HOURS. Resolved, That we, the New England carpenters, in convention assembled, call upon all Locals in this district to exercise their every effort for the accomplishment of a reduction in the number of working hours, in order that we may enjoy to a greater extent the blessings of this higher development of productive power, and increase the opportunities of thought; that the working hours may be so regulated that all may have an opportunity to work.

Resolved, That this subject be the rallying cry of the Locals in this district, and that special committees be appointed by them for the purpose of putting in operation, as speedily as possible, the eight-hour day.

No. 3.—That a French Canadian speaker be engaged, for at least two weeks in each year, to lecture to and organize French Unions. (Adopted provided No. 7 is adopted.)

No. 5.—Amendment presented by Union 82, Haverhill, Mass., to have the election of officers on the last meeting night in June and December. Nominations on the meeting night preceding the election.

No. 6.—Amendment from 82, Haverhill, Mass., to have the members of the G. E. B. elected by a vote of the district which they represent, instead of the general convention as under the present system.

No. 7.—Resolutions and amendments presented by Massachusetts Carpenters' State Council:

BOSTON, JUNE 11, 1894.

## BROTHER CARPENTERS:

We meet to-day in council to cheer, aid and comfort each other, and to devise through our deliberations methods by which we may perpetuate the movement and extend its influence and power. At no time in the history of the Brotherhood possibly has the need been greater. The genius of man, with his wonderful inventive capacity, has surely added to man's material well-being, and yet, in the face of this, we find thousands of our able-bodied men willing to work yet unable to find it. These wrongs can be righted, and in one way only can the social condition be changed, and that is by organization. Now it has been the privilege of the M. C. C. to devote considerable thought to this particular question, from the fact of its importance, and through the same we have come to the conclusion that our present system, while possibly meeting the necessity of the past, is not up to the requirements of the present and the future. Believing this we issued on January 12, an address containing several questions for the consideration of the Locals. The answers received gave us the understanding that we were not alone in our opinion that some change was necessary and the result was the conference of to-day. Now then, the M. C. C. have in considering this change, arrived at this conclusion: That our organization should be remodelled to conform with the organization of our country. Locals to conform with the organization of cities and towns, with a district organization to conform with the organization of State, while the international should conform with the general organization of the government. A revenue for the general organization covering matters of a general character. A revenue for the district, covering matters concerning the welfare and protection of the same, and, as we have at present, a revenue for the use of our Locals. This, we feel, would give satisfaction throughout and the very best management in the expenditure of our money. It would stop dissatisfaction, introduce equality, which is essential to success in any movement. We would get equality in the matter of representation which is the principal right in any form of government.

An outline of the proposed change is herein submitted.

GENERAL ORGANIZATION—The present system of general organization to be changed only so far as the addition of district organization requires.

DISTRICT ORGANIZATION—The general organization shall be divided into seven districts. Each of these districts to have the right of self-government, said control not to conflict with general laws. These districts to hold annual conventions for the purpose of legislating in the interest of the district, and to elect a representative who shall be a member of G. E. B. This representative shall also be an organizer of the district he shall represent. They shall elect a board of officers, consisting of President, Secretary and Sergeant-at-arms. They shall assume office after election and perform the duties of their positions at the session of the convention following the one which elects them. They shall be known between conventions, with two others elected to serve with them, as an advisory board. They to act in conjunction with representatives of districts in matters of management. At the convention preceding the general convention a delegation shall be elected to represent the district at the general convention. They to be elected on the basis of one to every

1,000 or majority part thereof. The expenses of these delegates to be paid from funds of the general brotherhood.

DUTIES OF REPRESENTATIVES—He shall be required to attend all meetings of the G. E. B. He shall serve as the agent of his district on the matter of organization, conferences with employers, investigation of conditions preceding possible strikes, and shall represent the district in case of strikes or lockouts. He shall, in conjunction with the advisory board of his district, have the power to sanction strikes in accordance with laws of General Constitution, and of declaring the same off. He shall serve for two years or until his successor is elected, and shall receive a salary and expenses. The same to be taken from the district fund.

FINANCES—The finances of the brotherhood shall be known as a general fund, a district fund and a local fund. The general fund to be used in support of the general work of the brotherhood, such as salaries not otherwise provided for, payment of benefits and the general running expense of the general office. The district fund, which is now known as the protective and organization fund, to be held subject to the use of the district from which it is collected, and to be held for them subject to the demand of the district board of officers. This fund to be used only in the matter of extending and protecting organization and in support of strikes and lockouts.

This, in brief, is an outline of what we of the M. C. C. feel is necessary on this question of organization. Our experience has led us to this belief in the use of the small appropriations which we have received from the general office. The agitation put in operation by the same has always resulted in the revival of interest. The work done this spring has been but partially done, and it is agreed that many other localities should have received attention. The discouragement in the Locals resulting from lack of care is largely the reason of low membership and disrupted organization.

Respectfully submitted,

MASSACHUSETTS STATE COUNCIL.

WHEREAS, It has been the history of the past that the success of the labor movement largely depends on prosperous times, we find that in the present crisis history is repeating itself. It, therefore, behooves us to exercise every possible means at our command, in order that we may come through this depression with as strong an organization as good care and judgment can produce.

Resolved, That we, the New England carpenters in convention, respectfully call the attention of the G. E. B. that in the opinion of the delegates here assembled, the question of protecting the work of years, our organization, should receive first consideration and that ways and means be provided by them that this protection may be furnished.

Resolved, That District No. 1 petition the G. E. B. that the \$1,000 asked for M. C. C. be granted said body. The same to be appropriated from the protective fund of the brotherhood. Said appropriation to be used for the purpose of protecting the above mentioned district against the disruption of the Locals and the decrease of wages.

Resolved, That in the judgment of this convention, now is the time to act. Delay robs us of our opportunity. We feel, at least, six cities of this district should put in operation the eight-hour work-day this coming fall, and, if assisted by this appropriation, the effort will be made. Therefore; we request that the General Secretary immediately present to the members of G. E. B. the request of this District that they may decide whether or not we are deserving of this support.



## Only a Woman.

Only a woman, shivering and old,  
The prey of the winds and prey of the cold!  
Cheeks that are shrunken,  
Eyes that are sunken,  
Lips that were never o'er bold,  
Only a woman, forsaken and poor,  
Asking for alms at the bronze church door.

Hark to the organ—roll upon roll  
The waves of its music go over the soul.  
Silks rustle past her,  
Faster and faster;  
The great bell ceases its toll.  
Fain would she enter, but not for the poor  
Swingeth wide open the bronze church door.

Only a woman, wailing alone,  
Idly cold on an ice cold stone.  
What do they care for her,  
Mumbling a prayer for her—  
Giving not bread, but a stone?  
Under rich laces their haughty hearts beat,  
Mocking the woes of their kin in the street.

Only a woman! In the old days  
Hope caroled to her the happiest lays,  
Somebody missed her,  
Somebody crowned her with praise,  
Somebody faced out the battle of life,  
Strong for her sake who was mother and wife.

Somebody lies with a tress of her hair  
Light on his heart where the death shadows are;  
Somebody waits for her,  
Opening the gates for her,  
Giving delight for despair.  
Only a woman—nevermore!  
She is dead in snow at the bronze church door.  
—Unknown Author.

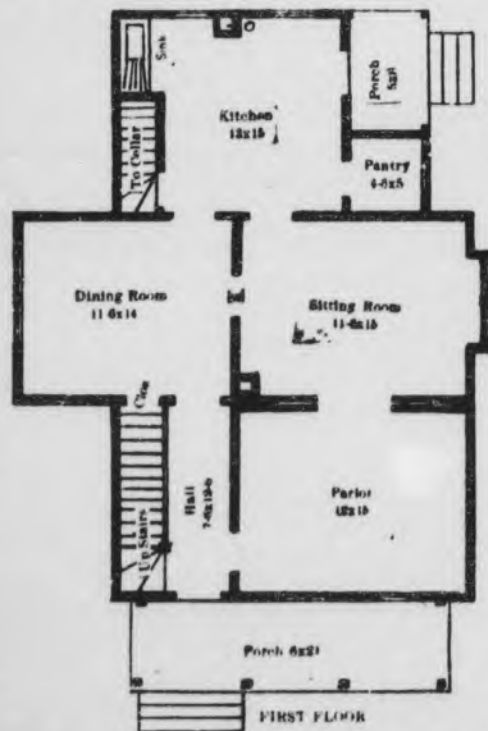
## Practical Estimating from Plans and Details.

BY I. P. HICKS.



Our plan this month is a two-story residence, seven rooms, pantry, bath, bay window, halls and closets, front and back porches. Cellar under kitchen only. For size and style of house we refer to the drawings.

As we have given no foundation plan we will state that a middle sill or girder should extend from front wall under the hall partition and partition dividing the dining room and sitting room, the same to be supported by three piers in center, ends resting on front wall.



The bay window is only a double frame projecting from the main part, supported by brackets as shown by the elevations. The small panels on side of bay are shingled with round butt dimension shingles.

Length of cellar wall, 60 feet, 7 feet high, 8-inch wall.

Length of foundation wall, 104 feet, 2 feet high, 8-inch wall.

Entire distance around outside of floor plan, 148 feet.

Length of main cornice, 112 feet.

Length of cornice on extension of dining room and kitchen, 72 feet.

Length of porch and bay window cornices, 67 feet.

Length of rafters on main part, 8 feet 6 inches.

Length of rafters on kitchen part, 7 feet.

Number of window frames, 16

Number of door frames, 18

Number of cellar window frames, 2

## EXCAVATING AND MASONRY.

42 yards excavating, at 30c. \$12 60

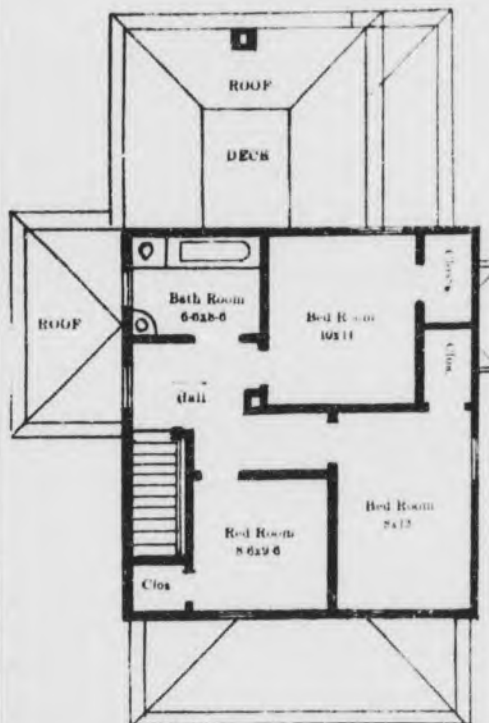
10,600 brick laid in wall at \$8.50

per m. . . . . 90 10

53 lineal feet chimneys at

80c. per ft. . . . . 42 40

\$145 10



## LUMBER BILL.

	Feet.
8, 6x8 14 ft. sills . . . . .	448
1, 6x8 12 " " . . . . .	48
1, 6x8 24 " " . . . . .	96
44, 2x8 16 ft. first floor joists . .	924
4, 2x8 24 " second " " . .	128
8, 2x8 22 " " " " . . . .	232
22, 2x8 16 " " " " . . . .	352
11, 2x6 16 " kitchen ceiling joists .	176
8, 2x6 14 " porch joists . . . .	112
8, 2x6 16 " " " " . . . .	48
20, 2x6 16 " ceiling joists, main part	320
20, 2x6 12 " " " " " . . . .	240
172, 2x4 18 " side and partition stud-	2064
ding . . . . .	
80, 2x4 16 " plate and partition	880
studding . . . . .	
30, 2x4 18 " rafters, main part . .	360
4, 2x6 12 " hip rafters . . . . .	48
50, 2x4 14 " kitchen and porch	450
rafters . . . . .	
	6,926

6,926 ft. in frame at \$16.50 per m \$114 27

2,750 " sheeting walls at \$18 . . . . 49 50 |

500 " " porch and deck

roofs at \$18 . . . . . 9 00

900 ft. sheeting, shingle roofs,

at \$16 50 . . . . . 14 85

7,500 shingles, at \$3.25 . . . . . 24 37

2,500 ft. 6-in. siding, at \$25 . . . . 62 50 |

2,100 " flooring at \$30 . . . . . 63 00

600 " beaded ceiling at \$30 . . . . 18 00 |

1,300 " 1/2 finish, cornice, jambs,

shelves, etc., at \$40 . . . . . 52 00

600 " 1 1/2 finish, casing steps and

outside finish at \$40 . . . . . 24 00

150 ft. 1 1/2 hard pine finish, stairs,

at \$35 . . . . . 5 25

70 ft. 1/2 hard pine finish, stairs,

at \$35 . . . . . 2 45

220 ft. 10-inch base, at \$2 50 bun. 5 50 |

180 " 8 " " " 2.00 " . . . . 3 60 |

900 " 5 " casing " 1.50 " . . . . 13 50 |

56 plinth blocks, at 8c . . . . . 4 48

88 corner blocks, at 5c . . . . . 4 40

8 windows, 22x32, 2 lgt., \$1.75 14 00 |

5 " 22x28, 2 lgt. \$1.65 8 25 |

2 " 16x24, 2 lgt., \$1.50 3 00 |

1 transom, 10x82, 1 lt., . . . . 60 |

2 cellar sash, 12x26, 1 lt., 50c	\$ 1 00
8 pair blinds, 22x32, 2 lgt., \$1.10	8 80
5 " 22x28, " " \$1.10	5 50
2 " 16x24, " " \$1.00	2 00
1 front door, 3x7, 1 1/2 thick . .	8 00
1 door, 2-8x6-8, 1 1/2, sash	
door . . . . .	7 00
2 doors, 2-6x7-6, 1 1/2, slid-	
ing doors, \$3.00 . . . . .	6 00
5 doors, 2-8x6-8, 1 1/2, \$1.80 .	9 00
3 " 2-6x6-8, 1 1/2, \$1.70	5 10
4 " 2-6x6-6, 1 1/2, \$1.60 .	6 40
3 " 2x6-6, 1 1/2, \$1.50 . .	4 50
120 ft. 4-in. crown mould, \$2.00	
per h . . . . .	4 80
140 ft. 3 1/2-in. crown mould, \$1.75	
per h . . . . .	2 55
64 ft. 3-in. crown mould, \$1.50	
per h . . . . .	96
300 ft. 2-in. bed mould, \$1.25 .	
per h . . . . .	3 75
600 ft. 1/2 quarter round, at 60c	
per h . . . . .	3 60
260 ft. parting stops, at 50c per h	
260 " 1-inch window stops, 60c	
per h . . . . .	1 56
324 ft. 2-inch door stops, \$1.25	
per h . . . . .	4 05
64 ft. 3 1/2-in. window stools,	
\$2.00 per h . . . . .	1 28
80 ft. wainscoting cap, at \$1.50	
per h . . . . .	1 20
64 ft. 3 1/2-in. water table, \$2.00	
per h . . . . .	1 28
60 ft. oak thresholds \$4 per h	
6 corner beads, 20c . . . . .	1 20
Newels, rail and balusters	
for stairs . . . . .	20 00
	\$589 75

HARDWARE.

100 lbs 20d nails . . . . .	\$ 2 00
200 lbs 10d nails . . . . .	5 20
300 lbs 8d nails . . . . .	7 50
75 lbs 6d nails . . . . .	2 00
25 lbs 3d coarse . . . . .	80
75 lbs 10d finish . . . . .	3 00
100 lbs 8d finish . . . . .	3 10
20 lbs 6d finish . . . . .	80
5 lbs 3d finish . . . . .	25
16 pair butts 3 1/2 x 3 1/2, 35c . . . .	5 60
1 set parlor door hangers . . . .	3 50
Sliding door lock . . . . .	2 00
Front door lock . . . . .	2 00
16 mortice locks, 50c . . . . .	8 00
16 sash locks 10c . . . . .	1 60
400 lbs sash weights, 1 1/2c . . . .	5 00
4 skeins sash cord, 60c . . . . .	2 40
64 sash pulleys, 50c. per doz . .	2 77
6 doz. wardrobe hooks, 15c. . .	90
16 door stops, 2 1/2c . . . . .	40
350 feet valley tin, gutters, 10c .	35 00
700 feet tin roofing on decks and	
porches, 8c. per foot . . . . .	56 00
60 feet 3-inch conductors, 10c . .	6 00
	\$155 82

RECAPITULATION.

Excavating and masonry . . . . .	\$145 10
Lumber bill . . . . .	589 75
Carpenter work . . . . .	382 25
Hardware and tin work . . . . .	155 82
Painting . . . . .	115 00
Plastering 668 yards at 25c . . . .	167 00
Gasfitting . . . . .	20 00
Plumbing . . . . .	75 00

Total cost . . . . . \$1649 92

Thus we find the estimated cost of this seven-room residence to be \$1649.92. The rooms are all fair size, well-arranged and provided with ample closet room. The hallways, stairs and bath-room have been given due consideration and are not in any way cramped for space. Although plain hip roof houses usually have a very plain appearance, yet the design if carried out according to the elevations and details, will present a neat and attractive appearance.

In the drawings we have omitted the section showing heights of stories, a statement of

FRONT ELEVATION.

CARPENTER WORK.

19 sqs f'm'g & l'g floors at \$1.30	\$24 70
23 " " sh't'g & s'd'g \$2.25 . . . .	51 75
8 " " ceilings, 50c . . . . .	4 00
7 1/2 " " sh't'g, sh'n'g roofs \$3.00	22 50
6 " " deck & porch " \$2.00	12 00
112 lineal feet main cornice 20c .	22 40
72 " " kitchen and dining	
room cornice 15c . . . . .	10 80
184 " " gutter 10c . . . . .	18 40
Work on front porch . . . . .	20 00
Back porch . . . . .	8 00
Bay window . . . . .	10 00
Outside corner casings . . . . .	6 00
220 lineal feet 10-inch base 5c . .	11 00
180 " " 8 " " 4c . . . . .	7 20
17 door frames complete, \$2.50	42 50
1 sliding door frame complete	13 00
16 window frames complete, \$2 50	40 00
2 cellar frames, \$1.00 . . . . .	2 00
Cellar stairs . . . . .	3 00
Wainscoting kitchen . . . . .	3 50
Finishing sink . . . . .	2 00
Finishing pantry . . . . .	3 50
Finishing bathroom . . . . .	8 00
Finishing closets . . . . .	6 00
Front stairs . . . . .	80 00

\$382 25

PLAN OF MAIN ROOF

heights of ceilings being all that is necessary. First story 9 feet in clear; second story 8 feet. In regard to the details of main cornice and the porch finish they are so plain and easily understood that a description is hardly necessary.

The cornice is a box cornice with crown and bed mouldings, double frieze, with upper frieze notched as shown in elevation.

The porch finish consists of a box frieze with rail underneath, between which are



set turned spindles as shown in detail. Turned columns with corner braces, brackets, crown and bed mouldings go to make up the balance of finish as shown. One point in estimating the cost of construction that is subject to considerable variation is the plumbing. There are all sorts of prices on plumbing, according to the quality of work and material used. There exists a very great difference in the price of bath tubs and fixtures, and it is advisable that contractors get an estimate from the plumber on the plumb-



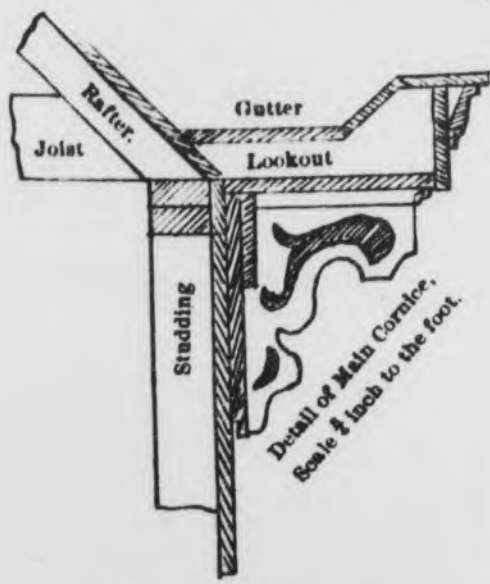
RIGHT SIDE ELEVATION.

ing. Many times the location of a building makes quite an item in the expense, for instance, if the water and sewer pipes of the street are not near by. Omaha prices for water pipe are 25 cents per foot, sewer pipe, 35 cents per foot; 50 or 100 extra feet on a job soon runs up into dollars, as will be plainly seen.

#### The Great Economic Facts.

The New York *Herald*, in speaking of our suffrage system, said:

"The people please themselves with the fancy that they are free, because they have the right to meddle a little in politics now and then. In conventions they chatter like crows and jays over the eternal principles of freedom, meanwhile the great economic facts of life—the facts which are, and always were, the really shaping and controlling forces in the political destinies of a people—sweep rapidly and certainly forward on limits that indicate the will and movement of a despotic spirit. In that movement a great collision with the popular will is in preparation.



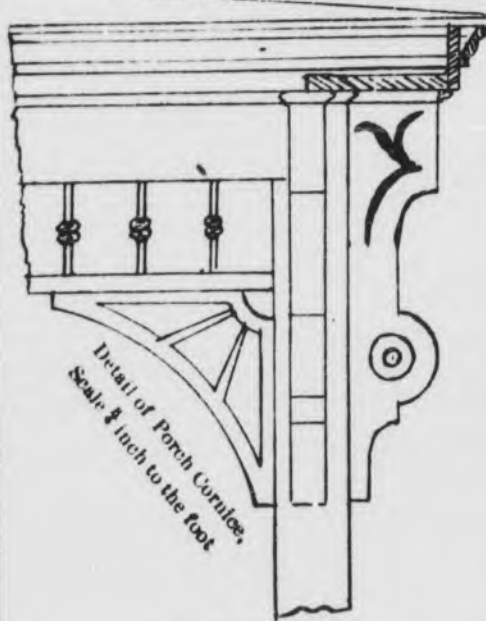
It is an astounding fact that 17,000 persons own more than one-half of all the property of this great country, and still more astonishing fact that 250 of our 67,000,000 of people own—absolutely own—one-twelfth of all the property in this land of the free and the home of the brave.

#### Indeed a Costly Farce.

"A million dollars a day," says the *Twentieth Century*, is a large bill to pay for a government that benefits no one but the robbers of the toiling millions. A government that can legislate for the relief of the Sugar Trust and whose treasury is at the command of the gold combine, and has no measure of relief for millions of workers made idle by its policy is not worthy of support."

#### Struggle for Existence.

The struggle for existence robs the intellect of all balance, intensifies the thirst to revenge wrongs real or imaginary. We hang the criminals for revenge and increase the police protection another ten or twenty per cent. The cost is added to the burdens already too grievous to be borne, and we call it civilization.—*Chicago Express*.



#### Support the Labor Papers.

Every member of organized labor should contribute something to the support of a labor paper in his special locality. While men are combining, and justly, too, for living wages for themselves, they should remember that the publishers of papers devoted to the advancement of efforts which they themselves are urging must need also living wages to carry their side of the burden. A labor paper cannot live on starving wages no more than can the oppressed mechanic or citizen of any class, and while the latter are seeking the aid of all others in combining for the establishment or sustenance of fair pay for fair work, they should extend a fair share of help to the local labor paper that it may be enabled to live and prove a stronger factor in obtaining the fruit of their desires.—*Typographical Journal*.

#### Threats of Vengeance.

Is it any wonder that humanity, downtrodden by such shameless devices, frightened, infuriated, should lose sight of the respect which is due property and the law, and resist the movement for its final subjection? The *Globe* thinks not. The war between the common people carrying their own markets and the millionaires who have fattened on their labor is come at last. God save the Union from the shock which will follow. We have planted ourselves on a lie for a quarter of a century, and the flimsy foundation is at last giving away. Wealth acquired by robbery has now to maintain itself by the force of arms. The land of freedom is turned into a field of bloodshed, and the air is full of threats of vengeance, because the oppressed are awakening to a realization of how they have been cheated.—*St. Paul Globe*.

#### How to Hurt Your Union.

Attend its meeting once in three or four months, and only when you cannot find it convenient to go somewhere else.

Always make your engagements for social, theatre and surprise parties to take place on the meeting night of your association, and invite other members to be with you.

Pay your dues only when you receive a notice to do so, or be subject to suspension, because the association is wealthy and the secretaries receive enormous salaries; they do not work every day like yourself, so have plenty of time to write letters.

If you go to a meeting do not give your opinion on any subject, for it might possibly help the association or some one else.

Do not ask a member in the shop where you are working if he will be at the meeting, because it might cause too many to be present; say its none of your business anyway.

Decline to accept any office in your association, informing the members that you are uneducated, incapable and ignorant, and don't forget to say that you do not want to have the disgrace of holding office attached to your honorable name.

After the meeting, at which you have advanced no idea and assisted only by your silence, go to the nearest saloon, or stand on the curbstone, break forth in oratory, denounce the action of certain members, and ridicule those who were manly enough to express their opinion.

Finally don't forget to say if the association is not managed better you will drop out and become an honorable scab.—*Pattern Makers' Journal*.

#### The Daily Press Represents the Rich.

The daily press no longer represents the sentiment of the American public. Says the *Coming Nation*: "It represents the wishes of the small minority of rich people who own them. The labor unions and labor papers represent American sentiment—the sentiment of the great mass of people. The daily press is fooling a few merchants who are too busy to investigate, but the 'common herd' are not relying on it and are taking the opposite of its advice. The American public are fast awakening to the fact that they are being robbed in a most outrageous way, and that the daily press is largely responsible because of its fallacious advice. What the daily press advises is always in the interest of the millionaires and trusts. They simply publish what these great criminals want the people to believe, so they can be more easily skinned. See?"

#### OUR PRINCIPLES.

##### UNION-MADE GOODS.

*Resolved*, That we as a body thoroughly approve of the objects of the American Federation of Labor and pledge ourselves to give it our earnest and hearty support.

*Resolved*, That members of this organization should make it a rule, when purchasing goods, to call for those which bear the trade-marks of organized labor, and when any individual, firm or corporation shall strike a blow at labor organization, they are earnestly requested to give that individual, firm or corporation their careful consideration. No good union man can kiss the rod that whips him.

##### KNIGHTS OF LABOR.

*Resolved*, That we most emphatically discourage carpenters and joiners from organizing as carpenters under the Knights of Labor, as we believe each trade should be organized under its own trade head in a trade union. This does not debar our members from joining mixed assemblies.

##### LABOR LEGISLATION.

*Resolved*, That it is of the greatest importance that members should vote intelligently; hence, the members of this Brotherhood shall strive to secure legislation in favor of those who produce the wealth of the country, and all discussions and resolutions in that direction shall be in order at any regular meeting, but party politics must be excluded.

##### IMMIGRATION.

*Resolved*, That while we welcome to our shores all who come with the honest intention of becoming lawful citizens, we at the same time condemn the present system which allows the importation of destitute laborers, and we urge organized labor everywhere to endeavor to secure the enactment of more stringent immigration laws.

##### FAITHFUL WORK.

*Resolved*, That we hold it as a sacred principle that Trade Union men, above all others, should set a good example as good and faithful workmen, performing their duties to their employers with honor to themselves and their organization.

##### SHORTER HOURS OF LABOR.

We hold a reduction of hours for a day's work increases the intelligence and happiness of the laborer, and also increases the demand for labor and the price of a day's work.

##### MISCELLANEOUS.

We recognize that the interests of all classes of labor are identical, regardless of occupation, nationality, religion or color, for a wrong done to one is a wrong done to all.

We object to prison contract labor, because it puts the criminal in competition with honorable labor for the purpose of cutting down wages, and also because it helps to overstock the labor market.

*Resolved*, That we most earnestly condemn the practice in vogue in many cities, but more especially in the West, that of advertising fictitious building booms, as it has a tendency to demoralize the trade in such localities.

#### RULES REGARDING APPRENTICES.

At the Detroit Convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, held Aug. 6-11, 1888, the following rules in relation to apprentices were approved, and the Local Unions are urged to secure their enforcement:

*Whereas*, The rapid influx of unskilled and incompetent men in the carpenter trade has had, of late years, a very depressing and injurious effect upon the mechanics in the business, and has a tendency to degrade the standard of skill and to give no encouragement to young men to become apprentices and to master the trade thoroughly; therefore, in the best interests of the craft, we declare ourselves in favor of the following rules:

SECTION 1. The indenturing of apprentices is the best means calculated to give that efficiency which it is desirable a carpenter should possess, and also to give the necessary guarantee to the employers that some return will be made to them for a proper effort to turn out competent workmen; therefore, we direct that all Local Unions under our jurisdiction shall use every possible means, wherever practical, to introduce the system of indenturing apprentices.

SEC. 2. Any boy or person hereafter engaging himself to learn the trade of carpentry, shall be required to serve a regular apprenticeship of four consecutive years, and shall not be considered a journeyman unless he has complied with this rule, and is twenty-one years of age at the completion of his apprenticeship.

SEC. 3. All boys entering the carpenter trade with the intention of learning the business shall be held by agreement, indenture or written contract for a term of four years.

SEC. 4. When a boy shall have contracted with an employer to serve a certain term of years, he shall, on no pretence whatever, leave said employer and contract with another, without the full and free consent of said first employer, unless there is just cause or that such change is made in consequence of the death or relinquishment of business by the first employer; any apprentice so leaving shall not be permitted to work under the jurisdiction of any Local Union in our Brotherhood, but shall be required to return to his employer and serve out his apprenticeship.

SEC. 5. It is enjoined upon each Local Union to make regulations limiting the number of apprentices to be employed in each shop or mill to one for such number of journeymen as may seem to them just; and all Unions are recommended to admit to membership apprentices in the last year of their apprenticeship, to the end that, upon the expiration of their terms of apprenticeship, they may become acquainted with the workings of the Unions, and be better fitted to appreciate its privileges and obligations upon assuming full membership.

THE *Chicago Sunday Post* is authority for saying that Chicago has 282 millionaires. The men standing at the head of the list are Marshall Field and Philip D. Armour, both of whom are credited with fortunes amounting to \$40,000,000.



## Only a Woman.

Only a woman, shivering and old,  
The prey of the winds and prey of the cold!  
Cheeks that are shrunken,  
Eyes that are sunken,  
Lips that were never o'er bold,  
Only a woman, forsaken and poor,  
Asking for alms at the bronze church door.

Hark to the organ—roll upon roll  
The waves of its music go over the soul.  
Silks rustle past her,  
Faster and faster;  
The great bell ceases its toll.  
Fain would she enter, but not for the poor  
Swingeth wide open the bronze church door.

Only a woman, wailing alone,  
Icily cold on an ice cold stone.  
What do they care for her,  
Mumbling a prayer for her—  
Giving not bread, but a stone?  
Under rich laces their haughty hearts beat,  
Mocking the woes of their kin in the street.

Only a woman! In the old days  
Hope caroled to her the happiest lays,  
Somebody missed her,  
Somebody crowned her with praise,  
Somebody faced out the battle of life,  
Strong for her sake who was mother and wife.

Somebody lies with a tress of her hair  
Light on his heart where the death shadows are;  
Somebody waits for her,  
Opening the gates for her,  
Giving delight for despair.  
Only a woman—nevermore!  
She is dead in snow at the bronze church door.  
—Unknown Author.

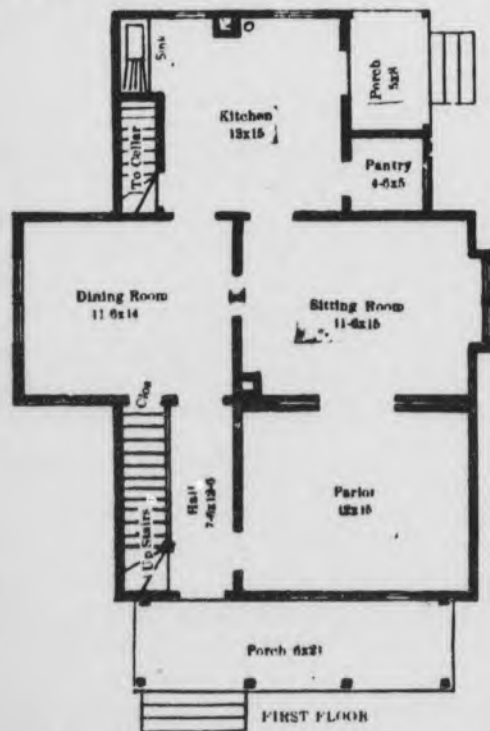
## Practical Estimating from Plans and Details.

BY I. P. HICKS.



Our plan this month is a two-story residence, seven rooms, pantry, bath, bay window, halls and closets, front and back porches. Cellar under kitchen only. For size and style of house we refer to the drawings.

As we have given no foundation plan we will state that a middle sill or girder should extend from front wall under the hall partition and partition dividing the dining room and sitting room, the same to be supported by three piers in center, ends resting on front wall.



The bay window is only a double frame projecting from the main part, supported by brackets as shown by the elevations. The small panels on side of bay are shingled with round butt dimension shingles.

Length of cellar wall, 60 feet, 7 feet high, 8-inch wall.

Length of foundation wall, 104 feet, 2 feet high, 8-inch wall.

Entire distance around outside of floor plan, 148 feet.

Length of main cornice, 112 feet.

Length of cornice on extension of dining room and kitchen, 72 feet.

Length of porch and bay window cornices, 67 feet.

Length of rafters on main part, 8 feet 6 inches.

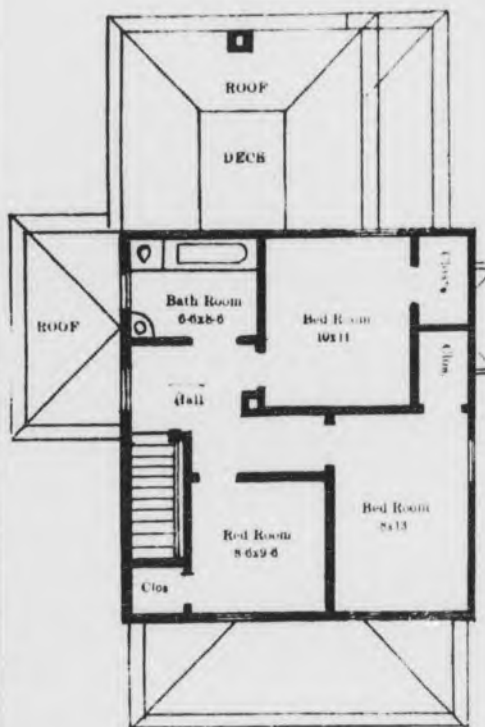
Length of rafters on kitchen part, 7 feet.

Number of window frames, 16  
Number of door frames, 18  
Number of cellar window frames, 2

## EXCAVATING AND MASONRY.

42 yards excavating, at 30c. \$12 60  
10,600 brick laid in wall at \$8.50 per m. 90 10  
53 lineal feet chimneys at 80c. per ft. 42 40

\$145 10



## LUMBER BILL.

	Feet.
8, 6x8 14 ft. sills	448
1, 6x8 12 " "	48
1, 6x8 24 " "	96
44, 2x8 16 ft. first floor joists	924
4, 2x8 24 " second " "	128
8, 2x8 22 " " " "	232
22, 2x8 16 " " " "	352
11, 2x6 16 " kitchen ceiling joists	176
8, 2x6 14 " porch joists	112
3, 2x6 16 " " " "	48
20, 2x6 16 " ceiling joists, main part	320
20, 2x6 12 " " " "	240
172, 2x4 18 " side and partition studding	2064
80, 2x4 16 " plate and partition studding	880
30, 2x4 18 " rafters, main part	360
4, 2x6 12 " hip rafters	48
50, 2x4 14 " kitchen and porch rafters	450
	6,926

6,926 ft. in frame at \$18.50 per m	\$114 27
2,750 " sheeting walls at \$18	49 50
500 " " porch and deck roofs at \$18	9 00
900 ft. sheeting, shingle roofs, at \$16 50	14 85
7,500 shingles, at \$3.25	24 37
2,500 ft. 6-in. siding, at \$25	62 50
2,100 " flooring at \$30	63 00
600 " beaded ceiling at \$30	18 00
1,300 " 1/2 finish, cornice, jambs, shelves, etc., at \$40	52 00
600 " 1 1/2 finish, casing steps and outside finish at \$40	24 00
150 ft. 1 1/2 hard pine finish, stairs, at \$35	5 25
70 ft. 1/2 hard pine finish, stairs, at \$35	2 45
220 ft. 10-inch base, at \$2 50 hun.	5 50
180 " 8 " " 2.00 "	3 60
900 " 5 " casing " 1.50 "	13 50
56 plinth blocks, at 8c	4 48
88 corner blocks, at 5c	4 40
8 windows, 22x32, 2 lgt., \$1.75	14 00
5 " 22x28, 2 lgt. \$1.65	8 25
2 " 16x24, 2 lgt., \$1.50	3 00
1 transom, 10x32, 2 lgt.,	60

2 cedar sash, 12x26, 1 lt., 50c	\$ 1 00
8 pair blinds, 22x32, 2 lt., \$1.10	8 80
5 " 22x28, " \$1.10	5 50
2 " 16x24, " \$1.00	2 00
1 front door, 3x7, 1 1/2 thick	8 00
1 door, 2-8x6-8, 1 1/2, sash door	7 00
2 doors, 2-6x7-6, 1 1/2, sliding doors, \$3.00	6 00
5 doors, 2-8x6-8, 1 1/2, \$1.80	9 00
3 " 2-6x6-8, 1 1/2, \$1.70	5 10
4 " 2-6x6-6, 1 1/2, \$1.60	6 40
3 " 2x6-6, 1 1/2, \$1.50	4 50
120 ft. 4-in crown mould, \$2.00 per h	4 80
140 ft. 3 1/2-in. crown mould, \$1.75 per h	2 55
64 ft. 3-in. crown mould, \$1.50 per h	96
300 ft. 2-in. bed mould, \$1.25 per h	3 75
600 ft. 1/2 quarter round, at 60c per h	3 60
260 ft. parting stops, at 50c per h	1 30
260 " 1-inch window stops, 60c per h	1 56
324 ft. 2-inch door stops, \$1.25 per h	4 05
64 ft. 3 1/2-in. window stools, \$2.00 per h	1 28
80 ft. wainscoting cap, at \$1.50 per h	1 20
64 ft. 3 1/2-in. water table, \$2.00 per h	1 28
60 ft. oak thresholds \$4 per h	2 40
6 corner beads, 20c	1 20
Newels, rail and balusters for stairs	20 00
	\$589 75

## HARDWARE.

100 lbs 20d nails	\$ 2 00
200 lbs 10d nails	5 20
300 lbs 8d nails	7 50
75 lbs 6d nails	2 00
25 lbs 3d coarse	80
75 lbs 10d finish	3 00
100 lbs 8d finish	3 10
20 lbs 6d finish	80
5 lbs 3d finish	25
16 pair butts 3 1/2x3 1/2, 35c	5 60
1 set parlor door hangers	3 50
Sliding door lock	2 00
Front door lock	2 00
16 mortice locks, 50c	8 00
16 sash locks 10c	1 60
400 lbs sash weights, 1 1/2c	5 00
4 skeins sash cord, 60c	2 40
64 sash pulleys, 50c. per doz	2 77
6 doz. wardrobe hooks, 15c.	90
16 door stops, 2 1/2c	40
350 feet valley tin, gutters, 10c	35 00
700 feet tin roofing on decks and porches, 8c. per foot	56 00
60 feet 3-inch conductors, 10c	6 00

\$155 82

## RECAPITULATION.

Excavating and masonry	\$145 10
Lumber bill	589 75
Carpenter work	382 25
Hardware and tin work	155 82
Painting	115 00
Plastering 668 yards at 25c	167 00
Gasfitting	20 00
Plumbing	75 00

Total cost . . . . . \$1649 92

Thus we find the estimated cost of this seven-room residence to be \$1649.92. The rooms are all fair size, well-arranged and provided with ample closet room. The hallways, stairs and bath-room have been given due consideration and are not in any way cramped for space. Although plain hip roof houses usually have a very plain appearance, yet the design if carried out according to the elevations and details, will present a neat and attractive appearance.

In the drawings we have omitted the section showing heights of stories, a statement of

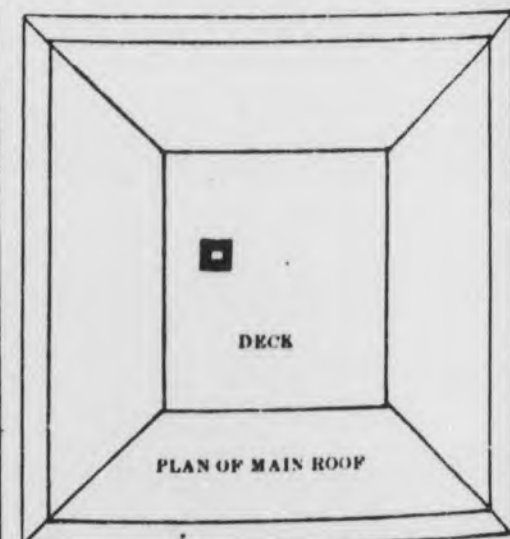


FRONT ELEVATION.

## CARPENTER WORK.

19 sqs f'm'g & l'g floors at \$1.30	\$24 70
23 " " sh't'g & s'd'g \$2.25	51 75
8 " " ceilings, 50c	4 00
7 1/2 " " sh't'g, sh'n'g roofs \$3.00	22 50
6 " " deck & porch " \$2.00	12 00
112 lineal feet main cornice 20c	22 40
72 " " kitchen and dining room cornice 15c	10 80
184 " " gutter 10c	18 40
Work on front porch	20 00
Back porch	8 00
Bay window	10 00
Outside corner casings	6 00
220 lineal feet 10-inch base 5c	11 00
180 " " 8 " " 4c	7 20
17 door frames complete, \$2.50	42 50
1 sliding door frame complete	18 00
16 window frames complete, \$2 50	40 00
2 cellar frames, \$1.00	2 00
Cellar stairs	3 00
Wainscoting kitchen	3 50
Finishing sink	2 00
Finishing pantry	3 50
Finishing bathroom	8 00
Finishing closets	6 00
Front stairs	80 00

\$382 25



PLAN OF MAIN ROOF

heights of ceilings being all that is necessary. First story 9 feet in clear; second story 8 feet. In regard to the details of main cornice and the porch finish they are so plain and easily understood that a description is hardly necessary.

The cornice is a box cornice with crown and bed mouldings, double frieze, with upper frieze notched as shown in elevation.

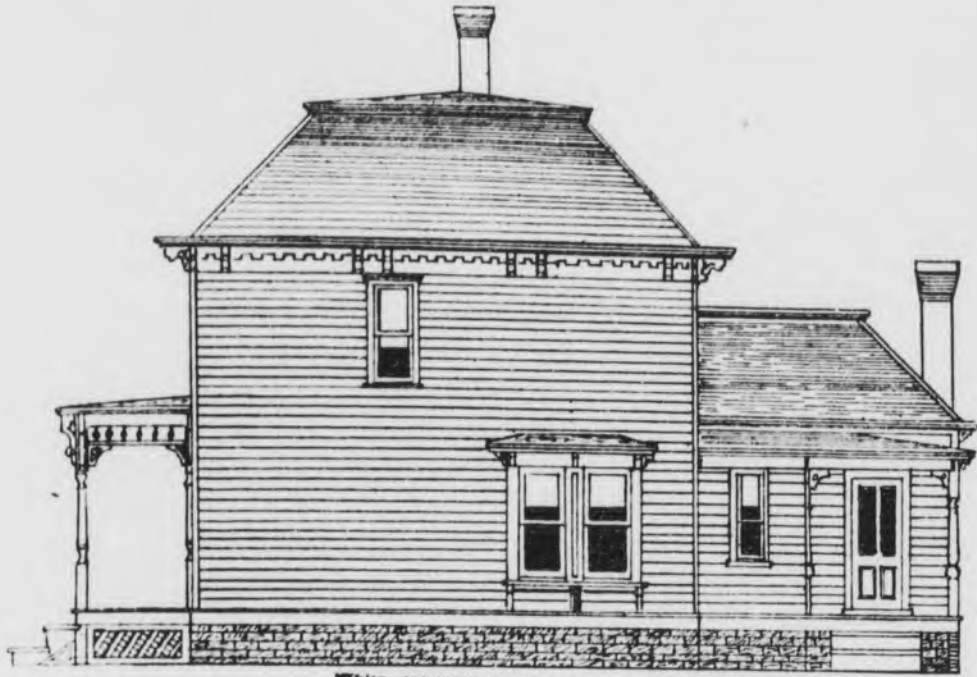
The porch finish consists of a box frieze with rail underneath, between which are



set turned spindles as shown in detail. Turned columns with corner braces, brackets, crown and bed mouldings go to make up the balance of finish as shown. One point in estimating the cost of construction that is subject to considerable variation is the plumbing. There are all sorts of prices on plumbing, according to the quality of work and material used. There exists a very great difference in the price of bath tubs and fixtures, and it is advisable that contractors get an estimate from the plumber on the plumb-

#### Indeed a Costly Farce.

"A million dollars a day," says the *Twentieth Century*, is a large bill to pay for a government that benefits no one but the robbers of the toiling millions. A government that can legislate for the relief of the Sugar Trust and whose treasury is at the command of the gold combine, and has no measure of relief for millions of workers made idle by its policy is not worthy of support."



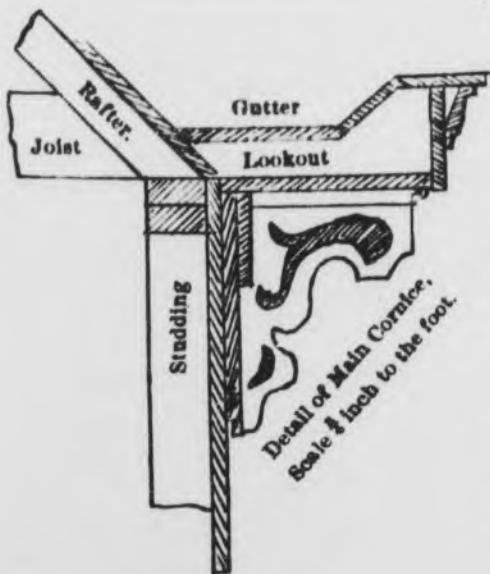
RIGHT SIDE ELEVATION.

ing. Many times the location of a building makes quite an item in the expense, for instance, if the water and sewer pipes of the street are not near by. Omaha prices for water pipe are 25 cents per foot, sewer pipe, 35 cents per foot; 50 or 100 extra feet on a job soon runs up into dollars, as will be plainly seen.

#### The Great Economic Facts.

The New York *Herald*, in speaking of our suffrage system, said:

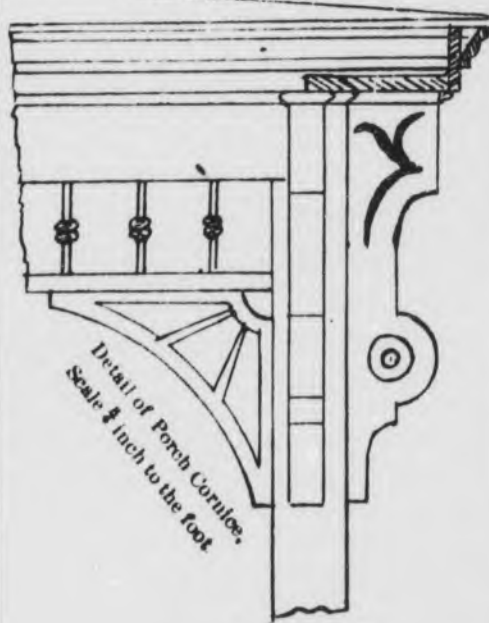
"The people please themselves with the fancy that they are free, because they have the right to meddle a little in politics now and then. In conventions they chatter like crows and jays over the eternal principles of freedom, meanwhile the great economic facts of life—the facts which are, and always were, the really shaping and controlling forces in the political destinies of a people—sweep rapidly and certainly forward on limits that indicate the will and movement of a despotic spirit. In that movement a great collision with the popular will is in preparation.



It is an astounding fact that 17,000 persons own more than one-half of all the property of this great country, and still more astonishing fact that 250 of our 67,000,000 of people own—absolutely own—one-twelfth of all the property in this land of the free and the home of the brave.

#### Struggle for Existence.

The struggle for existence robs the intellect of all balance, intensifies the thirst to revenge wrongs real or imaginary. We hang the criminals for revenge and increase the police protection another ten or twenty per cent. The cost is added to the burdens already too grievous to be borne, and we call it civilization.—*Chicago Express*.



#### Support the Labor Papers.

Every member of organized labor should contribute something to the support of a labor paper in his special locality. While men are combining, and justly, too, for living wages for themselves, they should remember that the publishers of papers devoted to the advancement of efforts which they themselves are urging must need also living wages to carry their side of the burden. A labor paper cannot live on starving wages no more than can the oppressed mechanic or citizen of any class, and while the latter are seeking the aid of all others in combining for the establishment or sustenance of fair pay for fair work, they should extend a fair share of help to the local labor paper that it may be enabled to live and prove a stronger factor in obtaining the fruit of their desires.—*Typographical Journal*.

#### Threats of Vengeance.

Is it any wonder that humanity, downtrodden by such shameless devices, frightened, infuriated, should lose sight of the respect which is due property and the law, and resist the movement for its final subjection? The *Globe* thinks not. The war between the common people carrying their own markets and the millionaires who have fattened on their labor is come at last. God save the Union from the shock which will follow. We have planted ourselves on a lie for a quarter of a century, and the flimsy foundation is at last giving away. Wealth acquired by robbery has now to maintain itself by the force of arms. The land of freedom is turned into a field of bloodshed, and the air is full of threats of vengeance, because the oppressed are awakening to a realization of how they have been cheated.—*St. Paul Globe*.

#### How to Hurt Your Union.

Attend its meeting once in three or four months, and only when you cannot find it convenient to go somewhere else.

Always make your engagements for social, theatre and surprise parties to take place on the meeting night of your association, and invite other members to be with you.

Pay your dues only when you receive a notice to do so, or be subject to suspension, because the association is wealthy and the secretaries receive enormous salaries; they do not work every day like yourself, so have plenty of time to write letters.

If you go to a meeting do not give your opinion on any subject, for it might possibly help the association or some one else.

Do not ask a member in the shop where you are working if he will be at the meeting, because it might cause too many to be present; say its none of your business anyway.

Decline to accept any office in your association, informing the members that you are uneducated, incapable and ignorant, and don't forget to say that you do not want to have the disgrace of holding office attached to your honorable name.

After the meeting, at which you have advanced no idea and assisted only by your silence, go to the nearest saloon, or stand on the curbstone, break forth in oratory, denounce the action of certain members, and ridicule those who were manly enough to express their opinion.

Finally don't forget to say if the association is not managed better you will drop out and become an honorable scab.—*Pattern Makers' Journal*.

#### The Daily Press Represents the Rich.

The daily press no longer represents the sentiment of the American public. Says the *Coming Nation*: "It represents the wishes of the small minority of rich people who own them. The labor unions and labor papers represent American sentiment—the sentiment of the great mass of people. The daily press is fooling a few merchants who are too busy to investigate, but the 'common herd' are not relying on it and are taking the opposite of its advice. The American public are fast awakening to the fact that they are being robbed in a most outrageous way, and that the daily press is largely responsible because of its fallacious advice. What the daily press advises is always in the interest of the millionaires and trusts. They simply publish what these great criminals want the people to believe, so they can be more easily skinned. See?"

#### OUR PRINCIPLES.

##### UNION-MADE GOODS.

*Resolved*, That we as a body thoroughly approve of the objects of the American Federation of Labor and pledge ourselves to give it our earnest and hearty support.

*Resolved*, That members of this organization should make it a rule, when purchasing goods, to call for those which bear the trade-marks of organized labor, and when any individual, firm or corporation shall strike a blow at labor organization, they are earnestly requested to give that individual, firm or corporation their careful consideration. No good union man can kiss the rod that whips him.

##### KNIGHTS OF LABOR.

*Resolved*, That we most emphatically discourage carpenters and joiners from organizing as carpenters under the Knights of Labor, as we believe each trade should be organized under its own trade head in a trade union. This does not debar our members from joining mixed assemblies.

##### LABOR LEGISLATION.

*Resolved*, That it is of the greatest importance that members should vote intelligently; hence, the members of this Brotherhood shall strive to secure legislation in favor of those who produce the wealth of the country, and all discussions and resolutions in that direction shall be in order at any regular meeting, but party politics must be excluded.

##### IMMIGRATION.

*Resolved*, That while we welcome to our shores all who come with the honest intention of becoming lawful citizens, we at the same time condemn the present system which allows the importation of destitute laborers, and we urge organized labor everywhere to endeavor to secure the enactment of more stringent immigration laws.

##### FAITHFUL WORK.

*Resolved*, That we hold it as a sacred principle that Trade Union men, above all others, should set a good example as good and faithful workmen, performing their duties to their employers with honor to themselves and their organization.

##### SHORTER HOURS OF LABOR.

We hold a reduction of hours for a day's work increases the intelligence and happiness of the laborer, and also increases the demand for labor and the price of a day's work.

##### MISCELLANEOUS.

We recognize that the interests of all classes of labor are identical, regardless of occupation, nationality, religion or color, for a wrong done to one is a wrong done to all.

We object to prison contract labor, because it puts the criminal in competition with honorable labor for the purpose of cutting down wages, and also because it helps to overstock the labor market.

*Resolved*, That we most earnestly condemn the practice in vogue in many cities, but more especially in the West, of advertising fictitious building booms, as it has a tendency to demoralize the trade in such localities.

#### RULES REGARDING APPRENTICES.

At the Detroit Convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, held Aug. 6-11, 1888, the following rules in relation to apprentices were approved, and the Local Unions are urged to secure their enforcement:

*Whereas*, The rapid influx of unskilled and incompetent men in the carpenter trade has had, of late years, a very depressing and injurious effect upon the mechanics in the business, and has a tendency to degrade the standard of skill and to give no encouragement to young men to become apprentices and to master the trade thoroughly; therefore, in the best interests of the craft, we declare ourselves in favor of the following rules:

**SECTION 1.** The indenturing of apprentices is the best means calculated to give that efficiency which it is desirable a carpenter should possess, and also to give the necessary guarantee to the employers that some return will be made to them for a proper effort to turn out competent workmen; therefore, we direct that all Local Unions under our jurisdiction shall use every possible means, wherever practical, to introduce the system of indenturing apprentices.

**SEC. 2.** Any boy or person hereafter engaging himself to learn the trade of carpentry, shall be required to serve a regular apprenticeship of four consecutive years, and shall not be considered a journeyman unless he has complied with this rule, and is twenty-one years of age at the completion of his apprenticeship.

**SEC. 3.** All boys entering the carpenter trade with the intention of learning the business shall be held by agreement, indenture or written contract for a term of four years.

**SEC. 4.** When a boy shall have contracted with an employer to serve a certain term of years, he shall, on no pretence whatever, leave said employer and contract with another, without the full and free consent of said first employer, unless there is just cause or that such change is made in consequence of the death or relinquishment of business by the first employer; any apprentice so leaving shall not be permitted to work under the jurisdiction of any Local Union in our Brotherhood, but shall be required to return to his employer and serve out his apprenticeship.

**SEC. 5.** It is enjoined upon each Local Union to make regulations limiting the number of apprentices to be employed in each shop or mill to one for such number of journeymen as may seem to them just; and all Unions are recommended to admit to membership apprentices in the last year of their apprenticeship, to the end that, upon the expiration of their terms of apprenticeship, they may become acquainted with the workings of the Unions, and be better fitted to appreciate its privileges and obligations upon assuming full membership.

The *Chicago Sunday Post* is authority for saying that Chicago has 282 millionaires. The men standing at the head of the list are Marshall Field and Philip D. Armour, both of whom are credited with fortunes amounting to \$40,000,000.



## Open Forum.

(This Department is open for our readers and members to discuss all phases of the labor problem.)

Correspondents should write on one side of the paper only.

Matter for publication must be in this office by the 25th of the month previous to issue.)

### More Aggressiveness Wanted.



It is disgusting to witness the slothfulness and unwillingness of many of the

followers of the carpenter trade to comprehend the necessity for them being organized for the protection of their own rights and interests. Why that should be so much the case with the carpenter in comparison with the brick-mason, stone-mason or plasterer for example is a mystery.

It is a well-known fact that to constitute a regular thorough going journeyman carpenter, it requires very much more mechanical knowledge, and varied experience, and a much greater outlay of money for the requisite supply of tools to carry on his work, than it does for a workman in any other one of the other trades mentioned. Furthermore the average carpenter is, as a matter of fact, quite as liable to lose time on account of unfavorable weather, as those who follow the other trades mentioned as a whole taken together. But what a difference there is in the wages! Not only is the carpenter at a great disadvantage with regard to the qualifications necessary, but he has again to stand all the disadvantage in the matter of wages also. In most places through the country, the most thoroughly qualified carpenter cannot hope to get near as much wages per day as the lowest grade of masons will command in the labor market. What can be the reason for all this? It is evidently nothing in the world, but the existence of a thoroughly effective organization on one side, and the absence of the same thing on the other.

The natural result of this is, that masons, plasterers, etc., are characterized by more manly independence, they are better clothed, better fed, better established in society, and of course, better respected, when they are of sober and economical dispositions, otherwise they lead lives of comparative ease, luxury and extravagance; but all are generous and friendly one with another.

The carpenter on the other hand often shows signs of being poorly fed, poorly clothed, servile toward his boss, jealous and unfriendly one with another. Now this is a very serious case, under the contemplation of which, the writer has often felt, sad to say so, ashamed of his trade, and the ineffectiveness, or unpopularity of his trade union.

But the question is, how to bring about an effective and thorough reform in these things. It is true that very commendable and energetic endeavors have been made toward accomplishing this, but in most cases have met with but very meagre success. Great difficulty is being experienced in arousing the non-union carpenter, and bringing him to see his need for the proper organization of his trade. He is apparently so much accustomed to a life of servility so that he is unable to comprehend and appreciate the great advantages, and the many superior privileges which can be derived from the true freedom of unionism. He, the non-union carpenter, chooses a life of foolish ignorance, perpetual boyhood, and servility to a life of mature manliness, and

the occupying of a respectable sphere in society. He is, in other words, always found to be digging for gold on the wrong side of the hill.

And now I have a suggestion to make, as it is found to be such a difficult matter to arouse the non-union carpenter from his lethargy and indifference, toward a duty of such great vital interest, and as he cannot be got to attend public meetings and discussions on labor questions; and as he cannot be so readily persuaded to subscribe for, read and study labor papers, we have to get the remedy pushed into him by some means or other.

Now my suggestion is that the authorities at head-quarters should prepare and print a suitable circular which will display the advantages, and the indispensable necessity of unionism for the welfare of every individual carpenter, arranged in paragraphs of few words, but relevant, simple and unmistakably convincing even to untutored minds. In other words let the noonday sun of the present day doctrine of unionism be brought to bear upon our non-union fellow craftsmen, through the medium of a powerful concentrating lens, so as to effectually and quickly dispel the cobwebs of ignorance and prejudice which bedarken their minds with regard to this all-important question. Let these circulars be freely supplied to the unions throughout the country, and let every union undertake to put one of these circulars into the hands of every non-union and union carpenter within their districts. Let them also be printed in English, German, French, Welsh, and any other language which may be best understood by the recipients.

Utica, N. Y.

GO AHEAD.

### Parties or Principles.

Do Unions accomplish anything? Undoubtedly they do. They have greatly improved the condition of the laboring people wherever they exist. Their work however is only begun. There are a great many forms of oppression which still have to be done away with and many social and political evils to be put to rights; evils I mean that have to do with the welfare of the working classes.

Labor Unions must right these wrongs. If they do not others will not, and in the natural course of things these evils must increase.

The time is past when we may safely trust our interests to any political party. Our past experience teaches us that as far as our interests are concerned a political party is a delusion and a snare, and is it too broad an assertion when I say that no one of the professional politicians is a safe man to trust our interests to?

Our experience with this class in the past has been that enough of them can be bought to insure the money power getting about anything they want in the way of legislation.

It has been said, and I think very truthfully, that an assessment of one-fourth of one per cent. per annum on all the wealth of the banks and corporations would forever secure them against unfavorable legislation.

Whom have we to thank for this condition of affairs? The only ones I can think of is ourselves and the political parties that we have cherished so long.

We have liked to go to a party rally and hear the tariff question or the silver question or almost every other question discussed by men who might or might not know anything about the question but so long as they stayed within the lines laid down by our party we were always satisfied. Did any one ever see in this country a party that wasn't a better

friend of the producers than any other party, and did anyone ever hear of one that ever fulfilled one-tenth of the promises it made during the campaigns? With this record before us isn't it about time that we placed our faith in something else than political parties. I don't mean to leave them altogether and take no more interest in them, but we should watch the records our different officers make and if they continue to make no effort to fulfill the promises they made before election, let no laboring man vote for their re-election. If we begin to hold our Representatives to account for the pledges they have so freely made and as freely broken, they will begin to be more careful of our welfare.

To sum up in a few words it is time for us to stop placing all our trust in a man simply because he is the representative of our party. What we want is the right principle and the man of right principle, and to be a United Brotherhood in this as well as in other questions and we shall be sure to succeed.

Yours truly,

J. H. FLAUSBURG.

Union 515, Colorado Springs, Col.

### The Immigration Laws to be Practically Enforced.

The Hon. Herman Stump, Superintendent of Immigration, Dr. Joseph H. Senner, Commissioner of Immigration at Ellis Island, and Edward F. McSweeney, Assistant Commissioner of Immigration at Ellis Island, have been appointed by Secretary of the Treasury, Carlisle, a special commission to investigate and report to the Secretary of the Treasury:

1. What changes, if any, in the rules and regulations now in force are necessary in order to secure a more efficient execution of existing laws relating to immigration and the laws prohibiting the importation of alien laborers under contract.

2. Whether said laws are defective in any particular, and what practical difficulties, if any, have been encountered in their execution.

3. What effect, if any, immigration has had upon the wages of labor or opportunities for employment in the United States, and whether or not the existing industrial condition of the country is attributable in any degree to the influx of laborers from abroad.

4. Whether any measures, and if so what, can be adopted under existing legislation to discourage the concentration of immigrant laborers in particular localities and to secure a better distribution of immigrants whose admission to the country is not prohibited by law.

5. Whether the "Padrone" system exists in this country, and if so, to what extent, and among what class of immigrants, and what measures can be taken under existing laws to break it up and protect American laborers against its evil effects upon wages, and at the same time improve the social and economic condition of the immigrants.

The commissioners named are directed to secure and report such information from all available sources as will enable the United States Treasury Department to employ its official force in the most effective manner for the enforcement of the immigration and contract-labor laws according to their true intent and purpose, and to suggest such amendments as experience may have shown to be necessary in order to adopt them to existing conditions.

Mr. Edward F. McSweeney, the Secretary of the Commission, is an old time trade unionist. He desires all the facts possible sent him addressed to Ellis Island, N. Y. He especially desires to know the rates of wages offered to or accepted by competing alien laborers and whether or not there are sufficient proofs to show that the influx of alien immigrants has influenced the wages obtainable by American mechanics, artisans and laborers.

## THINGS TO BE REMEMBERED.

THREE months in arrears subjects a member to loss of benefits.

STEADY attendance at the meetings gives life and interest to the Union.

MEMBERS going off to another city should be provided with a clearance card.

ALL local treasurers should be under bonds and the bonds filed with the president of the L. U.

TRUSTEES' reports should be prepared semi-annually and forwarded to the G. S. Branches are furnished free for that purpose.

ALL changes in Secretaries should be promptly reported to the G. S., and name and address of the new Secretary should be forwarded.

ORGANIZE the Carpenters in the unorganized towns in your vicinity, or wherever you may go! Hold public meetings or social festivals at stated occasions; they will add to the strength of your Union.

LETTERS for the General Office should be written on official note paper and bear the seal of the Local Union. Don't write letters to the G. S. on monthly report blanks, as such communications are not in proper shape.

ALL MONIES received by the G. S. one month are published in the next month's journal. Monies received can not be published in this journal the same month they are received. It takes some time to make up the report and put it into type.

THE only safe way to send money is by Post Office Money Order or by Blank Check or Draft as required by the Constitution. The G. S. is not responsible for money sent in any other way. Don't send loose cash or postage stamps in payment of tax or for any bill due the G. S.

### Something for Carpenters to Read!

The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America was founded in Convention at Chicago, August 12, 1881. At first it had only 12 Local Unions and 2042 members. Now, in ten years, it has grown to number over 716 Local Unions in over 630 cities, and 84,377 enrolled members. It is organized to protect the Carpenter Trade from the evils of low prices and both work; its aim is to encourage a higher standard of skill and better wages; to re-establish an Apprentices System, and to aid and assist the members by mutual protection and benevolent means. It pays a Wife Funeral Benefit of from \$25 to \$50; Member's Funeral Benefit, \$100 to \$200; and Disability Benefit \$100 to \$400. In these General Benefits \$64,544 have been expended the past year, and \$293,548 the past ten years, while \$671,000 more was spent for Sick Benefits by the Local Unions. Such an organization is worthy the attention of every Carpenter. The Brotherhood is also a Protective Trade Union as well as a Benevolent Society. It has raised the wages in 568 cities, and placed Five and a Half Million Dollars more wages annually in the pockets of the Carpenters in those cities. It reduced the hours of labor to 8 hours a day in 51 cities, and 9 hours a day in 416 cities, not to speak of 457 cities which have established the 8 or 9-hour system on Saturdays. By this means 12,140 more men have gained employment. This is the result of thorough organization. And yet very few strikes have occurred, and very little money has been spent on strikes by this society. It is not a secret oath bound organization. All competent Carpenters are eligible to join, and this is an invitation to you as an intelligent mechanic to send in your application for membership in the Carpenters' Union of your city. It is a branch of the Brotherhood; the dues are but small in comparison with the benefits, and it is to your interest to join this growing and powerful body.

### GENERAL LAWS.

WEEKLY PAY.—Weekly payments are the most convenient for members of this Brotherhood, and where practicable should be adopted.

CONVICT LABOR.—We will not use any mill or other work manufactured in a penal institution, or brought from any town or city where cheap labor prevails.

LABOR'S HOLIDAY.—We favor the adoption of the first Monday in September as Labor's Holiday, and we recommend that our L. U.'s shall endeavor to observe the same.

EIGHT HOURS.—Our L. U.'s shall do all in their power to make the Eight hour rule universal, and to sustain those unions that have now established the Eight hour system.

AMICABLE UNDERSTANDING.—The G. E. B. should do all in its power to discourage strikes, and adopt such means as will tend to bring about an amicable understanding between Local Unions and employers.

LIEN LAWS.—We desire uniform lien laws throughout the United States and Canada, making a mechanic's lien the first mortgage on real estate to secure the wages of labor first, and material second. Such liens should be granted without long delays of execution or other unnecessary delays.

BUILDING TRADES LEAGUES.—Each L. U. shall strive to form a League composed of delegates from the various unions of the building trades in its respective city, and by this means an employment bureau for these trades can be created.

GRADING WAGES.—We are opposed to any system of grading wages in the Local Unions, as we deem the same demoralizing to the trade, and a further incentive to reckless competition, having the ultimate tendency when work is scarce, to allow first-class men to offer their labor at third-class prices. We hold that the plan of fixing a minimum price for a day's work to be the safest and best, and let the employers grade the wages above that minimum.





## ALABAMA

89. MOBILE—David French, 601 Charleston st.  
92. " W. G. Lewis, 761 St. Louis st.

## ARKANSAS

763. CAMDEN—J. J. Slaymaker.  
469. HOT SPRINGS—Alfred Moore, gen. delivery.  
432. PINE BLUFF—E. C. Newman, 676 State st.

## CALIFORNIA

47. ALAMEDA—Jacob Hoeck, 1512 R. R. ave.  
117. EUREKA—M. F. Wolford, 1136 8th st.  
332. LOS ANGELES—S. Gray, 750 San Julian st.  
645. PASADENA—S. A. Rene.  
335. RIVERSIDE—Chas. Hamilton, 4th and Euclid  
341. SACRAMENTO—E. S. Mason, 1017 J st.  
86. SAN BERNARDINO—H. Wegner, Box 797.  
SAN FRANCISCO—Secretary of District Council, L. P. Smith, 23 9th st.  
22. N. L. Waudell, 23 Ninth st. Sta. B.  
304. (Ger.) Moritz Trepte, 103 Falcon ave.  
483. Guy Lathrop, 968 Mission st.  
316. SAN JOSE—G. O. Drew, 64 George st.  
36. SAN RAFAEL—R. Scott, Box 673.  
236. SANTA BARBARA—E. A. Smith, 1429 Costello.  
133. SANTA CRUZ—Geo. M. Thompson, 147 Chestnut ave.

## CANADA

83. HALIFAX, N. S.—A. Northup, 169 Morris st.  
18. HAMILTON—W. J. Frid, 26 Nelson st.  
194. LONDON—E. J. Aust, 706 Dundas st.  
MONTREAL—Secretary of District Council, Jules Vealun, 509 1/2 St. Louis st.  
134. (Fr.) S. Leveille, 240 Logan st., 3d Flat.  
311. (Fr.) Eldore Gagnon, 1206 St. James st.  
376. Allen Ramsey, 74 Aylmer st.  
666. (Fr.) J. B. Champagne, 664 Sanguinet st.  
801. (Fr.) Alphonse Biron, 145 Desire st. Hochelaga.  
710. OTTAWA—W. Black, 369 Bank st.  
38. ST. CATHARINES—Henry Bald, Louisa st.  
397. ST. JOHN, N. B.—W. F. Cronk, Adelaide st.  
27. TORONTO—D. McNeill, 288 Hamburg ave. Dovercourt Branch Office.  
617. VANCOUVER, B. C.—L. G. Doldge, Box 200.  
364. VICTORIA, B. C.—Chas. Chislett, Cor. Talmic and Linwood ave.  
343. WINNIPEG, MAN.—John Radford, 132 Selkirk.

## COLORADO

560. COLORADO CITY—G. F. Hamill.  
515. COLORADO SPRING—M. Klemmerson, Box 442.  
56. DENVER—C. J. Hendershot, Box 427, Highlands P.O.  
289. FREMONT—O. C. Wilder, Cripple Creek.  
590. LA JUNTA—John Gwyn.  
410. PUEBLO—J. H. Harner, 626 W. 14th st.  
46. TRINIDAD—E. C. Pierce, 631 N. Commercial.

## CONNECTICUT

115. BRIDGEPORT—Charles Watkins, 50 Alice st.  
43. HARTFORD—Alex. Mackay, 57 Wooster st.  
49. MERIDEN—Geo. J. Stanley, 115 Grove.  
97. NEW BRITAIN—A. E. Potter, 38 Griswold st.  
790. NEW HAVEN—G. E. Chipman, 406 Washington st.  
137. NORWICH—A. D. Lewis, 94 Asylum st.  
746. NORWALK—Wm. A. Kellogg, Box 391.  
410. ROCKVILLE—Hugo Hoppe.  
620. STAMFORD—F. G. Smith, Taylor st.  
260. WATERBURY—Joseph Sandford, Box 690.

## DELAWARE

40. WILMINGTON—D. E. Bell, 227 Monroe st.

## DIST. OF COLUMBIA

190. WASHINGTON—L. F. Burner, 1413 S st., N. W.

## FLORIDA

114. JACKSONVILLE—(Col.) M. E. Dunlap, cor. Hawk and Union sts.  
605. JACKSONVILLE—W. P. Johnson, W. Brooklyn  
74. PENSACOLA—Geo. Marble, Box 71.  
127. " (Col.) A. B. Pettitway, 313 E Chase st.  
604. TAMPA—T. W. Ramsey, Lock Box 271.

## GEORGIA

13. ATLANTA—F. W. Hitchcock, 136 Venable st.  
186. AUGUSTA—(Col.) T. P. Lewis, Philip st. North of Gwinnette  
643. " David Shaw, 1317 Harper st.  
222. DUBLIN—A. A. Cowart.  
144. MACON—J. W. Waterhouse, 1411 Third st.  
43. ROME—G. S. Klein, 33 Pennington ave.

## ILLINOIS

648. ALTON—C. Hellrung, 1015 E. 5th st.  
607. AUBURN—F. Richardson, 836 S. Broadway.  
438. BURLINGAME—Chas. Dittman, 211 E. 6th st.  
79. BRIGHTON PARK—P. Pouliot, 2106 Joseph st.  
663. CANTON—O. C. Stanley, 564 S. 1st ave.  
CHICAGO—Secretary of District Council, H. McCormack, 49 La Salle st.  
L. Adolph Stamm, 120 W. Lake st.  
21. (French) T. Beaudry, 217 13th st.  
23. W. H. Goodson, 5226 Princeton ave.  
28. W. R. Bowes, 7831 Coles ave., Sta. "S."  
4. (Bohem.) M. Hoker, 1066 W. 19th st.  
78. (Ger.) Math. Jungen, 363 23d st.  
141. (Scand.) E. Engborg, 121 Barclay st.  
212. (Ger.) Theo. Desh, 5327 Union ave.  
390. J. E. Brooks, 1527 Milwaukee ave.  
416. (Ger.) Jas. Bell, 1310 Van Horn st.  
419. (Ger.) Edward Pruhs, 398 Hastings st.  
448. (Holl.) O. E. Adkins, Box 136, Gano.  
521. (Stairs) Gust. Hansen, 242 W. Indiana st.  
585. (Polish) John. Lazarski, 743 W. 17th st.  
623. (Bohem.) B. Chittusall, 763 Loomis st.  
679. John Tubergon, 232 Montecella ave.  
680. (Ger.) (Mill) Bench Hands) F. H. Qultmeyer, 1126 Hinna st.  
780. LAKE VIEW—H. Fredericks, 90 Helne place.  
741. JEFFERSON—Frank Larson, 701 N. Oakley ave.

784. W. PULLMAN—M. F. Ash, Box 8, W. Pullman.  
296. COLLINGSVILLE—J. M. Sauer.  
788. DECATUR—G. W. Trimmer, 943 N. Water st.  
169. EAST ST. LOUIS—A. Bailey, 1817 Grand ave.  
244. ELMHURST—(Ger.) Henry Stieling.  
62. ENGLEWOOD—O. F. Nugent, 643 Chestnut st.  
317. EVANSTON—John F. McFerran, 1425 Emerson ave. Sta. P. Chicago.  
563. FERNWOOD—Frank Paine, 10320 Emerald ave. Sta. P. Chicago.  
860. GALESBURG—P. F. Swanson, 731 E. North st.  
141. GRAND CROSSING—John Rastel, 7125 Lexington ave., Chicago.  
279. HARVEY—D. O. Morse.  
298. HIGHLAND PARK—J. H. Zimmer.  
162. HYDE PARK—S. S. Baker, 7015 Oglesby ave.  
649. JACKSONVILLE—S. P. Carter, 742 E. Chambers.  
434. KENNINGTON (Fr.)—E. Lapolice, 214 116th st., Chicago.

250. LAKE FOREST—R. W. Dean, Box 65.  
294. LA SALLE—F. B. Elliott.  
568. LINCOLN—B. F. Poe, 527 Sixth st.  
752. MONMOUTH—Frank Watson.  
80. MORELAND—J. T. Hume, Box 302.  
586. OAK PARK—Aug. Micholsky, 27 Marengo st.  
753. OLNEY—S. Russell, Box 451.  
661. OTTAWA—John D. Geary, 216 DeLeon st.  
740. PEKIN—Chas. Eyre, 421 7th st.  
245. PEORIA—R. W. Shuch, 206 1/2 Hancock st.  
195. PERU—David George.  
189. QUINCY—Wm. Benner, 1021 Kentucky st.  
166. ROCK ISLAND—Jos. Neufeld, 427 7th st.  
529. ROGERS PARK—J. S. North, Lock Box 21.  
199. SOUTH CHICAGO—J. O. Grantham, Box 149, Cheltenham, Cook Co.  
788. S. ENGLEWOOD—J. Thompson, 8911 Wallis st., Chicago.  
16. SPRINGFIELD—Albert Jones, Box 784.  
495. STREATOR—F. Wilson, 305 W. Staunton st.  
120. VENICE—George Miller.  
448. WAUKEGAN—W. J. Strickland, 118 Hickory

## INDIANA

378. ALEXANDRIA—George Shawgo.  
352. ANDERSON—A. P. Jordan, 77 Locust st.  
441. BRAZIL—H. E. Hayes, Box 733.  
261. CONNERSVILLE—A. O. Moffett, 918 Hycamore st.  
652. ELWOOD—J. C. Kincaid.  
EVANSVILLE—  
90. Jos. F. Wirth, 902 E. Columbia st.  
470. (Ger.) P. F. Nau, 1601 Fulton ave.  
742. (Pl. Mill, Mach. and B. H.) G. V. Mann, 1003 E. Mich. st.  
153. FORT WAYNE—A. S. Haag, 301 Taylor st.  
728. FRANKFORT—Frank Strothman, 458 West Morrison st.  
312. GAS CITY—W. Templin.  
157. HAUGHVILLE—J. H. White.  
INDIANAPOLIS—Secretary of District Council, John E. Brown, 222 Ash st.  
57. (Stairs) R. N. McChaslan, 96 No. Alabamast.  
80. (Ger.) Fred. Stahlhut, 229 N. Pine st.  
299. D. E. Moxie, 422 W. 2d st.  
446. J. M. Pruitt, 19 S. West st.  
706. Chas. E. Perham, 149 Hoesbrook st.  
770. JEFFERSONVILLE—Chas. Peel, 197 West Market st.  
LAFAYETTE—  
215. H. G. Cole, 387 South st.  
783. (Ger.) Jacob Eberle, 133 Union st.  
744. LOGANSPOET—  
365. MARION—Jas. Townsend, 1020 So. Race st.  
798. MT. VERNON—Chas. Dietz, Box 322.  
592. MUNCIE—J. D. Clark, 715 Kirby av.  
19. NEW ALBANY—A. T. Smith, 160 W. 8th st.  
695. NORTH INDIANAPOLIS—W. F. Stultz, Box 147.  
579. PERU—C. Nelwander, 209 E. 8d st.  
756. RICHMOND—C. R. Kennedy, 37 S. 7th st.  
296. SHELBYVILLE—L. F. Brandenburg.  
629. SOUTH BEND—Geo. Leisher, Box 658.  
48. TERRE HAUTE—S. Hutten, 312 S. 14th st.  
688. VINCENNES—A. O. Pennington, 715 Perry st.  
631. WABASH—R. P. Macy.

## IOWA

534. BURLINGTON—C. H. Davis, 819 Arch st.  
554. DAVENPORT—W. C. Meyers, 924 Harrison st.  
68. DES MOINES—A. J. Swayne, 753 Oak st.  
178. " (Mill) John Kratch, 10th and Shaw sts.  
578. DUBUQUE—M. R. Hogan, 299 7th st.  
767. OTTUMWA—K. E. Anawalt, Box 1672, S. Ottumwa.

## KANSAS

499. LEAVENWORTH—Geo. McCaully, 5th and Seneca sts.  
158. TOPEKA—C. R. Gardner, Box 304.

## KENTUCKY

712. COVINGTON—E. L. Gresham, 265 W. 4th st.  
776. " Harry Power, 1048 Banklick st.  
785. " (Ger.) Ben. Kampen, 262 W 13th st.  
531. GEORGETOWN—L. E. Nattigly, Box 231.  
641. DAYTON—James Hosking.  
250. HENDERSON—E. W. Smith, 512 Fagan st.  
442. HOPKINSVILLE—W. O. Hall.  
626. LEXINGTON—S. H. Moore, P. O. Box 477.  
LOUISVILLE—Secretary of District Council, H. S. Huffman, 618 24th st.  
7. J. G. Martin, 2426 St. Xavier st.  
103. H. S. Huffman, 618 Twenty-fourth st.  
214. (Ger.) Jos. Meyer, 121 W. Walnut st.  
729. (Car) Butler Leeboit, 1715 Hancock st.  
406. LUDLOW—A. D. McMillan, Box 135.  
320. NEWPORT—(Mill) S. Schell, 1831 Columbia.  
698. " V. E. Wigginton, 811 Monmouth.  
384. OWENSBORO—E. R. Ford, 109 E. Clay st.  
201. PADUCAH—W. B. Williams, 707 S. 10th st.  
701. WINCHESTER—J. W. Orons, Box 46.

## LOUISIANA

- NEW ORLEANS—Secretary of District Council, John Hamilton, 118 Bordeaux st.  
78. J. J. Becker, 436 Second st.  
249. F. D. Ross, 673 Constance st.  
624. A. Plessy, 593 N. Robertson st.  
704. Hy. Haflner, 688 Fulton st.  
732. (Mill) O. A. Bertrand, Sr., 227 N. Derbigny st.  
789. John Salzer, 612 Villere st.  
45. SHREVEPORT—Peter Garson, Box 339.

## MAINE

148. BAR HARBOR—J. O. Pettigill, Box 311.  
407. LEWISTON—A. M. Flagg, 94 Spring st. Auburn.  
844. PORTLAND—E. E. Webster, 236 B. st.  
339. ROCKLAND—Robt. Sylvester, 4 Willow st.  
695. WATERVILLE—E. S. Hutchins, 13 Percival st.

## MARYLAND

29. BALTIMORE—Wm. H. Keenan, 1137 E Fayette st.

## MASSACHUSETTS

- State District Council—Secretary, D. Maloney, 6 Parker st., Cambridge, Mass.  
BOSTON—Secretary of District Council, P. A. Morley, 13 Village st.  
83. H. P. Slevins, 1570 Tremont st., Roxbury.  
56. (Jewish.) J. Mendelsohn, 72 Salem st.  
549. (Shop Hands) W. S. Jardine, 10 Ashland st., Somerville.  
558. John R. Berry, 16 Codman Pk.  
561. Geo. Clark, 15 Everett st., Allston.  
66. BROOKLINE—J. A. Walsh, 9 Walnut st.  
138. CAMBRIDGE—D. Maloney, 6 Parker st.  
204. " A. S. McLeod, 88 Mt. Auburn st.  
218. EAST BOSTON—J. E. Potts, 225 London st.  
139. FALL RIVER—(Fr.) H. Richard, 61 Jencks st.  
408. " Jas. Walton, 5 Branch st.  
390. FITCHBURG—V. Weatherbee, 96 Green st.  
880. GLOUCESTER—H. W. Davis, 133 Maplewood av.  
62. HAVERHILL—P. D. Oase, 232 Winter st.  
424. HINGHAM—Colin Campbell, Box 113.  
455. HOLYOKE—M. D. Sullivan, 109 Sargent st.  
508. " (Fr.) George Savoy, 292 Che. nut.  
663. " (Ger.) Henry Fisher, 265 Park st.  
400. HUDSON—Geo. E. Bryant, Box 125.  
196. HYDE PARK—B. Daly, 54 Loring st.  
111. LAWRENCE—James McLaren, 160 Water st.  
535. LEOMINSTER—Chas. E. Record, 36 Green st.  
596. LOWELL—Frank Kappler, 291 Lincoln st.  
108. LYNN—M. L. Delano, 103 Lewis st.  
231. MARLBOROUGH—R. H. Roach, Box 61.  
154. MARLBORO—W. Myer, 37 Huntington ave.  
192. NANTUCKET—S. P. Annis, 18 Oakland st.  
409. NEW BEDFORD—O. G. Francis, 38 Foster st.  
276. NEWTON—Wm. Boucher, 15 Rockland st.  
124. NEWTON CENTER—Fred. Bolander, Box 19.  
198. NORTH ADAMS—Jos. Boulanger, 37 Will st.  
308. NORTH EASTON—August Leelin, Box 185.  
625. NORWOOD—Jas. Madden, Box 424.  
417. QUINCY—A. O. Brown, Box 138, Wollaston.  
628. ROSELINDALE—C. W. Conner, 76 Burch st.  
67. ROXBURY—H. M. Taylor, Fenton st., Dorchester.  
140. SALEM—F. A. Everts, 17 Cross st.  
702. SAXTONVILLE—John Thompson, Box 106.  
24. SOMERVILLE—Ira Doughty, 6 Carlton st.  
320. S. FRAMINGHAM—Irvine Mank.  
96. SPRINGFIELD—(French) L. Bessette, Box 766.  
564. " G. C. Elmer, 414 Central st.  
491. STOUGHTON—F. O. Fowler, Box 1068.  
74. TAUNTON—D. O. King, 10 Gen. Cobb.  
216. WALTHAM—Jas. Millen, 1 Monroe ave.  
426. WEST NEWTON—B. F. Ryan, Box 665.  
420. WYMOUTH—E. J. Pratt, Weymouth Heights.  
98. WORWINTER—C. D. Fliske, 730 Main st.

## MICHIGAN

348. BATTLE CREEK—A. McKenzie, 311 North av.  
DETROIT—Secretary of District Council, T. S. Jordan, 427 Beaufort ave.  
680. O. H. Gibbings, 477 Beaubien st.  
760. GRAND RAPIDS—A. T. Slater, 273 S. Ionia.  
26. JACKSON—Henry Behan, 260 Deyo st.  
184. LAKE LINDEN—Geo. W. Guilford, Box 678.  
592. LUDINGTON—W. H. Lamore, Box 468.  
450. MANISTEE—Wm. Blodget, 808 Maple st.  
100. MUNKSGO—Henry Katz, 230 Southern ave. Saginaw—Sec. of D. O. John Shackleton, 529 S. 9th st., E. S.  
183. J. T. Bayley, 2401 S. Jefferson ave., E. S.  
243. (Mill) L. Maier, 131 Barnard st., W. S.  
534. H. Kober, 121 S. Third st., E. S.  
466. (Ger.) John Leidlein, 912 Walnut st., E. S.

## MINNESOTA

561. DULUTH—H. Gillespie, 230 E. Superior st.  
57. ST. PAUL—Aug. J. Metzger, 423 Rondo st.

## MISSISSIPPI

749. MERIDIAN—B. F. Miller, 4000 8th st.  
496. VICKSBURG—Frank Curtis, 509 Jackson st.

## MISSOURI

519. BENTON STATION—C. E. Nicholson, 6976 Arthur ave., St. Louis.  
160. KANSAS CITY—W. A. Lochman, 709 Moody av.  
577. SPRINGFIELD—J. H. Hoselton, 1515 N. Grant Station A.  
490. ST. JOSEPH—A. L. Curless, 2007 James st.  
ST. LOUIS—Secretary of District Council, A. L. Rutledge, Wellston P. O.  
4. Geo. J. Swank, 4816 B. Easton ave.  
12. (Ger.) J. Burkhard, 2326 Dodder st.  
113. James Shine, 1816 Tower Grove ave.  
240. (Ger.) D. Fluegel, 1912 Benton st.  
267. T. Parsball, 1414 Clara ave.  
270. Otto Schulz, 3922 Easton av.  
395. (Mill) Paul Garner, 6021 Shaw ave.  
423. (Ger.) G. Jablonsky, 2630 Clara ave.  
518. (Ger.) Henry Thiele, 2112 De Kalb st.  
578. (Stair Bldrs.) Wm. G. Tiedemann, 2914 Lempe ave.  
604. (Millwrights)—F. D. Snowden, 3134 1/2 N. 11th.  
699. F. W. Pierce, 2662 Lucas ave.  
784. (Ger. Mill) P. A. Lutz, 2207 Gravois ave.

## MONTANA

86. ANACONDA—C. W. Starr, Box 506.  
112. BUTTE CITY—H. F. Laper, Box 628.  
285. GREAT FALLS—A. J. Emmerton.  
280. HELENA—J. H. Schwalen, 563 Third st.

## NEBRASKA

575. LINCOLN—C. E. Woodard, Box 1231.  
OMAHA—Secretary of District Council, O. Reinhart, 918 N. Twenty-seventh st.  
651. (Ger.) R. Rupert, 2016 Martha st.  
665. (Danb) R. Jacobsen, Allan Hotel, S Omaha.  
427. A. Downie, 2828 Cassius st.

## NEW HAMPSHIRE

283. CONCORD—D. B. Dow, Box 630.  
118. MARCHESTER—S. Thomas, 86 Douglas st.  
585. PORTSMOUTH—H. O. Frye, 2 Rock st.

## NEW JERSEY

760. ASBURY PARK—Henry P. Gant, Box 607.  
617. ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS—Chauncy Slayton.  
495. BAYONNE—F. R. Vreeland, 39 W. 50th st.  
121. BRIDGEPORT—J. H. Reeves, 145 Fayette st.  
20. CAMDEN—T. E. Peterson, 357 Mechanic st.  
388. DOVER—L. G. Pot.  
107. ELIZABETH—H. Zimmerman, 347 Fay av. So. Elizabeth.  
697. ELIZABETH—(Ger.) John Kuhn, 827 Martin st.  
547. ENGLEWOOD—Paul Fehelheim.  
391. HOBOKEN—F. Steigleifer, 169 Garden st.  
235. HACKENSACK—T. Heath, 550 State st.  
HUDSON COUNTY—D. O. Secretary, David Morrison, 614 Pallade ave., Jersey City.  
483. JERSEY CITY—G. Williamson, 226 1/2 8d st.  
564. (J. O. Heights) D. K. Hadsell, 494 Central av.  
151. LONG BRANCH—Geo. W. Arante, Box 183.  
232. MILBURN—J. H. White, Short Hills.  
305. MILLVILLE—B. O. Ingersoll, 420 N. 5th st.

638. MORRISTOWN—C. V. Deats, Lock Box 168.  
119. NEWARK—S. L. Cole, 111 Second st. Harrison.  
725. " (Ger.) A. Brenner, 615 1/2 S. 18th st.  
602. OCEANO—Zach. T. Alas, Box 70.  
477. ORANGE—L. Flier, 390 Central av.  
535. PATERSON—P. E. Van Houten, 713 E. 27th.  
490. PASSAIC—Frank Wentink, Box 123.  
999. PHILLIPSBURG—Wm. Hodge, cor. Mulberry and Spring Garden sts., Easton, Pa.  
165. PLAINFIELD—Wm. H. Linger, 94 Westervelt.  
665. SOMERVILLE—Joseph Barres.  
456. SUMMIT—E. D. Latham, Box 468.  
31. TRENTON—O. B. Gaston, 1 Hudson st.

## NEW YORK

- ALBANY—Secretary of District Council, D. P. Kirwin, 43 Myrtle av.  
274. Thos. McNeill, 15 Partidon st., R.  
656. (Ger.) Alex. Rickert, 416 Elk st.  
6. AMSTERDAM—L. R. Case, 16 Glenn ave.  
453. AUBURN—W. W. Gillespie, 119 E. Genesee.  
131. BINGHAMTON—C. H. Torrey, Box 993.  
BROOKLYN—Secretary of District Council, W. Cheriton, 843 Livingston st.  
65. CONNY ISLAND—J. E. Lynch, Lawnwood, L. I.  
109. M. A. Maher, 51 Irving Pl.  
147. M. E. Nichols, 156 Somers st.  
175. Wm. A. Ward, 140 Norman ave.  
247. Chas. Monroe, 51 St. Mark's ave.  
266. H. P. Culver, 11 Cornelia st.  
291. (Ger.) F. Kramer, 98 Hamburg ave.  
381. S. E. Elliott, 217 Moffat st.  
387. FLATBUSH—C. H. Richardson, Box R. Flatbush.  
451. Wm. Carroll, 792 Bergen st.  
471. Fred. Brandt, 435 6th ave.  
557. (Millwrights) W. E. Kelk, 12 Butler st.  
639. Jas. Black, 263 53d st.  
BUFFALO—Secretary of District Council, Geo. Ullmer, 674 Genesee st.  
9. W. H. Wregritt, 56 Trinity st.  
355. (Ger.) Chris. Forbach, 113 French st.  
374. E. O. Yokom, 19 Ferguson ave.  
440. Jos. Ruddy, Jr., 1248 Jefferson st.  
302. E. M. Rathburn, 1906 Niagara st.  
99. COHENS—A. Van Arman, 23 George st.  
640. COLLEGE POINT—Ed. Lutter, 12 st., 4 ave.  
581. CORNWALL-ON-HUDSON—E. Decker, Box 282.  
805. CORTLAND—J. M. Harrison, 5 Orandall st.  
315. ELmira—E. M. Snyder, 761 E. Market.  
328. FISHKILL-ON-HUDSON—Jas. Hayes, Mat-leawan, N. Y.  
714. FLUSHING—F. S. Field, 154 New Locust st.  
500. GLEN COVE, L. I., Geo. Montfort.  
239. GLENS FALLS—Ira Van Dusen, 36 Sanford st.  
91. GOUVERNEUR—Fred. McDWilliams.  
670. HERRICKER—Geo. Getman.  
149. IRVINGTON—Alex. H. Smith, Box 187.  
608. ITHACA—A. F. Nye, 33 Fayette st.  
261. KINGSTON—J. Deyo Chipp, Box 100.  
591. LITTLE FALLS—T. E. Mangan, 529 Garden st.  
498. MT. VERNON—S. Budd, 48 N. 8th ave.  
106. NEW BRIGHTON, S. I.—F. E. Salfelder, 52 Richmond Turnpike.  
301. NEWBURGH—S. M. Wilcox, 144 Renwick st.  
271. NEW DORF, STATEN ISLAND—Thomas Burke.  
42. NEW ROCHELLE—P. McGeough, 7 Division st.  
507. NEWTOWN, L. I.—J. A. Owens, Corona P. O., L. I.  
NEW YORK—Secretary of District Council, D. F. Featherston, 287 W. 123d st.  
51. John J. Hewitt, 571 Southern Boulevard.  
63. Jas. J. Kane, 180 E. 4th st., Long Island City.  
64. J. U. Lounsbury, Hudson Bldg., 301 W. 87th.  
390. (Jewish) John Goldfarb, 312 Madison st.  
340. A. Watt, Jr., 929 Columbus ave.  
383. H. Seymour, 1390 2d ave., care Sta. K. 100 E. 56th st.  
457. (Scand.) C. Kranig, 158 1/2 Myrtle ave, Brooklyn.  
464. (Ger.) Carl Muller, 1123 Intervale ave.  
468. Ed. Bartlette, 407 W. 85th st.  
473. Wm. Trotter, 913 9th ave.  
478. J. G. Flaeger, 1187 Washington ave.  
497. (Ger.) G. Berthold, 42 Rivington st.  
509. Geo. Kiersted, 35 Thorne st., Jersey City Heights.  
513. (Ger.) Richard Kuehnel, 51 Ave. A.  
707. (Fr. Canadian) L. Bellmare, 238 E. 75th st.  
715. Chris. Coffey, 2015 Columbus ave.  
786. (Ger. Millwrights and Millers) Henry Maak, 339 17th st., So. Brooklyn.  
474. NYACK—Robt. F. Wool, Box 468.  
101. ONEONTA—Frank McFee, 6 Gardner Pl.  
84. PEEKSKILL—Theo. Birdsall, 629 Diven st.  
404. PORTCHESTER—W. H. K. Jones, Rye, N. Y.  
605. P. RICHMOND—J. Keenan, 236 Jersey st. New Brighton, R. I.  
203. Poughkeepsie—H. O. Board, Box 22, Rochester.  
72. H. M. Fletcher, 51 Bartlett st.  
179. (Ger.) Frank Schwind, 4 May Place.  
768. SEA CLIFF—  
479. SENECA FALLS—F. L. Compson, 98 Cayuga st.  
146. SCHENECTADY—Henry Bain, 326 Craig st.  
412. SHENEPHAD HAY—Wm. Cramer, Box 71.  
697. STAPLETON, S. I.—P. J. Klee, Box 497.  
STATEN ISLAND—Secretary of District Council, C. T. Shay, 19 6th ave, New Brighton, SYRACUSE—  
15. (Ger.) C. Edward Schob, 1112 Park st.  
645. John R. Ryan, 1215 Mulberry st.  
514. TARRYTOWN—D. Page, North Tarrytown.  
76. TROY—Robt. Laurie, Box 468.  
135. UTICA—G. W. Griffiths, 240 Dudley ave.  
580. WATERTOWN—N. Streiff, 8 Goodall st.  
382. WAVELEY—E. S. Gregory, Box 176.  
322. WEST TROY—Charles Angus, 121 3d st.  
595. WILLIAMS BRIDGE—John Edgley, Box 5.  
579. YORKERS—F. E. Maxwell, 60 School st.  
726. " F. M. Talmadge, 216 Elm st.

## NORTH DAKOTA

174. GRAND FORKS—E. S. Tyler, 1201 N. Third st.

## OHIO

84. AKRON—J. Glass, 111 E. Thornton st.  
158. BARBERTON—J. H. Smith, New Portage.  
17. BELLAIR—Geo. W. Curtis, Box 20.  
170. BRIDGEPORT—John A. Fawcett.  
501. BUTTEUS—J. A. Fink.  
148. CANTON—Keller Huff, 37 Center st.  
386. CHILLICOTHE—W. D. Taylor, 194 Hira st.  
CINCINNATI—Secretary of District Council, M. A. Clements, 134 Clark st.  
2. D. Fisher, 475 Walnut st.  
206. (Ger.) August Weiss, 259 Freeman ave.  
324. (Ship Carp.) J. A. Hamilton, 620 E. Front.  
327. (Mill) Geo. Marshall, 487 Main st.  
451. (Stairs) H. Hogg, 65 Milton st.  
628. A. Berger, 227 Fergus st., Station A.  
664. (East End.)—A. J. Haines, 392 Delta ave. Station O.  
607. H. S. Hunt, Madison and Woodburn ayes., Station D.  
676. John N. Flieger, 919 Vine st.  
651. F. W. Dagnauer, 498 W. Liberty st.  
688. Wm. Ethel, 1844 W. 6th st.  
692. F. Walber, 57 Liddell st., Fair



99. (Bohem.) Fr. Divoky, 126 Petrie st.  
 234. (Ger.) Wm. Kampke, 52 Norwood st.  
 241. A. O. Nickerson, 370 Pearl st.  
 293. (Ger.) Theo. Wehrich, 16 Parker ave.  
 449. (Ger.) Fred. Albrecht, 21 Brooklyn st.  
 461. H. J. Riggs, 84 Sayles st.  
 652. (Boh.) Wm. Mares, 1372 Central ave.  
 251. COLLINGS HILL—H. Cummings.  
 COLUMBUS—Secretary of District Council,  
 H. A. Goddard, 269 No. 17th st.  
 61. A. C. Welch, 762 W. Broad st.  
 326. John Gahan, 958 Leonard ave.  
 DAYTON—Secretary of District Council,  
 S. G. Mathers, 23 Catherine st.  
 104. W. O. Smith, 1020 Wayne ave.  
 302. (Mill.) Wm. Duffield, N. Milburn st., N. D.  
 346. (Ger.) Jos. Wirth, 311 Clover st.  
 396. (Car Bldrs.) Geo. Brenner, 550 Herman st.  
 677. DELAWARE—C. A. Rubrecht, 17 University av.  
 776. DELHI—James Slattery, Home City.  
 828. EAST LIVERPOOL—J. H. Robinson, 137 Broad-  
 way.  
 188. FINDLAY—A. D. Neumeyer, Box 491.  
 202. FORTORIA—J. H. Faler, 722 W. Center st.  
 637. HAMILTON—W. C. Musch, 1141 Heaton st.  
 636. IRONTON—W. A. Argo, 332 S. 5th st.  
 267. LIMA—J. Vanawerigen, 712 S. Main st.  
 495. LOCKLAND—(Mill.) F. S. Mostellar,  
 Sheronville, Hamilton Co.  
 708. LOCKLAND—Chas. E. Hertel, Box 182.  
 869. MADISONVILLE—A. Zoll, Box 202.  
 866. MARION—J. W. Forester, 806 Wayne st.  
 779. MARION—H. C. Anderson, 267 S. W. st.  
 14. MARTIN'S FERRY—L. I. Shipman.  
 725. MIDDLETOWN—Jacob O. Kern, Heno, O.  
 748. MT WASHINGTON—W. H. Nicholson.  
 736. NELSONVILLE—A. O. Bowers.  
 705. NORWOOD—A. E. Best, Ivanhoe av.,  
 Norwood, Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 640. POMEROY—J. M. Fowler, Mason City, W. Va.  
 437. PORTSMOUTH—Chas. Thoman, 110 Campbell  
 107. SANDUSKY—J. H. Brown, 923 Hancock st.  
 264. SPRINGFIELD—W. B. Knisley, 215 Linden ave.  
 186. STUBBINSVILLE—D. H. Peterson, 706 Adam.  
 245. TIFFIN—A. Weigle, 181 Sycamore st.  
 TOLEDO—Sec. District Council, E. G. Mc-  
 Fillen, 333 Webster st.  
 25. A. Smith, Room 6 Law Building.  
 162. (Ger.) Chas. Lots, 1115 Sherman st.  
 792. WASHINGTON COURT HOUSE—J. P. Meri-  
 weather, 158 Columbus ave.  
 720. XENIA—W. O. Jeffries.  
 171. YOUNGSTOWN—J. P. Anderson, 518 Ford ave.  
 716. ZANESVILLE—Fred. Kappes, Central ave.,  
 10th Ward.
- OKLAHOMA TERRITORY**  
 694. PERRY—J. T. Noble.
- OREGON**  
 520. ASTORIA—Jacob Frey, Box 448.  
 50. PORTLAND—David Henderson, Box 548.
- PENNSYLVANIA**  
**ALLEGHENY CITY—**  
 211. O. L. Mohney, 70 Wilson ave.  
 297. (Ger.) Robert Gramberg, 241 Howard st.  
 Extension.  
 457. ALTOONA—H. R. Haines, 3207 Walnut ave.  
 551. BANGOR—Irvin Ellenberger.  
 246. BEAVER FALLS—A. Burry, Box 611, New  
 Brighton.  
 656. BELLS VERNON—G. W. Engle, Box 55.  
 189. BRADDOCK—J. F. Theurer, 612 Washington st.  
 560. BRADFORD—O. F. Cummings, 1 Main st.,  
 Rooms 11 and 12.  
 738. CARBONDALE—Fred Sluman, 21 Thorn st.  
 207. CHESTER—Eber S. Rigby, 240 E. Fifth st.  
 339. EASTON—Frank P. Horn, 914 Butler st.  
 422. FRANKFORD—J. E. Nace, 6410 Keystone st.  
 Tacony.  
 401. FRANKLIN—E. L. McIntyre.  
 123. GERMANTOWN—J. E. Martin, 58 W. Duval st.  
 422. GREENSBURG—Adam Blonecker, 226 Concord  
 396. GREENVILLE—M. M. Schout.  
 297. HARRISBURG—G. W. Diehl, 1228 Herr st.  
 236. HOMETEAD—J. A. Wolf, Box 473.  
 263. JEANETTE—J. G. Baker, Penn Station.  
 794. JERMY—Thos. McDermott, Box J.  
 696. JOHNSTOWN—Eugene Dwyer, 265 Franklin st.  
 110. KITTANNING—O. F. Boney, Box 431.  
 206. LANCASTER—C. Hensell, 304 New Holland av.  
 626. LOCK HAVEN—W. D. Tidlow, Flemington,  
 Clinton Co.  
 177. McKESPORT—S. G. Gilbert, 1010 Brick alley.  
 709. McKESPORT—(Ger.) Wm. Kohler.  
 481. MANSFIELD—Robert Haubrich, Box 183,  
 Mansfield Valley.  
 278. MEBER—J. D. Boyd.  
 282. NEW KENSINGTON—W. J. Laughlin, Box 272.  
 264. NEW CASTLE—W. W. McCleary, 228 Harbor  
 PHILADELPHIA—  
 S. Chas. Hardison, 2233 Tasker st.  
 237. (Kensington) Chas. L. Spangler, 2164 Sergeant  
 238. (Ger.) H. C. Schneider, 116 Pomona Terrace,  
 Germantown, Pa.  
 669. (Mill) J. Dueringer, Jr., 2331 Sergeant st.  
 PITTSBURGH—Secretary of District Council,  
 W. P. Patton, 18 John st.  
 142. H. G. Schomaker, 126 Webster st., Alleg.  
 164. (Ger.) Adolph Bais, 131 12th st., S. S.  
 169. (E. End) F. A. Kincoy, 6361 Shakespeare st.  
 299. F. B. Robinson, Juliet St., 14th Ward.  
 402. (Ger.) Ludwig Pauker, 1810 Breed st., S. S.  
 615. PITTSBURGH—A. M. Haggerty, 320 Franklin st.  
 146. PUNXSUTAWNEY—Wm. Evans, Box 137.  
 236. READING—T. Kissinger, 1107 Greenwich st.  
 846. ROCKFORD—A. N. Gutermuth, Box 123,  
 SCRANTON—Secretary District Council,  
 Gustav Roesch, 735 Palm st.  
 548. S. B. Price, 101 No. Filmore ave.  
 718. Geo. Steenback, 908 Oxford st.  
 751. Fred. Dewitt, 1219 Short ave.  
 494. S. SCRANTON—(Ger.) T. Straub, Rear 109 S.  
 Main ave., Scranton.  
 87. SHAMOKIN—H. A. L. Smink, 519 E. Cameron  
 236. SHARON—J. C. White, 21 W. State st.  
 814. SHARPSVILLE—W. Reichard, Box 176.  
 276. TARENTUM—T. O. Miller, Box 267.  
 787. TAYLOR—George Wicks, Box 45.  
 496. UNIONTOWN—W. S. Koons, 18 Morgantown  
 480. WASHINGTON—E. B. Young, Call Box 243.  
 102. WILKES-BARRE—A. H. Ayers, 51 Penn st.  
 264. WILLIAMSPORT—L. F. Irwin, 441 Hepburn st.  
 191. YORK—Ed. Mickle, 19 N. Penn st.
- RHODE ISLAND**  
 176. NEWPORT—P. B. Dawley, 698 Thames st.  
 842. PAWTUCKET—Jas. E. Duffy, 73 Centre st.  
 94. PROVIDENCE—Jos. Aiken, Rear 58 Sutton st.
- SOUTH CAROLINA**  
 98. CHARLESTON—(Col.) E. A. Washington, 12  
 Mount st.  
 98. COLUMBIA—(Col.) C. A. Thompson, 106 East  
 Teller st.
- TENNESSEE**  
 225. KNOXVILLE—T. H. Claibourne 18 Anderson  
 st.  
 126. MARTIN—E. E. Jeffries.  
 226. MEMPHIS—C. F. Oallahan, Estelleville P. O.  
 224. NASHVILLE—J. W. Lenoir, 7 Miller st.  
 795. " E. B. Parsons, 1012 N. Market st.

## TEXAS

300. AUSTIN—J. C. Miller, P. O. Box 636.  
 731. CORPUSCANA—W. J. Foster.  
 198. DALLAS—M. S. Dalton, Box 299.  
 371. DENISON—O. H. Miller, Box 304.  
 277. FT. WORTH—A. Krause, Cor. New York and  
 Willie sts.  
 811. GAINESVILLE—A. A. Laird.  
 526. GALVESTON—O. Sherwood, care Y. M. C. A.  
 611. " (Ger.) John Bock, 1604 O½ st.  
 711. HILLSBORO—R. J. Rooney.  
 114. HOUSTON—M. B. Leach, 1510 Walker ave  
 129. HOUSTON—Jas. Monroe, St. Emanuel and  
 Hadly sts.  
 748. LA GRANGE—H. Mauer.  
 539. PARIS—S. W. Sutherland, Lock Box 183.  
 367. SAN ANTONIO—O. H. Shoemaker, 1002 S.  
 Pecos st.  
 460. " (Ger.) T. Jauernig, 1111 E. Commerce  
 717. " A. G. Wietzel, 21 Centre st.  
 733. SHERMAN—W. J. Cherry, 471 N. Branch st.  
 106. TAYLOR—W. E. Pybas, P. O. Box 397.  
 622. WACO—B. G. Longguth, 11 Walnut st.  
 828. WICORITA FALLS—G. H. Martin.

## UTAH

263. SALT LAKE CITY—Geo. B. Stum, 813 W. 4th,  
 So. St.

## VERMONT

512. BELLows FALLS—H. E. Dodge, Box 1023.  
 329. BURLINGTON—Jas. Childs, 22 North st.  
 59. RUTLAND—J. A. Thibault, 8 Terrill st.

## VIRGINIA

781. PORTSMOUTH—L. W. G. Scorey, 309 4th st.  
 132. RICHMOND—Wm. H. Gaul, 606 Albemarle st.  
 262. " (Col.) J. B. Mason, 704 Clark st.

## WASHINGTON

351. SEATTLE—Geo. W. Boyce, Box 1456.

## WEST VIRGINIA

511. CHARLESTON—J. L. Jones, Box 599.  
 236. CLARKSBURG—J. H. Ridenour, Box 38.  
 619. ELKINS—D. R. Martin, Box 202.  
 428. FAIRMONT—G. E. White, Palatine.  
 719. HUNTINGTON—T. R. Gilkison, 1829 4th ave  
 577. MARTINSBURG—Geo. L. Schoppert.  
 425. WHEELING—Saml. Patterson, Box 248.  
 S. WHEELING—A. L. Bauer, 1619 Jacob st.  
 Sec. District Council Bridgeport and  
 vicinity.

## WISCONSIN

568. GREEN BAY—J. C. King.  
 182. JANESVILLE—C. Anderson, 121 Chatham st.  
 335. LA CROSSE—E. H. Muth, 202 W. ave. N.  
 130. MADISON—T. C. Dohr, 213 Lake st.  
 MILWAUKEE—Secretary of District Council  
 John Bettendorf, 756 7th ave.  
 30. (Ger.) Wm. Bublitz, 740 18th st.  
 228. (Ger.) Wm. Arens, 609 Nat. ave.  
 290. (Ger.) Hugo Knepel, 1131 6th st.  
 318. (Ger.) F. Schuerer, 693 24th st.  
 422. C. Trapp, 760 14th st.  
 572. Otto Kent, 185 4th st.  
 598. Theo. Dembinski, 325 Eleventh ave.  
 472. No. LA CROSSE—P. Pederson, 2043 Kaine st.  
 634. OSHKOSH—John Euler, 374 Bowen st.  
 657. SHEBOYGAN—F. W. Miller, 914 Erie st.  
 162. WASHBURN—Hans O. Hage.

## Facts About British Agriculture.

Krapotkine on British agriculture and the blindness of present production says:  
 If the soil of the United Kingdom were cultivated only as it was thirty years ago, 24,000,000 people instead of 17,000,000 could live on home-grown food; and that culture, while giving occupation to at least 750,000 men, would give nearly 3,000,000 wealthy home customers to the British manufacturers. If the 1,950,000 acres on which wheat was grown thirty years ago—only these and not more—were cultivated as the fields are cultivated now in England under the allotment system, which gives on the average forty bushels per acre, the United Kingdom would grow food for 27,000,000 inhabitants out of 35,000,000. If the now cultivated area of the United Kingdom (80,000 square miles) were cultivated as the soil is cultivated on the average in Belgium, the United Kingdom would have food for 37,000,000 inhabitants; and it might export agricultural produce, without ceasing to manufacture, so as freely to supply all the needs of a wealthy population. And, finally, if the population of this country came to be doubled, all that would be required for producing the food for 70,000,000 inhabitants would be to cultivate the soil as it is cultivated in the best farms in this country, in Lombardy and in Flanders, and to cultivate the meadows which at present lie almost unproductive around the big cities in the same way as the neighborhoods of Paris are cultivated by the Paris Maraichers. All these are not fancy dreams, but mere realities; nothing but modest conclusions from what we see round about us without any allusion to the agriculture of the future.

## When Labor and Capital Are One.

Colorado laborers are testing the force of the favorite Republican apothegm, "Labor and capital are one." Capitalists in the silver States have been for many years amassing great fortunes, largely by reason of excessive prices for their product, obtained by political influence. Silver kings have thus been enabled to buy their way into the United States Senate, to control State legislation, and generally to air their wealth after the manner of Indian princes.

But where does the side-partner of capital come in now, when it becomes necessary to suspend the silver mining industry for a time? What has labor to show for years of toil in building up the fortunes of the silver millionaires? Here is the story, tersely told in the news dispatches: "The Union Pacific has joined in assisting the penniless laborers from the silver mines to reach the East, where work and shelter may be obtained." Yes, "labor and capital are one," and the one is capital.—*N. Y. Daily News.*

## Labor Foots the Tax Bill.

We often hear laboring men congratulating themselves that they pay no taxes. And yet they don't know enough to comprehend the fact that labor pays all taxes.

The house owner may pay a tax on the house which he rents to the laborer, but he always includes the tax in the price of rent.

The storekeeper may pay the tax to the state, but he charges it up in the price of the goods which he sells to the laborer.

The banker may pay a tax to the government, but he covers it in his rate of interest. This rate of interest he may not get direct from the laborer, for the laborer seldom borrows money of the banker. Perhaps the banker loans it to the groceryman, who, in turn, charges it up in the price of the goods which he sells to the laborer.

The idea was once well illustrated in a sign which hung over the door of a London inn. It represented four men standing upon each other's shoulders. At the top stood the king, and on his breast was the legend: "I govern all."

Under him was the soldier, and on his breast was the motto: "I fight for all."

Next to him the clergyman, upon whose breast were the words: "I pray for all."

At the bottom stood the laborer, every nerve strained to support his tremendous burden, and on his breast was written: "I pay for all."

And so it is, always has been, and ever will be.

Don't fool yourselves, oh, delvers in the soil, the workshop and the mines, that you pay no taxes simply because the taxpayer does not come around to you in person and demand taxes. In some way the government gets its hand into the laborer's pocket, and from thence takes all the taxes that are collected.—*The Express.*

THE ROTHSCHILD MILLIONS.—The capital of the Vienna Rothschilds is estimated at 200,000,000 florins in gold, aside from the personal fortunes of the members of the firm. Their fireproof treasury vaults under the bank building contain bars of precious yellow and white metal piled man high, like as many bricks, behind Swedish curtains (iron grating); there are likewise hundreds of barrels filled with coined gold and silver ready for shipment to any part of the world, and rows of safes, containing as many drawers as a barrister's legal paper chest for government bonds, bank notes and paper money.—*N. Y. Sun.*

## Does it Pay to Belong to Trade Unions?

In these days of money and power, when the almighty dollar seems to be the principal motive in prompting the majority of men to action, the question is usually asked, how much is there in it? Will it pay me to do this, or do that? to join this organization, or to affiliate with that? And so dollars and cents appear to be the standard applied by most men in their every-day life. We will apply the same rule to the question now under discussion. That labor unions have given large dividends to their members in return for the small sums invested in the shape of dues can be proven beyond the shadow of doubt. It was by combination of the toilers that first enabled them to strike off the shackles of serfdom, and place their feet firmly in the path that led to liberty and progress. It was labor unions that dispelled the horrid nightmare which held men spell-bound for centuries, in the superstitious belief that some men were divinely appointed to rule, whilst it was the duty of the masses simply to obey—that it was by the eternal decree—some men were born to unceasing toil, and to live meagerly clothed and fed, while others were chosen to live sumptuously in idleness and ease.

To labor unions we owe the shortening of long hours of toil, and many of the laws that unjustly oppress the people have been changed through their power and influence. The question: Will it pay? can be easily answered in comparing a trade that is not organized, and one solid in Union. The question should be carefully considered by every workingman. Which will pay him best, to contribute one per cent. of his earnings toward upholding his Union, or take advantage of fighting the battle single-handed and alone, and accept 50 or 60 per cent. less in wages? Does it pay to belong to a labor Union? We say yes. The capitalists say yes, as plain as language can speak. If Unions did not enable the worker to secure a larger share of the product of his labor, we should not behold so many rich corporations to-day squandering hundreds of thousands of dollars trying to break them up. They know well, with Unions abolished, their profits would largely increase, and if workingmen only opened their eyes, they would see it would be at their own expense.—*Labor News.*

WAGES should steadily increase in this country because the per capita of production steadily increases, through improved machinery and development of natural resources.

WHENEVER a man gets up in a meeting of workingmen and advocates the use of bayonets in redressing labor's wrongs, you may set it down that the sight of a gun would throw him into spasms. Men who are not brave enough to vote for their interests are too infernally cowardly to fight for them.—*Labor Signal.*

THE day is fast approaching when the tiller of the soil, the builder of the house, the constructor of the engine, and in fact every trade in the land, will come closer together, because their interests are identical. The Farmer's Alliance and trades unions are now fast coming together, and their mighty force will soon be felt from ocean to ocean.—*United Labor.*

THE struggle of trades unions is not so much against capital as against the men who are used by the unscrupulous to keep the fetters of serfdom firmly bound to the limbs of the wage-slave. When these tools become union men, no matter whether of their own free will or because they have to, labor will be united and invincible.—*Machine Wood Worker.*



Deutsches Buchdrucker-Label.



Dieses Label wird auf allen Zeitungs- und anderen Druckerarbeiten verwendet, welche in deutschen Union-Druckereien hergestellt werden.

(For Our German Members.)

Monats-Rundschau.

Von Josephus.



Wer da erwartet hat, daß die Geschäftslage sich während der wä-

meren Jahreszeit auch nur einigermaßen heben würde, hat falsch kalkuliert — hat überhaupt nicht mit Tatsachen gerechnet, sondern nur gehofft, wie der Jude auf den Messias, dessen Spekulationen nur auf die nebelhaften Versprechungen des Himmels auf Erden beruhen, gemacht von Moses und den Propheten, die vor ein paar Tausend Jahren einmal irgendwo in Ägypten oder Kleinasien herumgelaufen haben sollen. „Prophezeien“ und „Hoffen“ sind Worte, die der Arbeiter des 19. Jahrhunderts aus seinem Wörterbuch streichen sollte. Wir haben nichts mehr zu hoffen und Niemand braucht uns mehr irgend etwas zu prophezeien, denn wir haben aus der Rational-Deonomie gelernt, daß durch die Centralisation des Reichthums in den Händen weniger Kapitalisten und durch die Verbesserung der Maschinen die Lage der arbeitenden Massen immer trauriger, immer elender werden muß und zu hoffen brauchen wir nichts vom „heiligen“ Zufall noch von einer „allgütigen“ Vorsehung,“ denn wir wissen, daß die Arbeiter sich selbst von der Knechtschaft befreien können, wenn sie es nur wollen! Alles, was wir daher zu thun haben, ist, die Erkenntnis, welche wir selbst besitzen, allen anderen Lohnsklaven beizubringen. Es ist dies das einzige Mittel, welches uns Rettung bringen kann und wird.

Und nun sehen wir uns einmal um, was in den letzten vier Wochen passiert ist: Aus dem ganzen Lande hören wir nichts weiter, als daß die Zahl der Arbeitslosen heute noch gerade so groß und vielleicht gar noch größer ist, als im vergangenen Winter. Die Noth, das Elend, der Hunger, haben nicht abgenommen — der einzige Unterschied ist nur, daß die Hungernden heute im Freien spazieren gehen und sich die Sonne in den Hals scheinen lassen können — wenn das sonst ein Vergnügen ist — während zu ihren Leiden im Winter noch der Umstand hinzukam, daß ihnen das Mark in den Knochen vor Kälte erfarrte. Wenig gerechnet, beträgt heute die Zahl der Arbeitslosen 1,250,000 und, zu \$1 per Tag gerechnet, bedeutet dies einen Verlust von \$1,250,000 per Tag, oder von \$300,000,000 per Jahr an Waarenverbrauch im amerikanischen Markt und was das sagen will, weiß Jeder, der nur irgend eine Ahnung davon hat, wie der Prozeß der Ernährung eines Volkes vor sich geht. Das amerikanische Volk krankt am Kapitalismus, d. h. von Jahr zu Jahr bekommt es weniger zu essen, schlechtere Kleider, Hausgeräth und Wohnungen, verkümmert körperlich und geistig und wird mehr und mehr versklavt, wenn es sich nicht noch zur rechten Zeit aufrafft, um dem Kapitalismus ein Ende zu machen.

Es ist aber wirklich die höchste Zeit, daß mit einem energischen, allgemeinen Kampf gegen dieses menschenvernichtende Ungeheuer begonnen werde, denn sonst wird es uns genau so ergehen, wie den Indiern, die in regelmäßigen Perioden von Hungernöthen zu hunderttausenden hinweggerafft werden. Es schaudert mich, nur daran zu denken, daß mir neulich Jemand Photographien zeigte, die während einer Untersuchung der Ru-  
stände in Indien von britischen Beamten an

Ort und Stelle aufgenommen wurden. Diese Bilder stellten drei Frauen, fünf Männer und vier Kinder dar, welche auf einer Bank saßen oder am Boden umherlagen. Sie waren sämtlich zu Skeletten abgemagert, Rippen, Hüften, Schultern, Beine, Arme waren nichts wie Haut und Knochen; die Augen lagen tief in den Höhlen; die Wangen waren eingefallen und der ganze Kopf sah aus wie der einer Mumie. Ich habe dieses Bild im Schlaf erblickt; ich kann es Tag und Nacht nicht los werden und ich möchte wünschen, jeder Arbeiter in Amerika könnte dieses Bild sehen; ich bin fest davon überzeugt, daß sein Anblick besser wirken würde, als Tausende von Agitationsreden und Zeitungsartikeln. Die Faust ballt sich einem zusammen, das Blut steigt zu Kopfe, die Haare sträuben sich vor Wuth über ein System, das die Menschen auf solche Weise verelenden kann und man gelobt sich unwillkürlich, mit aller Macht darauf hinarbeiten zu wollen, daß solch ungeheuerliche Folgen der kapitalistischen Raubwirtschaft von uns und unseren Weibern und Kindern abgehalten werden mögen.

In dem Bestreben, sich nicht zur Lebenshaltung des ostindischen Kuli herabdrücken zu lassen, haben die Kohlengräber Amerika's eine geringe Erhöhung ihrer Löhne verlangt und die Antwort der Kapitalistenklasse bestand darin, daß sie ihre Soldknechte mit Knütteln, Revolvern, Hinterladern und Bajonetten aufmarschieren ließ.

In Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, Colorado und anderen Staaten, ist Blut geflossen und auf die niederträchtigste Weise wurden die amerikanischen Bürger, welche von dem von ihnen erzeugten Reichthum nur gerade so viel haben wollten, wie nöthig ist, um anständig zu leben, von den Rügen der kapitalistischen Meuchelmörder niedergestreckt. Der Kampf der 200,000 organisierten Bergleute war ein heroischer. Mit fast gar keinen Mitteln sind sie gegen eine der stärksten und grausamsten Kapitalismächte in die Schranken getreten und es ist ihnen trotz moncher Niederlage gelungen, wenigstens in gewisser Beziehung ihre Lage zu bessern, da nicht nur die Löhne an vielen Orten erhöht, sondern auch die „Trust Stores“, eine der schmutzigsten Einrichtungen unseres Jahrhunderts, und manche andere, himmelschreiende Uebelstände, beseitigt worden sind.

Zum ersten Mal in der Geschichte der amerikanischen Arbeiterbewegung ist hier auch die Thatsache zu verzeichnen, daß der Gouverneur eines Staates, Waite von Colorado, sich offen auf die Seite der streikenden Arbeiter gestellt hat, indem er durch die Miliz das Abschlagen von Arbeitern verhinderte, auf welche die Kapitalisten ihre Kulischeriffs gehebt hatte. Dafür ist jeder Arbeiter in Amerika dem Gouverneur Waite zu Dank verpflichtet und außerdem ist den Arbeitern hier ein Beispiel gegeben, daß es sich in der That lohnt, nicht mehr für die Kandidaten der alten kapitalistischen Parteien zu stimmen, sondern für Männer, die, wenn sie sich auch noch nicht ganz auf eine Arbeiter-Plattform gestellt haben, dennoch die Forderungen der Arbeiter für gerecht ansehen und entschlossen sind, der schrankenlosen Ausbeutung der wehrlosen Massen durch die Habgier der Besitzenden ein Ziel zu setzen.

Strikes in den Baugewerken hatten wir während des vergangenen Monats auch an manchen Orten zu bestehen. So in St. Louis, wo die Carpenter für Union-Lohn wacker gekämpft haben, und in New York, wo noch jetzt fast täglich zur Verminderung des Heeres der Arbeitslosen im Kampf gegen importirte Dekorationen aus Europa hunderttausende von Bauhandwerkern die Arbeit niederlegen. Leider ist es dabei auch wieder einmal zu Differenzen zwischen Carpenters und Framers gekommen, da letztere die Arbeit der ersteren — Floorlegen — beanspruchten; aber die Sache wurde gütlich beigelegt und es steht nur zu hoffen, daß bald der Tag herannahen werde, an welchem

durch engere Verbrüderung beider Gewerke derartige Differenzen zur Unmöglichkeit werden.

Die Konkurrenz billiger Arbeit aus dem Süden und Südwesten hat die Carpenters ebenfalls veranlaßt, Maßnahmen zu ihrem Schutze zu treffen. So haben z. B. die Carpenters der New England Staaten, deren Konvention in Boston Präsident Trenor persönlich bewohnte, beschlossen, vom 1. September d. J. an keine solche Arbeit mehr anzuschlagen und, wenn sie diesen Beschluß allenthalben durchsetzen, steht zu erwarten, daß die billigen Scab-Bosse sich ein anderes Absatzfeld werden suchen müssen.

Unter den Eisenarbeitern regt es sich ebenfalls wieder, denn die Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers gedenkt eine allgemeine Lohnerhöhung zu fordern und zum Angriff überzugehen. Sie halten die Zeit jetzt für günstig und wir wünschen nur, daß sie sich nicht getäuscht haben mögen. Die Sache ist bereits seit mehreren Monaten Gegenstand sorgfältiger Beratungen gewesen und vielfach sollen sogar die Nicht-Union-Leute für den Plan gewonnen sein, denn sie sehen ein, daß durch ihre Schuld die Löhne in letzter Zeit allenthalben gesunken sind.

Die Plumber und Gasfitter bereiten sich ebenfalls auf einen Kampf vor, denn die über das ganze Land verbreitete Association ihrer Bosse hat beschlossen, keine Union mehr anzuerkennen und den Arbeitslohn nach Gutdünken zu bemessen. Die Plumber sind aber ebenfalls ziemlich stramm organisiert und wenn es wirklich zum Kragen kommen sollte, werden sie als gute Unionleute ihren Mann stehen und die Carpenters werden sie jedenfalls nicht im Stich lassen, denn die Plumber haben ebenfalls stets bewiesen, daß Sie begriffen haben, daß die Arbeiter nur durch solidarisches Handeln ihr Ziel erreichen können.

Die Brauereiarbeiter stehen in dem gewerkschaftlichen Kampfe auch nicht zurück. In allen großen Städten Amerika's ist ihre National-Organisation von den organisierten Bossen mit aller Macht angegriffen worden. So in St. Louis, Chicago und Brooklyn, wo die reichgewordenen Hausknechte und ehemaligen Wurst- und Brezelverkäufer, obwohl sie aus dem Schweiß ihrer Arbeiter bereits Millionen erpreßt haben, noch immer nicht genug bekommen können. Wenn aber die übrigen organisierten Arbeiter in diesem Kampfe nur ihre Pflicht erfüllen und kein Scab-Bier trinken wollen, dann kann es nicht fehlen, daß in den Brauereien der Unionlohn aufrecht erhalten und das alte Sklavensystem der 14- und 18stündigen Arbeitszeit nicht wieder in Schwung kommen kann.

Soll ich nun auch noch etwas über die allgemeine Lage sagen? Ihr wißt Alle, daß die Politiker, Polizisten und sonstigen öffentlichen Beamten korrupte Subjekte sind, die nicht für das Volkswohl, sondern für ihre eigenen Taschen sorgen. Im Bundes-Senat hat es sich herausgestellt, daß die Spitzen der demokratischen Partei sich von dem Zuckerrüst bestechen ließen, damit er die Zuckerpfeile durch den Zoll erhöhen könne, und in New York wurde nachgewiesen, daß die Polizei jährlich \$15,000,000 aus Vorbehalt, Spielern und sonstigen Geseßverächtern erpreßt hat, und so ist es in allen öffentlichen Ämtern. Soll man sich darüber etwa aufregen oder verwundern? Ich glaube nicht — denn Ihr alle wißt, daß, solange das kapitalistische System besteht, so lange wird gestohlen und geboobelt werden und erst, wenn es eine große, geeinigte Arbeiter-Partei giebt, wie sie jetzt von der American Federation of Labor, von den Knights of Labor, Sozialisten und sogar vielen Populisten vorgeschlagen wird, dann erst werden wir sagen können, daß wir außer von den Bossen, auch von den Politikern nicht mehr bestohlen werden können.

## CONSTITUTION FOR BUILDING TRADES COUNCIL.

## ARTICLE I.

SECTION 1. This organization shall be known as the Amalgamated Council of the Building Trades.

SEC. 2. This council shall be composed of delegates duly chosen from all societies in the building trades, who shall, before being admitted, produce credentials signed by the president and recording secretary of their society, and shall have the seal of their union attached.

SEC. 3. In case of a secret society, the seal of their lodge attached shall be a sufficient guarantee of their genuineness.

SEC. 4. The officers of this society shall consist of a chairman, vice-chairman and recording secretary, corresponding secretary, financial secretary, treasurer and sergeant-at-arms.

SEC. 5. The chairman and vice-chairman shall be elected at each meeting, and shall be nominated from delegates of different societies, nor shall any chairman sit in judgment on any case affecting the union he belongs to.

SEC. 6. The recording secretary, corresponding secretary, financial secretary, treasurer and sergeant-at-arms shall be elected quarterly; the recording secretary shall receive such salary as this council shall deem advisable.

## ARTICLE II.

SECTION 1. The executive functions of this council shall be vested in the officers and delegates while in session, and in such committees as this council may find necessary to conduct its business under this constitution.

SEC. 2. The objects of this council shall be to centralize the united efforts and experience of the various societies engaged in the erection and alteration of buildings, and that they may form one common council, and with common interest to prevent that which may be injurious, and properly perfect and carry into effect that which they may deem advantageous to themselves, and for the common good of all.

SEC. 3. All trades and labor societies represented in this council, when desirous of making a demand for either an advance of wages or an abridgement in the hours of labor, shall, through their delegates, report the same to this council, prior to the demand being made, when, if concurred in by a two-thirds vote of all the societies present, at any stated meeting, the action shall be binding. This section shall not prevent any society from acting on its own responsibility.

## ARTICLE III.

SECTION 1. No trade shall be entitled to more than three votes on any question that directly affects the material interests of any trade society.

SEC. 2. All trades or societies represented shall be entitled to three delegates.

SEC. 3. Any society having three or more branches shall be entitled to one delegate for each branch.

## ARTICLE IV.

SECTION 1. Any trade society represented in this council that may desire material aid, shall state their case to this council, and, if approved by the delegates, shall bring the matter before their respective organizations for immediate action.

## ARTICLE V.

SECTION 1. It shall be the special duty of this council to use the united strength of all the societies represented therein, to compel all non-union men and „scabs“ to conform to, and obey the laws of, the society that they should properly belong to.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of any trade or labor society to use every lawful means to induce all non-union men or scabs to become members of their respective unions and any trade society failing in their just efforts, shall bring the matter before this council through their delegates, with all the facts in the case, with the names of the men, if possible, where employed, and the name of the employer, the same to be presented in writing with the signature of the president of the society affected, when this council shall take immediate action in the matter, and, if deemed advisable, this council may, by a two-thirds vote of the delegates then present, forming a quorum, order a withdrawal of any or all trades or societies who may be on any building where said non-union men or scabs may be employed. This order shall be carried into effect through the agency of the walking delegates of the various societies.

## ARTICLE VI.

SECTION 1. All societies represented in this council shall pay the sum of two dollars each per month.

## ARTICLE VII.

SECTION 1. On demand of a union represented, a general strike shall be ordered to reinstate a member or members who have struck and are refused employment on that job that was struck.

SEC. 2. Any walking delegate or delegates of any society ordering a strike without the consent of this council, the trade he represents shall be held responsible for the wages of the men on strike. This shall not prevent a delegate from ordering a strike of the members of the society he represents to adjust its own internal affairs without the assistance of this council.

SEC. 3. Members of a union seceding from a parent organization and forming a separate union shall be excluded from this council.

SEC. 4. All branches of a union shall demand the same wages and the same hours of labor.

## ARTICLE VIII.

SECTION 1. When the members of two unions represented in this council work at the same trade, it shall be unlawful for one to take the place of the other when on strike.

## ARTICLE IX.

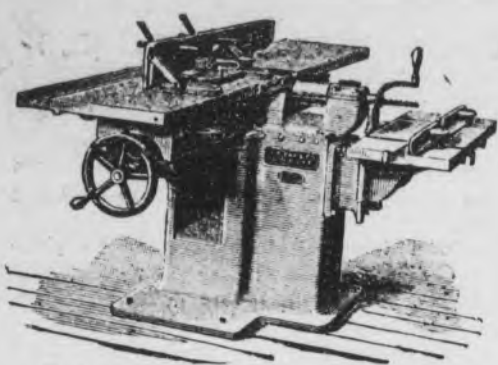
SECTION 1. No society or branch of a society shall be allowed to strike more than one employer at a time, unless there are two or more employers on the same job.

## ARTICLE X.

SECTION 1. Two-thirds of all the trades represented in this council shall form a quorum.

SEC. 2. It shall take two weeks' notice of motion and two-thirds majority to alter or amend any article of this constitution.





End View of No. 2 Variety Wood Worker  
Send for Special Wood Worker Catalogue, which will show all the various kinds of work it will make. It is the most useful machine for a Carpenter or Builder now in existence.

# J. A. FAY & EGAN CO.,

188 to 208 West Front St., CINCINNATI, OHIO, U. S. A.  
ORIGINATORS, INTRODUCERS AND MAKERS OF  
**WOOD WORKING MACHINERY**  
FOR ALL PURPOSES.

The Largest Line in the World of the Latest and Best Approved Designs.  
"GRAND PRIX" AT PARIS, '89. HIGHEST AWARDS WORLD'S FAIR, CHICAGO, '93.  
Outfits or Single Machines Supplied. Send for Catalogues.



Egan Foot Power Mortiser.  
The Latest and Best.

## SITUATION WANTED.

A Young Man, who worked two years at the Carpenter trade desires to continue in the business and finish trade. Address J. S. C., Box 129, Washingtonville, Orange Co., N. Y.

## FIRST CLASS BOOKS, CHEAP, PRACTICAL AND USEFUL.

BELL'S CARPENTRY MADE EASY . . . \$5 00  
THE BUILDER'S GUIDE AND ESTIMATOR'S PRICE BOOK. Hodgson . . . 2 00  
THE STEEL SQUARE, AND HOW TO USE IT. 1 00  
PRACTICAL CARPENTRY. Hodgson . . . 1 00  
STAIR-BUILDING MADE EASY. Hodgson . . . 1 00  
HAND RAILING MADE EASY. . . . . 1 00  
ILLUSTRATED ARCHITECTURAL AND MECHANICAL DRAWING-BOOK. A Self-Instructor, with 300 Illustrations. . . . 1 00  
THE CARPENTER'S AND BUILDER'S COMPLETE COMPANION . . . . . 2 50

Address P. J. McGUIRE.

Box 884, Philadelphia, Pa.

## Patent Foot Power Machinery. Complete Outfits.

Wood or metal workers without steam power, can successfully complete with the large shops, by using our New Labor Saving Machinery, latest and most improved for practical shop use, also for Industrial Schools, Home Training, etc.

CATALOGUE FREE.  
Seneca Falls Mfg. Co.  
22 WATER ST., SENECA FALLS, N. Y.



## UNION MADE NAILS.

The NAILS made by the below-named list of nail mills are strictly Union made nails, and are recommended to the members of the United Brotherhood.

### CUT NAILS.

Union Cut Nails are made by Junction Nail Co., at Mingo Junction, Ohio; Laughlin Nail Co., at Martin's Ferry, Ohio; Labelle Nail Co., at Wheeling, W. Va.; Lakeside Nail Co., at Hammond, Ind.; LeClair Nail Co., Belleville Nail Co., Belleville Steel and Nail Co., all located at Belleville, Ill.

### WIRE NAILS.

Union Wire Nails are made by Salem Wire Nail Co. Works, at Salem and Findlay, Ohio; American Wire Nail Co. and Hasen Wire Nail Co., both at Anderson, Ind.; Oliver Roberts Barb Wire Co., this city; New Castle Wire Nail Co., at New Castle, Pa.

The above list of nail mills is recognized by the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers where Union men are employed.

**Wm. McNiece & Son,**  
515 CHERRY ST.,  
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

MANUFACTURERS OF

**Hand, Panel**  
**and Rip Saws,**  
FROM THE VERY BEST CAST STEEL.

Warranted the Best in the World.

**HAND MADE.**

## CARPENTER'S TOOLS

HAMMACHER  
SCHLEMMER  
& CO.

209 BOWERY  
NEW YORK

Br. O. & J. of America Society Goods.  
ESTABLISHED 1866.

**CHAS. SVENDSON,**  
MANUFACTURER OF



Flags and Banners  
FOR SOCIETIES.

Regalia, Badges, Uniforms and Military Goods.  
Over 2000 Society Flags and Banners Manufactured. Over 6000 Societies furnished with Badges or Regalia.  
No. 84 Court St., Cincinnati.

## STUDY!

The Best and Cheapest Practical Book printed.  
Written for Carpenters by a Carpenter.

## HOW TO FRAME A HOUSE,

Or Balloon and Roof Framing, by Owen B. Maginnis, author of "Practical Centering," "How to Join Mouldings," etc., etc.

It is a practical treatise on the latest and best methods of laying out, framing and raising timber houses on the balloon principle, together with a complete and easily understood system of Roof Framing, the whole making a handy and easily applied book for carpenters, builders, foremen and journeymen.

### CONTENTS.

PART I.—Balloon Framing.  
Chapter I. General description of Balloon Frames, Framed Sills and their construction.  
Chapter II. First Floor Beams or Joists, Story Sections, Second Floor Beams, Studding, Framing of Door and Window Openings, Wall Plates and Roof Timbers.  
Chapter III. Laying out and working Balloon Frames, Girders, Sills, Posts and Studding.  
Chapter IV. Laying out First and Second Floor Joists or Beams, Ceiling Joists and Wall Plates.  
Chapter V. Laying out and Framing the Roof.  
Chapter VI. Raising.

PART II.—Difficult Roof Framing.  
Chapter I. Simple Roofs.  
Chapter II. Hip and Valley Roofs.  
Chapter III. Roofs of Irregular Plan.  
Chapter IV. Pyramidal Roofs.  
Chapter V. Hexagonal Roofs.  
Chapter VI. Conical or Circular Roofs, etc., etc.  
The work is illustrated and explained by over 88 large engravings of houses, roofs, etc., and measures 8x11 inches.

PRICE, - - \$1.00

Send name, address and cash for book to

**OWEN B. MAGINNIS,**  
356 W. 134th St. - New York City.

## DISSTON'S



ASK FOR No. 7. Send for Pamphlet, "THE SAW." Mailed Free.

**Henry Disston & Sons,**

**ALL KINDS AND SHAPES OF FILES AND RASPS.**  
Made of best steel with great care, and each file carefully inspected before leaving the factory. Send for Catalogue containing over 300 full steel engravings of files.  
HENRY DISSTON & SONS, Inc., Philadelphia, Pa.

## Save \$50 When you Build.



**I. P. HICKS,**  
Box 37, Station A, Omaha, Neb.

### Hicks' Builders' Guide

comprising an easy and practical system of estimating material and labor for Carpenters, Contractors and Builders. A comprehensive guide to those engaged in the various branches of the building trade. It saves time, money and mistakes. 160 pages, 114 illustrations, cloth bound. Price, \$1.00.

### The Building Budget and Everybody's Assistant

a book of practical experience in building from over 60 builders in all parts of the country, 156 pages, 125 illustrations. Price, 50 cents.

### The Contractor's Bill and Time Blank Book

saves time money and mistakes in settling accounts. Sample book free to every carpenter.

## BADGES

MADE FROM RIBBON,  
METAL & CELLULOID.

THE LARGEST BADGE BUSINESS IN THE WORLD.  
FLAGS AND LODGE SUPPLIES.  
WRITE FOR CATALOGUE.

**THE WHITEHEAD & HOAG CO., NEWARK, NEW JERSEY.**

## MARSTON'S HAND AND FOOT POWER MACHINERY.



**J. M. Marston & Co., 242 Ruggles Street  
Boston, Mass.**

Circular  
Saw, Iron  
Frame,  
Steel  
Shafts and  
Arbors,  
Machine  
Out  
Gears, Iron  
center part  
in top.  
Send for  
Circular  
and Price-List

## MORRILL'S



SAW SET.

### CHAS. MORRILL,

Room 173, Pulitzer Building, New York.

### Directory of Carpenters' Business Agents or Walking Delegates.

BOSTON, MASS.—S. J. Chadwick, 45 Elliot Street.  
BROOKLYN, N. Y.—R. Beatty, P. O. Box 18,  
Station W, or 353 Fulton Street.—J. J.  
Manning, 408 Bergen Street.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Wm. Robertson, 888 Michigan  
Street.

CINCINNATI, O.—David Fisher, 475 Walnut Street.  
CHICAGO, ILL.—A. Cattermull, 267 Washington  
Street.—Wm. Watson.

CLEVELAND, O.—Vincent Hlavlin, residence, 124  
Carran Street; office, room 11, 188 Superior  
Street.

COLLEGE POINT, N. Y.—John Heimrich, College  
Point, Long Island, N. Y.

HARTFORD, CONN.—F. O. Walz 32 Ashley Street.  
HOPKINSVILLE, KY.—James Western.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.—J. W. Pruitt.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.—J. Bettendorf.  
NEW YORK.—John L. Halket, 71 W. 96th Street,  
and Frank Schultz, 412 E. Ninth Street.

NORWOOD, MASS.—James Hadden, P. O. Box 424  
St. Louis, Mo.—V. S. Lamb, 4218 Larppe Avenue.  
SPRINGFIELD, O.—F. M. Poole.

## PATENTS

Promptly secured. Trade-Marks, Copyrights  
and Labels registered. Twenty-five years ex-  
perience. We report whether patent can be  
secured or not, free of charge. Our fee not due  
until patent is allowed. 32 page Book Free.  
H. B. WILLSON & CO., Attorneys at Law,  
Opp. U. S. Pat. Office. WASHINGTON, D. C.

## CARPENTERS SHOULD READ, MARK, LEARN, THOM. GILL'S BOOKS.

GILL'S RAPID CARPENTRY, 2d Ed., Revised,  
Price \$2.00

GILL'S DETAIL ON THE SQUARE, " \$1.00

GILL'S ENLIGHTENED STAIR BUILDER,  
No. 1, Price \$1.00

No. 2, " \$1.00

Sent free by mail on receipt of price by ap-  
plication to E. LEONARD, General Agent, P. O.  
Station B, Jersey City, N. J. Member of L. U. 482.  
Agents wanted in every city and town on  
profitable terms. Correspondence solicited from  
Secretaries of Local Unions.

## TOPP'S FRAMING TOOL

Gives all pitches and  
cuts for hip, valley,  
principal, jack and  
cripple rafters, and  
lengths in ft. and ins.  
Sets instantly.



PRICE, \$3.00. Agents Wanted, INDIANA.

**G. A. TOPP & CO.,**  
INDIANAPOLIS







## Not Charity, But Work.

What! Charity? No, thank you, sir!  
I haven't come to that!  
I'm poor—in want—but I'm not here  
A-holding out my hat.  
I've two arms, a willing strength—  
I'm not the man to shirk.  
I don't ask alms, sir. All I want  
Is just a chance to work.

I'm not a beggar, sir, thank God!  
I only ask my right—  
A chance to earn what me and mine  
Require, and in the sight  
Of fellow-men to be a man.  
And hold my head up straight,  
Whose child your child, sir, could not scorn  
As an associate.

My wife and child need food and warmth—  
And I can give them all  
They need with work—and help, as well,  
At any neighbor's call.  
But idle hands are helpless, sir,  
And so I ask of you  
A chance to show what mine are worth,  
Some honest work to do.

I'm only one of thousands—and  
We are not beggars, sir!  
We're just as willing now to work  
As good men ever were.  
Don't treat us, sir, like mendicants,  
Whom you would fain avoid,  
But give, for God's sake, if you can,  
Work for the unemployed.

—Harper's Weekly.

## The Strike of To-Day.

It is useless to talk of harmony between labor and capital when capitalists as a class possess privileges under the laws which laborers do not. A never ceasing struggle against encroachments is absolutely necessary on the part of labor to preserve what freedom and comfort has been secured. The lines are being closer drawn. People are fast arraying themselves on one side or the other. A strike is no longer an idle affair. It is an encounter in which definite issues are involved, decided stands are taken, desperate measures resolved upon. No one concerned is neutral or wavering, and the great public takes active part in the contest.—Lizzie M. Holmes.

## Unpopular in His Own Age.

"The author of a great reformation is always unpopular in his own age. He generally passes his life in disquiet and danger. It is therefore for the interest of the human race that the memory of such men should be held in reverence and that they should be supported against the scorn and hatred of their contemporaries by the hope of leaving a great and imperishable name. To go on the forlorn hope of truth is a service of peril—who will undertake it, if it be not also a service of honor? It is easy enough, after the ramparts are carried, to find men to plant the flag on the topmost tower. The difficulty is to find men who are ready to go first into the breach."—Lord Macaulay.

## Either Possible or Impossible.

Quixotism or Utopianism—that is another of the Devil's pet words. I believe the quiet admission which we are all of us ready to make, that because things have all been wrong it is impossible they should ever be right, is one of the most fatal sources of misery and crime from which this world suffers. Whenever you hear a man dissuading you from attempting to do well on the ground that perfection is "Utopian," beware of that man. Cast the word out of your dictionary altogether; there is no need for it. Things are either possible or impossible—you can easily determine which—in any given state of human science. If the thing is impossible, you need not trouble yourselves about it; if possible, try for it.—John Ruskin.

## Craft Problems.

(This Department is for criticism and correspondence from our readers on mechanical subjects and problems in Carpentry. Write on one side of the paper only. All articles should be signed.)

Matter for this Department must be in this office by the 25th of the month.)

## Hip and Valley Roofs of Unequal Pitch.

The following is submitted with the idea of correcting some errors found in Mr. Maginnis' paper in April number of THE CARPENTER, under the above heading, and as truth is aimed at and not criticism, a similar ground plan is used with the same pitches, without referring to his lines or explanations.

The workman will bear in mind that the ground plan of a hip or valley roof is always a square angled triangle, the square angle being formed by the wall plate or ridge with the seat of the common rafter, or longest jack, and when the rafters are cut and raised, the square angle still remains, but the other

jacks against valley, and the bevel at  $a$ , in the angle  $IaO$  is the top cut for jacks against the hip.—The same  $IJOa$  reversed over  $SCRO$ .

The triangle  $IaS$  is to be reversed over  $HOS$ , forming the front side of main roof,  $ta$  the longest jack, corresponding with rafter  $DT$  in length, and in plumb and heel cuts, the bevel at  $a$  is the top cut of jacks.

The triangle  $Fcj$  over  $FO L$ , the bevel at  $c$  is the top cut for jacks against the hip, and the bevel at  $n$  is the top cut for jacks against the valley.

The triangle  $F\>G$  over  $FOG$  will fit over  $WOI$ , and reverses over  $WOH$ , top bevel for jacks at  $c$ , plumb bevel for jacks at  $g$ , and heel bevel at  $u$ .

Valley triangle  $p m L$  over  $p F L$ , the bevel at  $m$  is the top cut for jacks against the valley rafter.

The jack rafter  $J s$  is reversed at  $Cr$  with the same bevels.

The triangle  $S v r$  over  $S p L$  jacks cutting against the ridge  $LM$  with top cut of jacks at angle  $r S v$ , bevel at  $T$  for plumb cuts.

The top cut for mitering the valley rafters at  $R$ , in the valleys  $J R C$ , is found thus:—square out from the seat of the

## A Handy Contrivance.

CHICAGO, ILL., July 9, 1894.

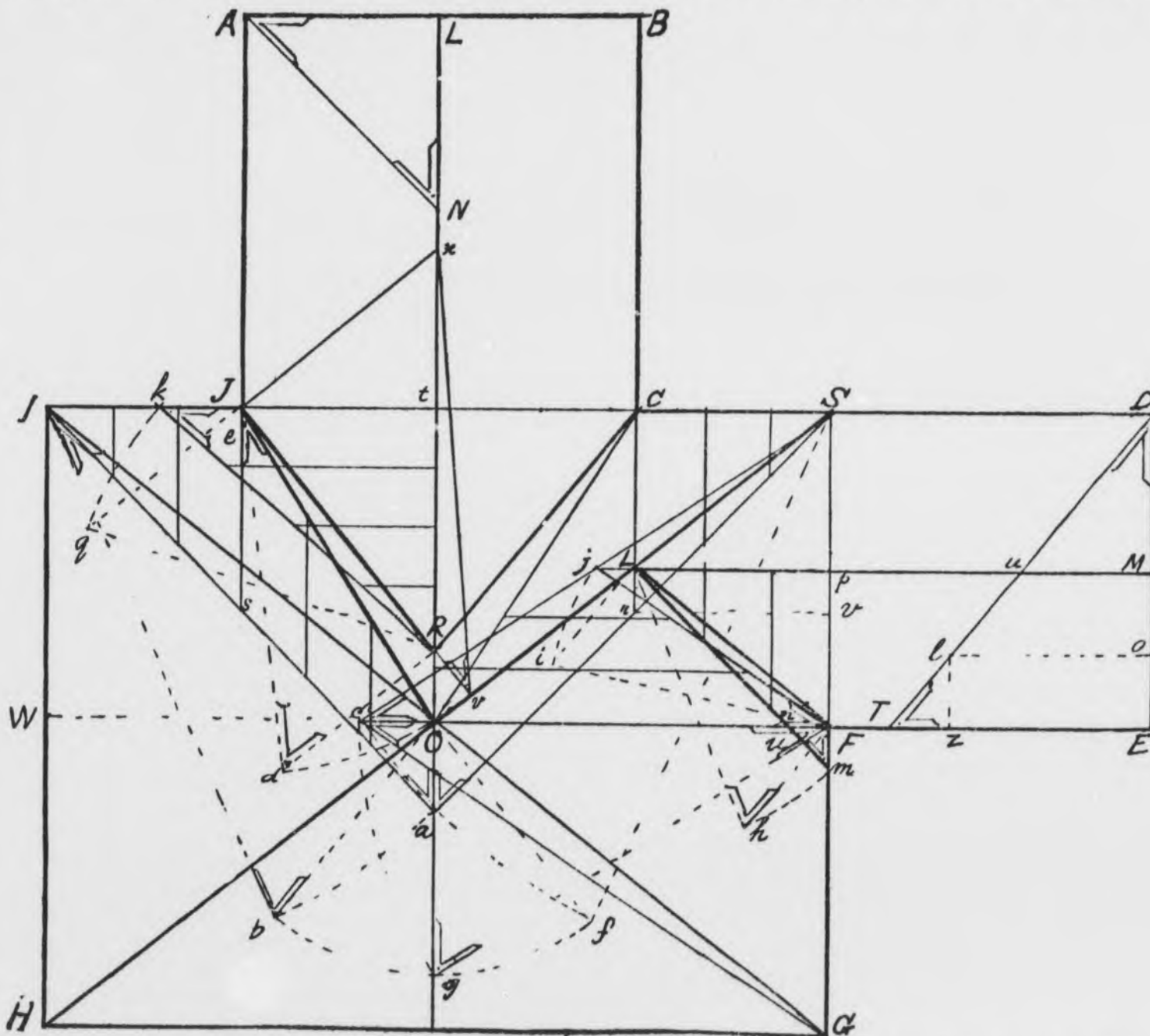
To the Editor of THE CARPENTER:

A very handy contrivance came to my mind a few days ago, as to improving the use of a try square, which I think will be very useful to my brother craftsmen. It is done by punching or drilling



small holes through the blade of a try square, that will indicate the bevel of different cuts, such as square, miter, hexagon and octagon cuts. Be sure that your try square has a square heel.

Drill your holes so that they will all come inside of miter line, as shown in cut, so you can place the heel of your square against your board, then draw your square back until you can just see



two angles are made sharper in proportion as the pitch is increased, and the rafters made longer.

There is this difference between the laying out of a hip and that of a valley; in a hip the wall plate is used as the base of projection on the pitch upward; in the valley, the ridge pole is the base, and the rafters are projected downward.—In the case of a hip and valley together, on the same plane, with jacks joining them together, the hip is superior, carrying the jacks and also the valley rafter in its projection, as at the left hand of the diagram,  $IJOa$ , is constructed over  $IJO$ .

## SUMMARY OF PROJECTIONS.

Valley triangle  $t R k$  over  $t R J$  the bevel at  $k$ , is the top cut for jacks against valley rafter—the same  $t R k$  reversed over  $t R O$ .

Section  $IJOa$ , over  $IJO$ , the bevel at  $e$ , in the angle  $sJO$ , is the top cut for

valley at  $J$  striking the ridge at  $x$ , then produce the seat line of the valley to the length of the valley rafter at  $v$ , join  $v$  and  $x$  and the bevel at  $v$  is the cut required.

C. GERMANTOWN.

## The Good Work of a Union.

The Pacific Coast Seamen's Union, with headquarters in San Francisco, was organized in 1885, and its present membership is 8,000. The union now maintains an employment office, thus doing away with blood money to boarding house runners. Before the union was established the wages of a seaman on the coast were \$25. The wages are now from \$35 to \$50 a month, an increase of 25 per cent. Since 1887 it had been required of every sailor desirous of joining the union to be an American citizen or to declare his intention of becoming one.

a clear hole and your angle will be correct.

SILAS CONYNE,

Chicago.

(I have been a member of Union No. 1 of Chicago for years. Now transferred to 741, Chicago.)

## Concerted Action Will Win.

Every form of organization in the interest of massing workingmen together for the advancement of their trade and personal elevation, has been but an elementary institution in reaching the climax that has and is being sought. The man that puts a stumbling block in the way to impede that progress is dishonest and unworthy the title of man. Individuals are not perfect, but there can be an honesty of motive and purpose that will bear us to that goal which will lead us from under the yoke of galling oppression brought about by unscrupulous capitalists and their hirelings. A time has come when there must be honorable and concerted action.—Muncie Tribune.



## Let Both Sides be Just.

Railroads, merchants, manufacturers, professional men and other classes combine to maintain prices and prevent loss and waste. It is eminently proper that tradesmen should do the same. But all these combinations, trusts, unions and associations of whatever kind must do justice and be subject to law and to the general welfare, and none that trample on the rights of any will finally prosper.

Every good citizen, every self-supporter, every worthy enterprise, every honorable investment and all fair men—the great silent majority are on the side of law, order and justice. Fair and equal laws are demanded by the real interests of all. Those who try to dam the mighty current that is bearing the world on to a higher civilization and to a more perfect equality will see their work strewn upon its shores. No false, unequal, greedy scheme can in the end succeed. Let both labor and capital deal justly, love mercy and walk humbly. Labor will fulfill its part of the contract, but will the corporation who does the hiring meet them on the same terms?—*New Era.*

## The Masses Must Do More Thinking.

Labor is king uncrowned, and why? Because the few have done the thinking and legislating for the masses. They are the salt of the earth in their own estimation. They will make laws and shroud them with mysteries, so they can get paid to make them and then get paid to interpret them, while the masses toil on day by day, in the field, at the anvil, and at the bench, being honest themselves and thinking everybody else is. All this time the same band of idle "do-nothings" are spinning a web to entrap the toiler, and ah soon, poor honest toil is found caught in "do-nothing's" net. The only remedy is to devote a little more time to thinking and less to toil.—*United Labor.*

## What is Necessary?

The labor movement must be divided into three separate and distinct parts before a greater degree of harmony can prevail in it. It must have its trades unions for the especial purpose of dealing with questions of a technical trade character peculiar to each trade; it must have its educational societies that will be especially designed for investigation and study of social, economical, political and ethical subjects, where men and women of all shades of belief on these questions may come and exchange views, and in this way to fit themselves for right conduct in the various walks of life; and it must have other societies for political action. With a division of this kind the causes of inharmonious and suspicion are reduced to a minimum, and the best results possible will follow.—*Detroit Sun.*

## Opposition to Shorter Hours.

Considerable opposition is manifest against shorter hours of labor, not only by the employing classes, but in many cases by the employees. The former fear they could not squeeze enough profit out of the workingman's eight hours' labor, while many workingmen think they could not make a living in eight hours. Such ideas are wrong and have been proven to be so where the eight-hours-a-day rule has been established. The workingman is not a machine, and eight hours a day is all he should toil in justice to his health. The body needs nourishment, and the man who toils over eight hours a day is but shortening his life and depriving himself of many benefits that rightfully belong to him and his family.—*Union Printer.*

## MONEYS \$\$\$ RECEIVED

FOR TAX.

During the month ending July 31, 1894.  
Whenever any errors appear notify the G. S. without delay.

Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.
1—	\$163.95	166—	\$8.55	339—	\$8.00	532—	\$1.05
2—	61.77	168—	9.18	340—	65.55	534—	4.65
3—	23.55	169—	15.35	342—	13.20	549—	6.55
4—	3.45	170—	1.06	343—	9.60	550—	1.50
5—	3.90	171—	8.85	344—	2.45	551—	3.00
6—	20.20	172—	22.05	345—	4.80	553—	3.75
7—	9.90	173—	13.50	346—	5.10	554—	13.50
8—	24.15	174—	10.35	351—	4.50	555—	15.50
9—	10.50	175—	1.84	352—	3.90	557—	3.75
10—	3.30	176—	9.18	354—	1.20	560—	2.25
11—	5.40	181—	86.10	355—	9.30	561—	5.25
12—	27.45	183—	2.55	356—	3.00	563—	11.40
13—	8.40	184—	1.65	359—	9.90	564—	6.05
14—	3.45	185—	6.25	360—	6.15	567—	10.80
15—	3.00	186—	2.25	365—	2.70	568—	2.25
16—	9.90	189—	13.20	367—	5.55	572—	3.80
17—	18.90	190—	5.85	368—	1.50	574—	3.15
18—	31.05	191—	5.10	369—	7.50	578—	6.60
19—	4.20	193—	6.30	371—	2.25	579—	1.20
20—	18.90	194—	2.55	373—	1.80	581—	4.20
21—	8.10	195—	5.85	374—	11.75	585—	2.25
22—	6.90	198—	8.55	375—	25.20	586—	19.20
23—	108.60	199—	19.65	377—	4.00	590—	1.30
24—	57.05	200—	7.20	378—	3.10	591—	3.30
25—	10.05	201—	4.20	380—	6.60	592—	4.05
26—	5.85	203—	12.90	381—	14.20	593—	3.00
27—	4.80	204—	3.90	388—	3.65	596—	3.75
28—	2.55	207—	18.30	390—	2.55	598—	1.80
29—	4.50	208—	6.75	391—	6.75	602—	7.00
30—	9.45	209—	23.70	393—	2.85	603—	9.65
31—	8.70	211—	48.20	394—	2.40	606—	2.00
32—	5.60	212—	10.00	395—	3.60	611—	8.55
33—	45.90	214—	3.00	396—	9.15	617—	4.20
34—	7.80	215—	8.70	397—	5.60	619—	10.80
35—	7.00	216—	4.50	399—	1.50	622—	8.55
36—	2.10	217—	3.00	400—	2.70	626—	3.85
37—	9.00	218—	4.50	401—	4.75	628—	5.10
38—	1.60	220—	2.10	402—	3.30	629—	5.40
39—	4.80	221—	7.20	403—	3.80	631—	2.55
40—	13.20	224—	7.80	404—	6.00	636—	3.75
41—	77.10	225—	8.10	405—	7.00	637—	7.65
42—	2.70	226—	3.15	407—	42.00	638—	11.70
43—	9.75	227—	7.65	409—	2.70	639—	19.05
44—	38.20	228—	7.60	410—	18.60	640—	3.65
45—	38.70	229—	8.10	413—	3.00	641—	5.70
46—	16.80	230—	9.45	415—	22.50	645—	5.55
47—	18.80	231—	2.10	417—	2.85	647—	16.65
48—	5.80	232—	1.50	420—	1.80	649—	3.75
49—	8.10	233—	1.35	421—	4.95	650—	10.60
50—	8.55	234—	10.65	422—	1.80	651—	2.85
51—	7.40	235—	6.45	423—	8.85	654—	2.40
52—	18.75	236—	2.40	424—	4.95	655—	4.80
53—	20.10	237—	8.40	425—	1.80	656—	6.90
54—	5.25	238—	9.00	426—	10.35	663—	2.85
55—	3.90	239—	10.80	427—	12.00	664—	13.80
56—	12.80	240—	11.70	428—	3.15	665—	10.20
57—	6.15	243—	5.85	430—	19.35	667—	14.40
58—	7.65	246—	7.85	431—	4.80	677—	7.35
59—	17.40	247—	23.55	432—	3.15	678—	3.60
60—	2.25	248—	4.50	433—	15.15	678—	22.95
61—	7.95	249—	10.95	434—	7.05	680—	1.35
62—	5.85	250—	5.25	435—	3.50	681—	11.80
63—	17.70	251—	6.75	437—	1.65	683—	10.65
64—	6.15	253—	4.35	440—	13.20	685—	5.70
65—	3.00	257—	37.50	442—	2.40	687—	5.25
66—	13.05	258—	11.70	445—	2.40	692—	10.20
67—	11.20	260—	5.85	446—	27.75	696—	6.30
68—	4.20	261—	2.40	448—	6.90	698—	33.45
69—	3.00	262—	3.60	449—	9.90	701—	3.00
70—	9.60	265—	1.50	450—	2.85	703—	28.20
71—	17.35	266—	4.20	451—	18.00	704—	9.15
72—	3.00	267—	2.60	453—	12.00	707—	4.65
73—	4.00	269—	80.10	456—	3.60	712—	13.95
74—	6.00	271—	1.35	457—	25.80	715—	22.35
75—	5.85	273—	7.35	459—	2.25	715—	25.95
76—	26.10	274—	16.95	460—	8.40	717—	1.50
77—	48.60	276—	2.85	462—	9.90	723—	2.85
78—	21.60	277—	7.05	463—	4.05	728—	7.65
79—	17.55	279—	3.00	468—	18.75	728—	1.80
80—	3.75	280—	6.60	469—	6.90	729—	7.05
81—	12.90	284—	18.00	470—	3.60	730—	14.55
82—	6.80	287—	5.40	471—	26.70	731—	1.65
83—	9.15	288—	23.40	472—	3.45	732—	3.15
84—	10.90	290—	21.90	473—	13.80	734—	4.20
85—	13.20	291—	11.90	474—	10.35	736—	3.45
86—	6.25	294—	6.90	477—	9.80	738—	6.30
87—	20.25	295—	3.45	478—	7.80	739—	6.20
88—	2.70	298—	4.95	479—	4.05	740—	2.10
89—	1.20	299—	10.85	480—	9.00	741—	17.25
90—	3.00	300—	2.40	482—	11.10	742—	3.45
91—	7.95	301—	31.90	483—	29.25	744—	3.45
92—	3.75	302—	8.50	484—	4.20	745—	1.50
93—	17.70	304—	5.70	485—	3.30	746—	3.60
94—	10.00	306—	1.80	486—	26.25	750—	9.00
95—	4.65	308—	3.75	487—	6.10	751—	5.75
96—	4.50	311—	10.00	490—	4.35	752—	3.60
97—	11.40	314—	4.40	493—	13.95	753—	1.20
98—	18.75	316—	4.20	495—	3.00	756—	6.00
99—	5.10	316—	5.70	497—	25.05	757—	6.10
100—	6.90	317—	20.55	499—	10.05	758—	5.40
101—	6.25	318—	24.48	500—	2.20	766—	3.15
102—	2.00	320—	4.65	502—	4.30	767—	3.90
103—	7.05	322—	2.15	507—	4.05	770—	4.20
104—	19.65	323—	3.30	508—	6.00	779—	5.65
105—	1.50	324—	3.40	510—	2.30	783—	3.80
106—	3.50	325—	8.55	511—	5.55	785—	6.75
107—	7.95	326—	5.85	512—	5.40	786—	6.45
108—	11.55	327—	34.68	513—	25.35	792—	1.80
109—	2.40	328—	5.10	515—	10.45	794—	3.75
110—	5.10	329—	3.15	518—	19.60	799—	2.70
111—	16.60	332—	26.60	519—	2.70	805—	2.70
112—	49.80	333—	3.90	520—	6.65	811—	2.40
113—	9.60	334—	6.48	521—	4.80		
114—	3.15	335—	21.90	522—	4.80		
115—	9.00	336—	7.95	525—	25.20		

Total, . . . . . \$4,577.40

UNIONISM is the guarantee of the better workmanship, of better citizens. It is the incentive to study economic questions; it makes the timorous man, fearful of loss of employment or cut in wages, without the pale of the union, brave, self-reliant and self-respecting when in union with his brothers, standing for the right in his own defence.—*Workman.*

## PROTECTIVE FUND.

Below is a report of all the Protective Fund received by the G. S. during the month of July, 1894.

All moneys received since July 31, will be published in next month's CARPENTER.  
Whenever any error appears notify the G. S.

Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.
1—	\$54.65	171—	\$2.95	346—	\$1.70	526—	\$8.40
2—	17.45	172—	4.50	351—	75.634	1.58	
3—	7.85	177—	3.45	352—	65.649	1.85	
4—	1.18	181—	28.70	354—	40.544	4.05	
5—	3.30	184—	55.356	310	555—	5.05	
6—	8.05	186—	1.75	356—	1.00	557—	1.25
7—	1.10	189—	2.20	359—	3.30	560—	75
8—	2.75	191—	1.70	360—	2.05	563—	3.80
9—	9.15	193—	2.10	365—	90.664	2.05	
10—	1.35	194—	85.358	50	567—	3.60	
11—	1.15	195—	1.95	369—	2.50	568—	75
12—	1.00	198—	2.84	371—	75.572	95	
13—	3.20	201—	1.40	374—	6.46	574—	1.05
14—	70.203	4	377—	80	578—	2.20	
15—	2.70	208—	2.25	378—	1.05	579—	40
16—	1.50	209—	7.90	380—	2.20	585—	75
17—	2.75	214—	1.00	381—	5.90	590—	65
18—	15.25	215—	2.90	390—	1.45	591—	1.10
19—	2.60	217—	5.90	391—	2.25	592—	1.35
20—	35.218	1	593—	95	593—	1.80	
21—	35.218	1	593—	95	593—	1.80	
22—	70.220	7	594—	80	595—	1.25	
23—	80.221	2	40	395—	50	602—	85
24—	1.20	224—	2.60	397—	80	603—	2.55
25—	1.60	226—	2.70	399—	50	606—	1.45



## THE CARPENTER

PHILADELPHIA, AUGUST, 1894.



## Practical Estimating from Plans and Details.

BY I. P. HICKS.

We have chosen for our design this month the plan of a four-room cottage, size 24x32 feet with 12 feet side studding. Ceiling to finish 10 feet in the clear, and with the space above the ceiling, together with the pitch of the roof, two very good rooms could be finished off on the second floor if it was so desired. As it is we will only estimate the cost to finish the first floor with the addition of flooring a space 14 feet wide through the centre of the garret to be used as a place of storage for household articles not in daily use.



FRONT ELEVATION.

The cellar will be estimated under the back part of plan straight across from face of chimney which will make the cellar about 14½x22½ feet.

Length of cellar wall 80 feet, 7 feet high, 8-inch wall.

Length of foundation wall 56 feet, 2 feet high, 8-inch wall.

Number of piers for porches and girder under center of floor joists 6, 8x8 inches, 2 feet high.

Entire distance around outside of floor plan, 112 feet.

Length of main cornice, 196 feet.

Length of porch cornice, 36 feet.

Length of rafters including the projection, 18 feet.

Number of window frames, 11.

Number of door frames, 10.

Cellar window frames, 2.

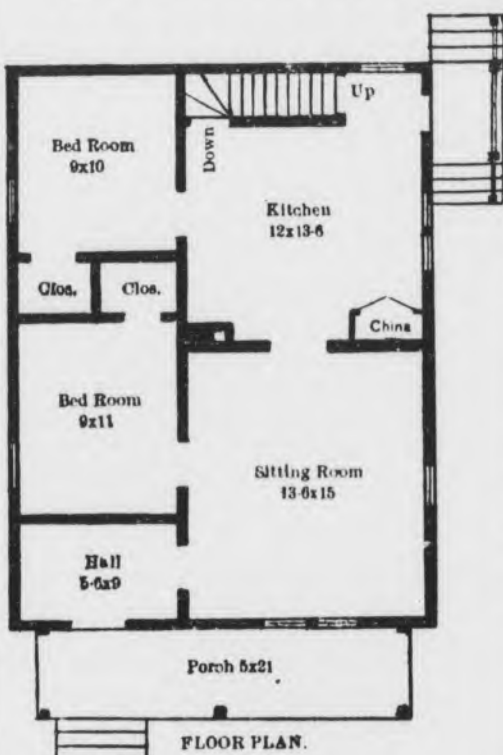
## EXCAVATING AND MASONRY.

71 yards excavating, 30c. per yd. \$21 30  
10,200 bricks laid in wall, \$8 per m. 81 60  
32 lineal feet chimney, 80c per ft. 25 60

## LUMBER BILL.

	Feet	
4, 6x8 16 feet sills	256	
2, 6x8 18 " "	144	
2, 6x8 24 " "	192	
50, 2x8 12 " floor joists	800	
25, 2x6 24 " ceiling	600	
50, 2x6 18 " rafters	900	
26, 2x4 12 " collar beams	208	
136, 2x4 12 " outside studding	1,085	
90, 2x4 10 " partition	585	
40, 2x4 16 " plates and porches	440	
8, 2x6 12 " porch joints	96	
	5,306	
5,306 ft. in frame, \$16 50 pr m.		\$ 87 54
2,100 ft. sheeting walls \$18 pr m.		37 80
1,224 ft. " roofs \$16.50 pr m.		20 19
10,000 shingles, \$3.25 per m.		32 50
750 round butt shingles \$4 per m.		3 00

1,700 ft. 6-inch siding, \$25 pr m. 42 50  
1,650 ft. 6-in. flooring, \$25 pr m. 41 25  
300 ft. beaded ceiling \$30 pr m. 9 00  
1,100 ft. ¾ finish, cornice jambs shelves, etc., \$40 pr m. 44 00  
400 ft. 1½ finish, casings, steps and outside finish, \$40 per m. 16 00



FLOOR PLAN.

180 ft. 8-inch base, \$2 per h. 3 60  
424 ft. 5-inch casing, \$1.50 6 36  
26 plinth blocks, 8c. 2 08  
44 corner blocks, 5c. 2 20  
8 windows, 24x36, 2-light, \$1.85 14 80  
3 windows, 22x28 2-light, \$1.65 4 95  
8 pair blinds 24x32, 2-light, \$1.10 8 80  
3 pair blinds, 22x28, 2-light, \$1.00 3 00  
2 cellar sashes, 12x26, 1-light 50c. 1 00  
1 transom, 10x28, 1-light, 80  
1 front door, 2-8x7, 1½ thick, 9 00  
5 doors, 2-8x7, 1½ thick, \$2.00 10 00  
4 doors, 2-6x7, 1½ thick, \$1.90 7 60  
200 ft. 4-inch crown mould, \$2.00 per h. 4 00  
40 ft. 3½-inch crown mould, \$1.75 per h. 70  
250 ft. 2-inch, bed mould, \$1.25 3 12  
300 ft. ¾-inch quarter round, .60 per h. 1 80  
176 ft. parting stops, .50 per h. 88  
175 ft. 1-inch, window stops, 60c. per h. 1 05  
180 ft. 2-inch, door stops, \$1.25 per h. 2 25  
56 ft. 2-inch watertable, \$1.25 per h. 70  
50 ft. wainscoting cap, \$1.50 per h. 75  
30 ft. thresholds, \$4.00 per h. 1 20  
2 ft. corner heads, 25c. 50

## CARPENTER WORK.

16½ sqrs. framing and laying floors, \$1.30 21 45  
21 sqrs. framing, sheeting and siding, \$2.25 47 25  
10 sqrs. framing, sheeting, shingling roofs, \$2.30 23 00  
196 lineal feet cornice, 15c. 29 40  
68 lineal feet gutter, 6c. 4 08  
180 ft. 8-inch base, 4c. 7 20  
10 door frames complete, \$2.40 24 00  
11 windows complete, \$2.50 27 50  
2 cellar frames 2 00  
Wainscoting kitchen 3 50  
Finishing china closet 10 00  
Finishing closets, \$1 25 2 50  
Cellar stairs 3 00  
Garret stairs 15 00  
Work on front porch 20 00  
Back platform 4 00  
Outside corner casings 3 00  
Front gable finish 6 00

\$252 88

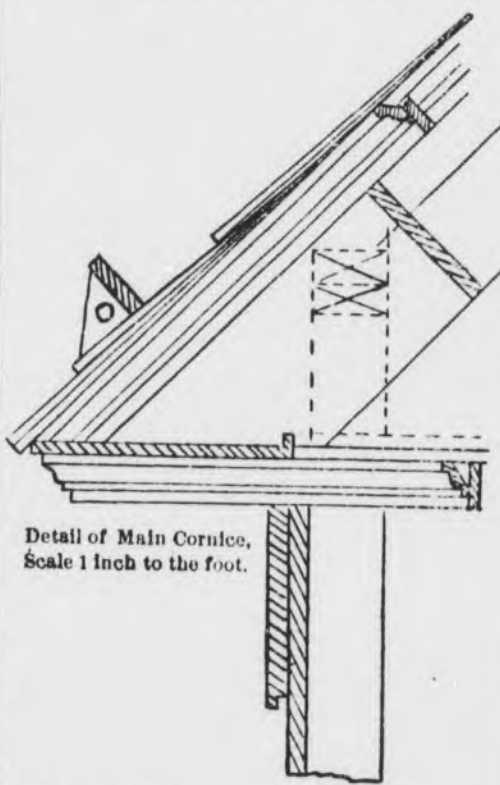
## HARDWARE.

60 lbs. 20d nails \$ 1 47  
120 " 10d " 3 12  
160 " 8d " 4 32  
60 " 6d " 1 70  
35 " 3d coarse 1 07  
40 " 10d finish 1 14  
60 " 8d " 1 80  
10 " 6d " 32  
3 " 3d " 12  
10 pair butts, 3½x3½, 25c. 2 50  
1 front door lock 2 00  
9 mortise locks, 50c 4 50  
300 lbs. sash weights, 1½c 3 75  
3 skeins sash cord, 60c 1 80  
2 dozen wardrobe hooks, 15c 30  
10 door stops, 2½c 25  
68 feet gutter, 10c 6 80  
40 feet conductors, 10c 4 00

\$40 96

## RECAPITULATION.

Excavating and masonry \$128 50  
Lumber bill 424 92  
Carpenter work 252 88  
Hardware 40 96  
Painting 60 00  
Plastering 400 yards, 25c 100 00  
Total cost \$1,007 26



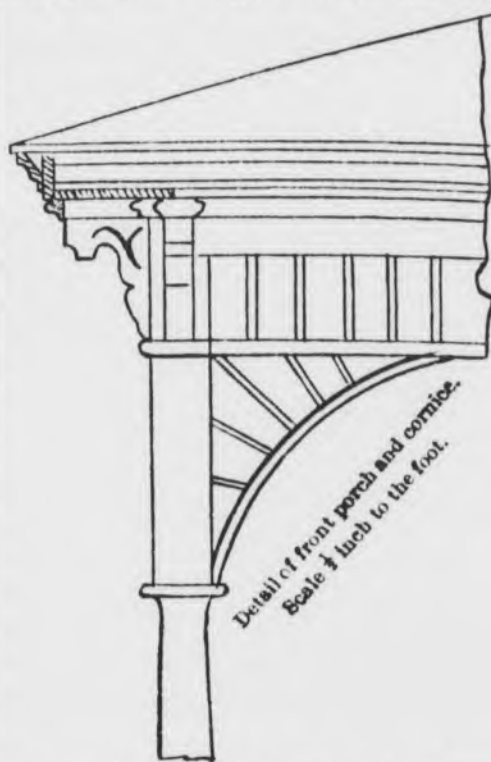
Detail of Main Cornice, Scale 1 inch to the foot.

It will be noticed that this four-room cottage, with large front porch, hall, closets, etc., can be erected for about \$1,000. The design shows a plain gable roof, but in order to give the front an ornamental appearance we have designed a cornice somewhat different from the usual kind for this class of buildings. Instead of putting the planceer on with the pitch of the roof, it is put on square with the side frieze, and the same cornice extends level across the gable from eave to eave with the addition of a wide watertable across the top of the same, then the rake cornice butts against the watertable at the foot of the gable, as shown in the detail. The arch over the double window is planted on the sheeting and the interior of the same neatly shingled with round butt shingles, giving the design a neat and attractive appearance.

The porch is of the usual kind having a plain hip roof, turned columns with square spindles in the frieze, and corner braces. A still better effect in appearance would be gained if turned spindles were used, and this would not add very much to the expense.

The detail of porch and cornice shows the general construction of the porch finish and needs no further explanation. It is quite probable that this house can be erected almost anywhere in the United States for \$900 or \$950. We present the plans generally speaking to make them appear attractive, giving detail estimates of all parts, then if cheapness is the one special object in view, the builder can determine for himself what extras he

can dispense with. It will be noticed that the design shows a good size front hall for a house of its size. The inconvenience of a small hall is never more felt than in moving household furniture, then it is often discovered that the piano or organ will not go through the doors



Detail of front porch and cornice. Scale ¼ inch to the foot.

and turn the corners into the front room and consequently has to be brought into the front room from the back way. The front hall in our design is 5½x9 feet. There are many houses erected in Omaha with a front hall 3½x4 feet with doors similarly arranged which, of course, makes the hallway impassable with any large piece of furniture.

In the planning of houses very small rooms should be avoided, also irregular shapes. Always leave rooms with square angles if possible. This will be found especially convenient when you come to put down the carpets.

The china closet should be constructed from floor to ceiling, with about four drawers and a flour chest to take up the lower part to the height of about three feet. Above that put in shelves, enclosed with doors, as shown in the plan.

## Reduce the Minimum Monthly Dues.

HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA, UNION No. 83, July 30, 1894.

We, the undersigned, a committee appointed at a regular meeting of Local Union 83 do draft this memorial to the Convention of the U. B., through the Gen. Sec'y, P. J. McGuire, praying the Convention to grant said Union, No. 83 of the U. B. a reduction of dues, as Union 83 are losing good members right along on account of the fifty cents a month dues. Our Union instead of increasing is decreasing from the above cause. Work being scarce, our members claim they cannot pay fifty cents, but would pay thirty-five cents as before. Another object is the low rate wages is at in the city of Halifax, being from \$9.00 to \$10.00 per week, being a little better than half of what wages is in the United States. We can run our Union nicely and get a great many of our members back if our dues were reduced to thirty-five cents, but at the present fifty cents we are unable to do anything. Hoping this will cause the Convention to comply with the unanimous vote of Union 83, we remain, on behalf of Union 83,

GEORGE FREKETH, Pres.

J. R. DEAN, Vice-Pres.

ALEX. NORTUP, Fin. Sec.

JAS. ROXBOROUGH, JR.

JAMES GAMMON.

JOHN J. POWER, Res. Sec.

Committee.

NOTE.—Secretary Geo. J. Stanley, of Union 49, Meriden, Conn., and President S. B. Thompson, of Union 69, Columbia, S. C., send in similar recommendations to the above.



## General Executive Board Proceedings.

## FIRST DAY'S SESSION.—July 16, 1894.

G. E. B. met at office of G. S. at 8 A. M. All members present. Audit of books and accounts of G. S. commenced and continued all day.

## SECOND DAY'S SESSION.—July 17.

Entire day consumed in audit of books, accounts and vouchers of General Office.

## THIRD DAY'S SESSION.—July 18.

G. S. having returned from conference of Executive Council of A. F. of L. at Chicago, a general interchange of views took place. G. S. explained conditions prevailing in Chicago, and the course advocated by him in the A. R. U. boycott.

G. S. presented papers in the Chubb Disability Claim, Union 8, Philadelphia. The G. S. and the G. T. disapprove the claim on the ground that there is not sufficient evidence within the meaning of Constitution to establish permanent disability and justify payment of claim. G. E. B. after due consideration concurs in decision of G. S. and G. T.

Disapproved claim of Mrs. Catherine Fritz, Union 15, Syracuse, N. Y. Evidence reviewed. Decision of G. S. and G. T. reversed, and claim ordered paid.

The question being raised, the G. E. B. hereby decides that any Union not in arrears when tax or dues were cancelled, shall be considered in good standing upon resumption of payment by them of such dues and tax.

Notice of appeal to next Convention submitted by Union 19, Springfield, Ill., in disapproved Disability Claim of John Greenwood. Abundance of new evidence being submitted to prove the claim legal, the G. E. B. reconsidered former action of disapproval, and ordered claim paid.

Notice of appeal to Convention from Union 20, Oamden, N. J., against decision of G. E. B. in claim of Mrs. S. E. Hurff. Appeal noted, and ordered filed for consideration at Indianapolis Convention.

Notice of appeal to Convention from Union 40, Wilmington, Del., in John Duling Disability Claim. Same action as in Hurff case.

Notice of appeal to Convention from Union 54, Chicago, Ill., in Klepac claim. Same action as in Hurff case.

## FOURTH DAY'S SESSION.—July 19.

Report of Brother Kent, referee, in the W. B. Musser claim, Union 651, Omaha, Neb., submitted and read. After much discussion, G. E. B. decided to refer this claim to Convention.

Disapproved claim of Mrs. Geo. A. Ross, Union 142, Pittsburgh, Pa. Evidence examined. Physician's statement goes to show deceased was in bad health when Bro. Ross joined the U. B. Therefore decision of G. S. and G. T. is concurred in.

Additional evidence being submitted by G. S. in the Louis Stevers Disability claim, Union 153, Ft. Wayne, Ind., the case was reopened and reconsidered. After due consideration, G. E. B. reverses former decision and orders the claim paid.

Protests of D. C. and Union 563, Scranton, Pa., against action of G. E. B. in disapproving Schraner claim, Union 484, duly considered. G. E. B. sees no reason for changing its former opinion, and hereby reaffirms its former decision in this case. The Board takes occasions to condemn the slanderous and ungentlemanly language contained in the communication of Secretary G. Roesch, of Scranton, D. C. G. E. B. would say they believe they are doing their duty in interpreting the law as laid down in the Constitution of the U. B., and will continue to do so as long as they remain in office, regardless of blame or criticism.

Communication, Union 29, Baltimore, Md., in Perkins disability claim, asking if it is necessary to have Brother Perkins re-examined. G. E. B. would advise that Union 29 have Brother Perkins re-examined; and if sufficient proof can be given showing permanent disability of Brother Perkins, and further proving that he is incapacitated from ever again following the trade of a carpenter, then the claim will be paid.

Disapproved death claim of Julius Ohm, Union 318, Milwaukee, Wis. Decision of G. S. and G. T. concurred in, as Union was in arrears at time of Brother Ohm's death. And further, from additional evidence before the Coroner, and which has latterly been submitted to G. E. B., the deceased committed suicide as the result of alcoholism. Hence claim is illegal under Sec. 104 of Constitution.

Disapproved death claim of Aug. Zielke, Union 513, New York. A question of law is involved in this case, as to whether or not a Union three months in arrears is allowed seven days' grace before becoming out of benefit. The G. E. B., desiring the question settled for all time, concur in decision of the G. S. and G. T., and refer the case to the next Convention.

G. S. referred the following disability claims to G. E. B. for advice whether or not they should be allowed; John Van Pelt, Union 451, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Robt. Killonde, Union 76, New Or-

leans, La.; W. S. Kuhn, Union 61, Columbus, O.; G. E. B. advise the G. S. to withhold payment of these claims, on account of the great length of time which has elapsed since the accidents occurred, and no notice having been sent this office in the meantime. G. E. B. further advise these claims be referred to next Convention for action.

Disapproved death claim of Henry Baker, Union 131, Binghamton, N. Y. G. E. B. concur in decision of G. S. and G. T., as the evidence submitted shows that both the member and his Union had violated our laws relating to clearance cards. G. S. is, however, advised to still further investigate the case.

Appeal, Robert Blumenberg from decision of G. S. and G. T. in his case vs. Union 513, New York City. Evidence reviewed. Decision of G. S. and G. T. concurred in, and action of Union 513 sustained in suspending Bro. Blumenberg at the time. But now that Bro. Blumenberg claims he has paid amount of his indebtedness, Union 513 is hereby ordered to readmit Bro. Blumenberg in case his indebtedness has been paid.

Application Unions 651, 685 and 427, Omaha, Neb., for permission to strike with financial aid. Laid over until above Locals comply with the Constitution, and act in conformity with the letter of G. S. sent them under date of June 4, 1894.

Communication, Union 158, Topeka, Kan., asking if G. E. B. can allow strike pay to members laid off by the A. T. & S. F. R. Co. G. E. B. decide this case does not come under provisions of Constitution relating to locked out members.

## EVENING SESSION.—July 19.

Disapproved death claim John E. Shaw, Union 592, Muncie, Ind. Evidence examined. Decision of G. S. and G. T. reversed, and claim ordered paid.

In the matter of bill for \$54.00 claimed to be due the N. Y. D. C. on account of the late strike, the G. E. B. consider they have expended sufficient funds to cover all legitimate expenses incurred in said strike. Therefore bill is disallowed.

Notice of appeal to next Convention from Union 665, Somerville, N. J., in the P. T. Gary death claim. Appeal filed and referred to Indianapolis Convention.

Disapproved death claim of Mrs. Julia Brunotte, Union 518, St. Louis, Mo. Decision of G. S. and G. T. concurred in, as deceased was 63 years of age when her husband joined the U. B. G. E. B. decide Sec. 101 of Constitution holds good in this case.

## FIFTH DAY'S SESSION.—July 20.

Communication from Peter Garson, Secretary Union 45, Shreveport, La. Bro. Garson asks to be allowed balance on death benefit, over and above funeral expenses, on account of death of Bro. Henry Schaefer, a single man, who died without relatives or making a will. G. E. B. decide they have no authority to allow a claim of this kind, unless claimant submits to General Office letters of administration from a legally qualified court.

G. S. submitted to G. E. B. all the papers relating to the St. Joseph, Mo., strike. G. E. B. approve the course pursued by the G. S. in making the donation of \$100.00.

Communication from Cleveland C. D. C., asking remission of Protective Fund for months of July, August and September. G. E. B. decide they can not grant a dispensation of this kind to any one locality.

Communication purporting to come from Trustees of Union 142, Pittsburgh, Pa., asking a loan of \$100.00 on behalf of said Union. G. E. B. can not consider the request, as the communication does not come through either of the Secretaries of the Union, nor does it bear a seal.

Communication, Union 165, Pittsburgh, Pa., asking ruling as to whether a member working on an electric car should be deemed an extraordinary risk or not. G. E. B. will say that a member working as motorman or conductor on an electric car can retain his membership in his Local, but should he meet with an accident and become disabled he would come under the provisions of Section 104 of the Constitution.

Bill of Brother O. Proulx, District Organizer for Montreal, \$25.00 for organizing. G. E. B. are impressed with the valuable services rendered by Brother Proulx, but as this work was unauthorized G. E. B. cannot allow the claim.

Communication from F. S. of Union 430 St. Joseph, Mo., referred to G. S. with power to act.

Communication, Union 639, Brooklyn, N. Y., asking if they can retain a member who is temporarily tending bar in a saloon. G. E. B. decides Section 121 applies in this case. No man can remain a member of the U. B. and sell intoxicating liquors.

Communication from Secretary of Wisconsin Federation of Labor asking appropriation of money to assist in putting an organizer in the field to organize the different trades. Referred to G. S. for action.

Protest from Union 201, Paducah, Ky., against action of G. E. B. in refusing them permission to strike. Received and filed.

Communication Hamilton Co., Ohio, D. C., submitting design of a trade label for use on goods made by union mill men. Referred to Indianapolis Convention for action.

Notice of protest to convention from Union 26, Jackson, Mich., against action of G. E. B. in calling for P. F. Referred to next convention.

Communication from Brother B. Lamentagne, Union 311, Montreal, Can., asking compensation for time lost in late strike in that city. G. E. B. decides that as the strike in Montreal was not sanctioned with full financial aid by G. E. B. the U. B. cannot be held for strike pay. The Board made a liberal donation to Montreal, and do not feel justified in expending more money in this direction at this time.

Appeal of Brother H. Linde, Union 4, St. Louis, Mo., against decision of St. Louis, D. C., in imposing a fine for working during a strike. Evidence reviewed. Decision of St. Louis, D. C., concurred in.

Appeals of F. J. Carling, John Jones, W. Landass and Nils Nilson, Union 247, Brooklyn, N. Y., against decision of the Kings County D. C. Evidence examined. Decision of Kings County D. C. had the right to fine those members, as they themselves plead guilty. If the D. C. acted unfairly in fining some and letting others go, equally guilty, then those members discriminated against have recourse by filing charges against the Trial Court of the D. C.

## SIXTH DAY'S SESSION.—July 21.

Appeal of Henry Thornton, Union 382, New York city, against decision of New York D. C. From the evidence before the G. E. B. they are of opinion Brother Thornton did not have a fair and impartial trial before the trial court. It is shown in evidence that the court refused to give defendant sufficient time and opportunity to present his case, and denied counsel for the defendant the right to defend his client. Therefore sentence of the court is set aside and a new trial ordered.

Appeal Union 518, St. Louis, against action of St. Louis D. C. in suspending said Local. Evidence considered. G. E. B. uphold action of St. Louis D. C., and decide Union 518 must be represented in that body. See Section 47 of Constitution. Union 518 must also pay up all arrears to the D. C. The petition of the D. C. to make Union 518 pay all costs is denied.

Disapproved death claim of Wm. Fisher, Union 359, Philadelphia, Pa. Decision of G. S. and G. T. concurred in for reasons made known in letter of G. S. to Union 359 under date of June 7.

Protest of August Limberg, Jr., Union 76, New Orleans, La., against Union 624 and Brother Mark Taylor. The G. E. B. sees nothing in the evidence before it to make a case. The Board feels it should censure all parties to this controversy, as the case seems of a trivial and flimsy nature, and is therefore dismissed.

Application of the Massachusetts State Carpenters' Council for a loan or donation of \$1,000 for organizing purposes, and supplemental application from the Boston D. C. for a loan or donation. G. E. B. decide they cannot at this time, with the funds at their disposal, comply with the requests.

G. P. Trenor arrived from New York, and at once went into conference with G. S. and G. E. B. on matters pertaining to the good of the Order. The G. P., as custodian of the \$1,000 appropriated towards the New York strike, submitted his report to the G. E. B. with accompanying vouchers, showing a balance on hand of \$20.00. The same was ordered paid over to the Protective Fund.

Petition Union 218, E. Boston, Mass., for permission to withdraw from Boston D. C., as they claim per capita tax of the D. C. is excessive, and that it is impossible for them to pay same, etc. G. E. B. has already decided that where a D. C. exists, all locals in that city must belong. Said Decision applies in this case.

## SEVENTH DAY'S SESSION.—July 22.

Appeal Union 200, New York, against decision of New York D. C. in case of Union 200 vs. Jacob Goell. G. E. B. hereby sustains the New York D. C. in enforcing the trade rules of the District.

Disapproved death claim of Mrs. Eliza Tudor, Union 626, Lexington, Ky. From the evidence adduced, it is plain Union 626 was in arrears at time of death of deceased. Therefore G. E. B. concur in decision of G. S. and G. T.

Protest, Union 681, Cincinnati, O., against action of Hamilton Co. D. C. of May 18 and 21, in ordering a strike in compliance with resolution passed at a mass meeting of carpenters, held May 16, 1894. Held by G. E. B. said action of D. C. was illegal, as the same did not conform to the provisions of the U. B. Constitution relating to strikes.

Audit of bills and accounts taken up and proceeded with during remainder of day. The Board completed audit of books and accounts of G. S., from which the following summaries are drawn:

## GENERAL FUND.

Balance on hand, April 1, 1894 . . . . .	\$ 3,884 85
Receipts April, May and June . . . . .	16,212 32
Total . . . . .	\$20,096 67
Expenses for same period . . . . .	14,821 13
Balance on hand July 1, 1894 . . . . .	\$ 5,275 54

## PROTECTIVE FUND.

Balance on hand, April 10, 1894 . . . . .	\$18,044 00
Receipts, April, May and June . . . . .	87 30
Total . . . . .	\$18,131 30
Expended on strikes and lockouts for period ending July 21, 1894 . . . . .	12,974 90
Balance on hand July 21, 1894 . . . . .	\$ 5,156 40

G. E. B. adjourned.

Attest:  
J. J. McGuire,  
General Secretary.

S. J. Kent,  
Secretary G. E. B.

## Eight Hour Cities.

Below is a list of the cities and towns where carpenters make it a rule to work only eight hours a day:

Alameda, Cal.	Murphysboro, Ill.
Ashland, Wis.	New York, N. Y.
Austin, Ill.	Oakland, Cal.
Berkeley, Cal.	Oak Park, Ill.
Bessemer, Col.	Pasadena, Cal.
Brighton Park, Ill.	Pueblo, Colo.
Brooklyn, N. Y.	Rogers Park, Ill.
Carondelet, Mo.	St. Louis, Mo.
Chicago, Ill.	Sacramento, Cal.
Chicago Heights, Ill.	Santa Barbara, Cal.
Denver, Col.	San Francisco, Cal.
East St. Louis, Ill.	San Jose, Cal.
Englewood, Ill.	San Rafael, Cal.
Evanston, Ill.	Sheboygan, Wis.
Fremont, Cal.	South Chicago, Ill.
Grand Crossing, Ill.	South Denver, Col.
Highland Park, Ill.	South Evanston, Ill.
Hyde Park, Ill.	Stockton, Cal.
Indianapolis, Ind.	Town of Lake, Ill.
Kensington, Ill.	Vernon, Pa.
Los Angeles, Cal.	Venice, Ill.
Mammoth Station, Pa.	Washington, D. C.
Maywood, Ill.	Whitcomb, Wash.
Milwaukee, Wis.	West Troy, N. Y.
Mt. Vernon, Ind.	
Moreland, Ill.	
Lynn, Mass.	St. Joseph, Mo.

Total 52 cities.

## Things to be Remembered.

THREE months in arrears subjects a member to loss of benefits.

STEADY attendance at the meetings gives life and interest to the Union.

MEMBERS going off to another city should be provided with a clearance card.

ALL local treasurers should be under bonds and the bonds filed with the president of the L. U.

TRUSTEES' reports should be prepared semi-annually and forwarded to the G. S. Blanks are furnished free for that purpose.

ALL changes in Secretaries should be promptly reported to the G. S., and name and address of the new Secretary should be forwarded.

ORGANIZE the Carpenters in the unorganized towns in your vicinity, or wherever you may go! Hold public meetings or social festivals at stated occasions; they will add to the strength of your Union.

LETTERS for the General Office should be written on official note paper and bear the seal of the Local Union. Don't write letters to the G. S. on monthly report blanks, as such communications are not in proper shape.

ALL MONEYS received by the G. S. one month are published in the next month's journal. Moneys received can not be published in this journal the same month they are received. It takes some time to make up the report and put it into type.

THE only safe way to send money is by Post Office Money Order or by Blank Check or Draft as required by the Constitution. The G. S. is not responsible for money sent in any other way. Don't send loose cash or postage stamps in payment of tax or for any bill due the G. S.

## Something for Carpenters to Read!

The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America was founded in Convention at Chicago, August 12, 1881. At first it had only 12 Local Unions and 2042 members. Now, in ten years, it has grown to number over 716 Local Unions in over 630 cities, and 34,377 enrolled members. It is organized to protect the Carpenter Trade from the evils of low prices and botch work; its aim is to encourage a higher standard of skill and better wages; to re-establish an Apprentices System, and to aid and assist the members by mutual protection and benevolent means. It pays a Wife Funeral Benefit of from \$25 to \$50; Member's Funeral Benefit, \$100 to \$200; and Disability Benefit \$100 to \$400. In these General Benefits \$64,584 have been expended the past year, and \$293,543 the past ten years, while \$671,000 more was spent for Sick Benefits by the Local Unions. Such an organization is worthy the attention of every Carpenter. The Brotherhood is also a Protective Trade Union as well as a Benevolent Society. It has raised the wages in 666 cities, and placed Five and a Half Million Dollars more wages annually in the pockets of the Carpenters in those cities. It reduced the hours of labor to 8 hours a day in 51 cities, and 9 hours a day in 416 cities, not to speak of 457 cities which have established the 8 or 9-hour system on Saturdays. By this means 12,180 more men have gained employment. This is the result of thorough organization. And yet very few strikes have occurred, and very little money has been spent on strikes by this society. It is not a secret oath bound organization. All competent Carpenters are eligible to join, and this is an invitation to you as an intelligent mechanic to send in your application for membership in the Carpenters' Union of your city. It is a branch of the Brotherhood; the dues are but small in comparison with the benefits, and it is to your interest to join this growing and powerful body.



### Directory of Carpenters' Business Agents or Walking Delegates.

BOSTON, MASS.—S. J. Chadwick, 45 Elliot Street.  
 BROOKLYN, N. Y.—R. Beatty, P. O. Box 18, Station W, or 353 Fulton Street.—J. J. Manning, 408 Bergen Street.  
 BUFFALO, N. Y.—Wm. Robertson, 888 Michigan Street.  
 CINCINNATI, O.—David Fisher, 475 Walnut Street.  
 CHICAGO, ILL.—A. Cattermull, 867 Washington Street.—Wm. Watson.  
 CLEVELAND, O.—Vincent Hlaylin, residence, 124 Cattan Street; office, room 11, 158 Superior Street.  
 COLLEGE POINT, N. Y.—John Helmrich, College Point, Long Island, N. Y.  
 HARTFORD, CONN.—F. C. Walz, 32 Ashley Street.  
 HOPKINSVILLE, KY.—James Western.  
 INDIANAPOLIS, IND.—J. W. Pruitt.  
 MILWAUKEE, WIS.—J. Bettendorf.  
 NEW YORK.—John L. Halket, 71 W. 96th Street, and Frank Schultz, 442 E. Ninth Street.  
 NORWOOD, MASS.—James Hadden, P. O. Box 421.  
 ST. LOUIS, MO.—V. S. Lamb, 4218 Larpy Avenue.  
 SPRINGFIELD, O.—F. M. Poole.

### A Rough Sketch of a Rough Struggle.

X.—THE WORKERS DISFRANCHISED.

BY HUGH MCGREGOR.



ASTONISHED indeed would be the citizens of London, Paris or other Western cities, had they been told, in the beginning of the fourteenth century, that in a few generations the union members would all be masters, that the masters would all be men who had never handled the tools of their craft, and that the men who knew how to handle tools could never more hope to become masters, they would have listened to the prediction as the telling of a foolish dream. Yet such was the practical result of the great social revolution that brought the middle ages to a close; a revolution that disfranchised, ostracised and disinherited the workers; a revolution giving birth to more important results than any other event in the history of our race; a revolution that seems to bring contradiction to the law of social progress, as the strong back current of the bayon and the swirling eddy seem to bring contradiction to the flow of a mighty river to the sea.

Louis IX, as we have seen, caused a register of the trade unions of Paris to be compiled in the year 1258. It is to be regretted that we have no similar record of the trade unions of London at that period. It was not indeed until the year 1389, eight years after the great rebellion signaling the end of serfdom in England, that Richard II made an attempt to secure such a record by sending two writs to the sheriffs of each county in his realm. One of these writs enjoined the wardens of all fraternities or brotherhoods to forward to the King's Council of Chancery all details concerning the date of organization, the statutes and the property of their societies. The other writs call upon the wardens of all misteries or crafts to send to the said Council like details of their corporations, and copies of their charters or royal letters patent, if they had any. Returns to the first named writs from some five hundred fraternities have been discovered in the national archives, and several of these have been deciphered and published by Mr. Toulmin Smith. Many of these statutes contain no internal evidence showing the social rank or condition of the members of the brotherhoods. While others by their titles such as "Barbers," "Carpenters," "Carpenters and Joiners," "Fullers," "Farriers," "Saddlers and

Spurriers," "Shipmen," "Tailors," "Tilers," etc., appear to have been composed of persons of the same craft; and probably the fraternities with such craft titles, if not many of the fraternities named by martyrs and other saints, formed the religious organizations of as many craft corporations; each fraternity with its corresponding secular corporation forming a complete trade union. While yet other fraternities bearing either craft or sacred titles appear by many trade protective features in their statutes to have been complete trade unions in themselves. So far, so good; but as to the returns to the writs calling upon the known craft corporations for the required information, no traces of them have hitherto been found. The crown records, which are known to have been formerly kept in the Tower of London have been diligently searched for these returns, but without the least success. It is surmised that they may yet remain in the mass of unsorted records of the Court of Chancery, but that they have been destroyed, whether by negligence or design, is certainly the most reasonable conclusion.

In the absence of any register of the trade unions previous to their subversion by the special classes we have to rely mainly upon references in the *Liber Alba* or "white book," the minute book of the municipal corporation of London, for information concerning the unions of that city. Certainly, many of these unions date back to a very remote antiquity. Evidences of their existence are imbedded in the earliest official documents which have come down to us. For instance, we find in the earliest records of the royal Exchequer that Henry II, in 1180 fined eighteen of the London unions as *adulterine*, that offense being neglect to pay certain annual dues to the King's exchequer. These negligent unions are described in various ways; sometimes by the name of their chief warden, as Hugh Leo or Odo Virgil, sometimes by the title of their fraternity or brotherhood, as that of St. Lawrence or St. Mary's Pellicer; sometimes by their ward, as those of the Bridge; and sometimes by the name of their craft, as the goldsmiths' or the butchers'. We have confirmatory evidence that among the unions fined on that occasion were the mercers', the pepperers', the fishmongers', the goldsmiths', the furriers', and the butchers'. The fines levied upon each of these unions seem to have been a sum equivalent to the amount of one year's *ferme* or tax; which, judging from the dues of the weavers' union, fixed at a date between 1100 and 1135, was twelve and one-half pounds weight of sterling silver per year. The annual dues of all the unions to the royal exchequer were, however, commuted in the year 1199, by King John, to a fixed annual gross payment of three hundred pounds of silver, payable by the municipality; which sum, by tale instead of weight, in coin instead of bullion, has been so paid to this day.

At the beginning of the reign of Edward II, in 1307, it was ordained by the citizens "that no person, whether an inhabitant of the city or otherwise, should be admitted to the freedom of the city, unless he was a freeman of one of the trade unions, without the consent of the whole community convened." Notwithstanding that by the terms of this ordinance unanimous consent was required to confer citizenship upon anyone not free of one of the crafts by a term of apprenticeship, we must consider such admissions, if any there were, as palpable violations of the rule of medieval trade unionism. But it would have been well if no greater violation of the old established order had not taken place in after years.

That the exercise of craft, civic and national suffrage was originally the un-

contested right of every freeman, based upon the fact of his freedom and not upon any special charter or document, is a fact that should be better understood in this lawyer-ridden and constitution-worshipping age. Charters, constitutions, or other written instruments do not and cannot give freedom; they only record its existence or supposed existence. But they may, and generally do, limit the exercise of freedom and prove formidable obstacles in the path of progress. Such limitations of the established freedom are clearly seen in the case of the industrial charters granted by the kings during the fourteenth, fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. These charters, in the hands of the special classes were so many instruments of fraud and oppression by which the mass of the urban workers were robbed of the protection of their most cherished institution, the trade union; and all workers, agricultural and manufacturing alike, were remanded to a social condition approximating to that from which many of them had emerged some centuries before.

The general elections of the city of London were anciently held in the large open space at the eastern end of St. Paul's cathedral and at the base of the lofty tower wherein was swung the commune or craft bell whose deep boom was readily distinguished from the sound of the great bell of the cathedral. The custom, existing from time immemorial, of open-air assembly and election by show of hands rendered any restriction of the electoral body physically impossible. The same custom prevailed in the mass meetings of the several crafts. It is hardly necessary to state that all meetings concluded or adjourned before sundown. Originally each craft had its special quarter or ward; the bakers in Bread Street Ward, the wine coopers or vintners in Vintry Ward, the cordwainers or shoemakers in Cordwainer Ward, and so forth. In the course of time, as new special industries arose, the number of unions increased; but the number of wards within the city walls did not increase beyond twenty-four. Thus two or more crafts came to occupy the same ward, and ward meetings, distinct from craft meetings, became necessary for such general purposes as street cleaning and lighting, etc.; and then general or ward aldermen, in addition to the "eldermen," as the craft wardens were frequently called, became necessary.

The craft meetings, which should not be confounded with the regular *hall moles* of the several unions for the trial of offenders, were generally held in the churchyard of the church of its fraternity or brotherhood. Thus the bakers' corporation held their mass meetings at All Saints in Bread Street, the vintners' at St. Martin's Vintry, the cordwainers at St. Mary le Bow on the Cheap-side, the goldsmiths' at St. John Zachary in Foster Lane, the furriers' at St. Lawrence in the Poultry, where the poulterers' also met; the tailors' at St. Mary's Woolworth, the fishmongers' at St. Peter's in Cornhill. It may be assumed that the presence of vintners at any meeting in Bread Street Ward would be remarked as would be the presence of bakers at meetings in the Vintry; but the assistance of carpenters, joiners and woodmongers at the ward meetings of the vintners was proper because as kindred trades with the wine and other coopers they lived and labored side by side. So the hosiers of Hosier Lane and the cordwainers of Cordwainer Street acted jointly in the government of Cordwainer Ward. It may also be assumed that the attempt of any person to actively participate in any meeting wherein he had no right would, if detected, have been roughly resented. But there appears to have been no necessity for any restrictive measures before the infamous

restriction born of the great social revolution had created a mass of proletaires; who, being first economically degraded, gradually became more and more morally degraded.

That all civic affairs were thus publicly and freely discussed until the granting of the first charters reorganizing the unions is sufficiently clear. For when in 1307, Edward II granted permission to the dean and chapter of St. Paul's to surround that churchyard with a wall, the citizens protested against the King's action and claimed the "eastern part thereof as the place of assembly of their great *folk-mote*, and that the great tower there situate was to that use, for the commune bell, which being there rung, all the folk of the city might hear and come together." They also claimed the western part of that churchyard as their place of military assembly, "that they might there assemble together with the lord of Baynard Castle, for the view of their armor for the defence of the city."

In connection with this latter claim we may be allowed a slight digression; for having been compelled to show the relation of the ancient trade unions with the Roman military system, it would be proper to show the relation of the medieval trade unions to the system of defensive militarism. Seeing, however, that the importance of militarism constantly decreased with the growth of industry, and that we have now reached a period when industry was well-nigh emancipated from dependence on the soldier, we will briefly dismiss the subject, interesting as it may be. The military levy of London included all able-bodied males between the ages of sixteen and sixty; masters, journeymen and apprentices. This force was organized on the trade union basis; that is to say, the tailors drilled and fought side by side under their craft banner, as did each of the other crafts under their respective banners; the combined force being ranged for "view of their armor" and in battle array under "the red banner of London emblazoned with the figure of St. Paul," typical of the industrial life and religious faith of her citizens. The military value of such forces was undoubtedly superior to the forces of the feudal lords, although they were on the whole inferior to the best royal troops. The army of London had mustered 15,000 bowmen and pikemen at the battle of Lewes, forty-three years before the date of this protest, where it occupied the left of the line of battle fighting against the King. The royal army was defeated, but three thousand London trade unionists were buried on that field.

It is known that three successive Hugh de Spensers were royal chancellors and military commanders; and it would also appear that successive Robert Fitz Walters were entrusted with the command in the field of the military forces of London. That this relation continued until the opening of the fourteenth century, is shown in an agreement entered on the municipal records. By this record we understand that Robert Fitz Walter, baron of Baynard Castle in the city of London, appeared before the mayor and aldermen, March 12, 1308, and being sworn on the gospels to defend the liberties of London in time of war, was chosen banner bearer of the city. It was agreed that when the great bell at St. Paul's summoned the crafts to arms, the mayor, aldermen and sheriffs, ready armed, shall bring forth from the great west door of the cathedral the red banner of London emblazoned with the figure of St. Paul, and deliver the same to the banner bearer. That if the war-host of London must go forth beyond the city wall, the said Robert shall choose two sagacious persons from each ward. That the said forty-eight persons shall be a Council for



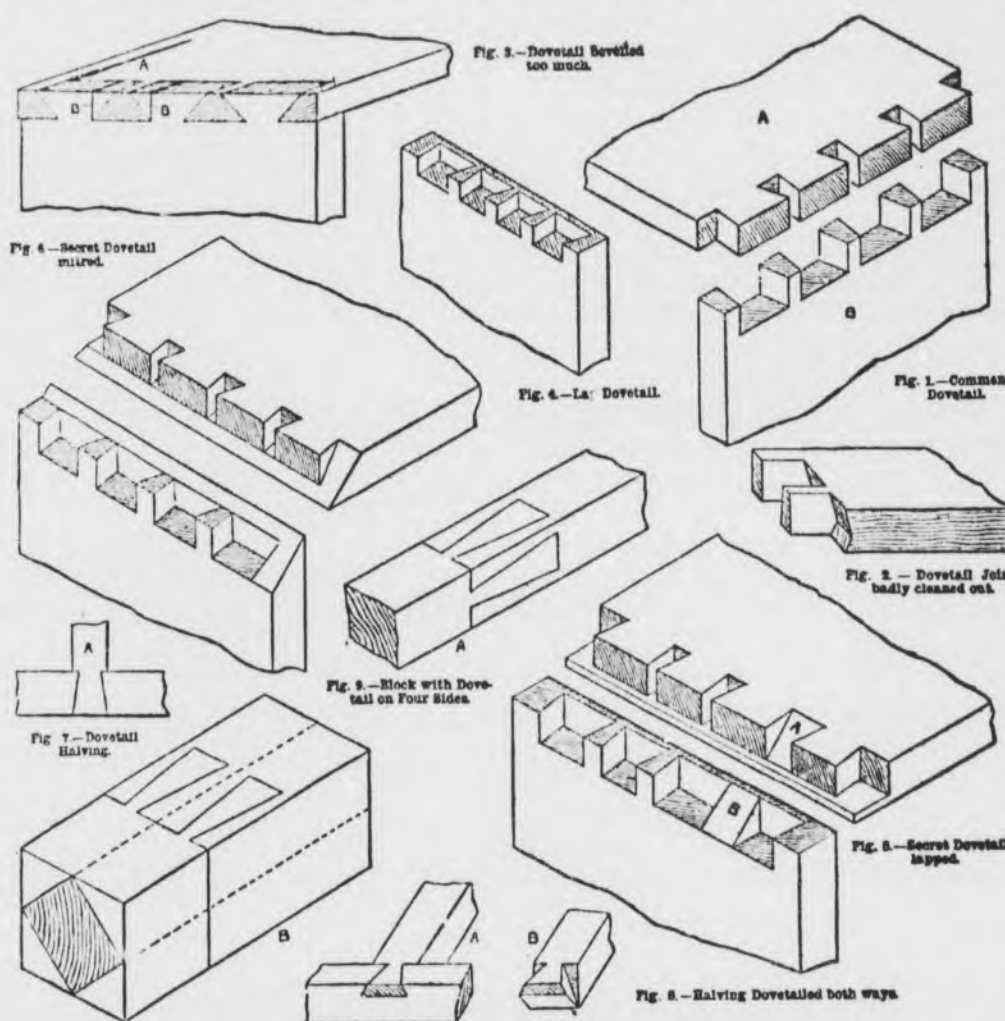
Outside of the most important fact, the exclusion of the journeymen from the craft organizations, which had been steadily pursued during the previous half century, two other remarkable facts in connection with this new system of general elections challenge attention. The first, is the inequality of the craft representation. The second, is the exclusion of

But the revolution initiated by the commercial class and supported by the special classes was not destined to triumph without a stern protest by the oppressed workers. A mighty movement of popular resistance was being silently organized throughout the entire land. That movement contemplated the unity of the agricultural and manufacturing workers. It is not yet achieved; but upon its achievement depends the coming emancipation of the workers of all lands.

BY OWEN B. MAGINNIS.

*Common Dovetail.*—The most common form is used at the angle of two boards (Fig. 1). In making this joint, both edges are made true and square; a gauge line is run round one board at a distance from the end equal to the thickness of the other one, and the other board is similarly treated. Now, two methods are followed. Some mark and cut the pins first; others the sockets. In the first method (B, Fig. 1) you would have the pins carefully spaced, and the angles marked with the bevel; the saw would be run in down to the gauge-line, and the spaces between cleaned out with chisel and mallet. Then B would be put on the top of A, and the mortise marked with a sharp-pointed scriber or draw point. These would then be squared over, cut down to the gauge-line, cleaned out and tried together. The second method is to first mark the socket on A (sometimes on common work the marking is dispensed with, the mechanic using his eye as a guide); then run the saw in down to the gauge-line, put A on B, and mark the pins with the front tooth of the saw; cut the pins, keeping outside of the saw mark sufficiently to allow of

*Block apparently Dovetailed on Four Sides.*—This is shown at Fig. 9. A shows the block and B the method of dovetail-



*Secret Dovetail, Mitred.*—This joint, Fig. 7, is the most difficult to put together. The top pin is mitred right across, for the sake of appearance. In making this joint, both parts must have a lap or rebate cut on them, similar to the socket

made countless thousands alive to the necessity of an unceasing struggle for

justice and right.



# THE CARPENTER

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

Published Monthly, on the Fifteenth of each Month.

AT

124 N. Ninth St., Phila., Pa.

P. J. McGuire, Editor and Publisher.

Entered at the Post-Office at Philadelphia, Pa., as second-class matter.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE:—Fifty cents a year, in advance, postpaid.

Address all letters and money to

P. J. McGuire,  
Box 881, Philadelphia, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, AUGUST, 1894.

## Work for the Coming Convention of the United Brotherhood.

The Eight General Convention of the U. B. will open at Indianapolis, Ind., Monday, Sept. 17, 1894, at 10 A. M., in Room 12, of the State Capitol. The names of delegates and alternates are coming into the General Office at a lively rate, indicating there will be a large and representative convention this year. Unions not having sent in names of delegates should do so at once. The Unions have been called on to send amendments and changes of law to this office to be published. Last month we published the first installments of these amendments. This month we will publish another lot.

(See pages 1 and 4.)

### Opposed to Sick Benefits.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 13, 1894.

Union 31 desires that the next biennial convention be requested to eliminate Art. 14 from the Order of Business.

I. C. CUBBERLY, *Rec. Sec.*

### District Organizers.

J. H. White, Short Hills, N. J., suggests amendment that each District Organizer should make it a duty to visit the Locals in his District twice a year.

### Out-of-Work Benefits.

WHEELING, W. VA.

One thing the Convention should take hold of and that is to make some provision for keeping the dues of members paid up if out of work for any length of time, say four weeks or more, by an unemployed benefit, or some other way or means if possible.

A. L. BAUER, *Fin. Sec.*

### Circular Appeals for Aid.

WATERBURY, CONN., Aug. 11, 1894.  
Union No. 260.

L. U. 260 have voted not to take any notice of appeals for aid from any of our L. U's of the U. B. of C. and J. of A. unless they are sent through your hands. Also voted that it be brought before the Delegates at the Convention next month.

A. DIXON, *Rec. Sec.*

### A Number of Valuable Amendments.

E. BOSTON UNION, No. 218,  
May 23, 1894.

P. J. McGuire:

Sir and Brother:—The above Union wishes you to bring these amendments before the coming Convention:

I. To insert in Sec. 39 what rate per diem the G. E. B. shall receive, the same not to exceed \$3.00 per day.

II. To insert in Sec. 47: To be left to Locals in Districts whether they shall have a D. C. or not, and strike out the word "must."

III. To strike out the following in Sec. 70: Speculator, and no member can remain in the contracting business longer than three months without tendering his resignation, under penalty of expulsion.

IV. Insert in Sec. 90: Instead of crossing member's name off the books at the end of six months, (to insert) his name shall be kept on the books for one year, after which his name shall be struck off the books.

V. Sec. 163, strike out the following: No member shall be allowed to work for an expelled member.

VI. To insert: That we do away with all death and disability benefits in the U. B.

DANIEL A. McDONALD, *Pres.*  
HARRY DOYLE, *Sec.*

### A \$2,000 Insurance Wanted.

CHICAGO, August 11, 1894.  
Union No. 181.

As to amendments I would suggest the following:

That there be levied an assessment on each member so large as to make \$2,000 for each member that dies. This amount to be given to the dead member's relatives as in other life insurance companies.

This, I am sure, would help to increase the membership in our Brotherhood. I know members drop out of the Union for not being able to pay and they keep up in their lodges on account of the insurance. About the same thing with the non-union men, expenses getting too high in this dull time.

J. C. JOHNSON, *Rec. Sec.*

### Independent Political Action.

Union 368, Rochester, Pa., writes:

Would it not be a good idea to have the Convention order some circulars printed and sent to all labor organizations urging them to support the Populist candidates for the Legislature and Congress and the Populist ticket in general for the only salvation for working men is at the polls, as capitalists and monopolists will beat the Unions every time, for the time has come when eight hours must be a day's labor and if we don't get workingmen in office we will not get it very easy nor soon, as the two old parties are upholding capitalists too much. You will please consider this matter for now is the time to make the start.

A. N. GUTERMUTH, *Fin. Sec.*

### Charges and Trials.

PAWTUCKET, R. I., Aug. 12, 1894.

I would like to make the following amendments where no D. C. exists to Sections 172, 173 and 37.

When a charge is entered against any member in a Local Union the Local shall elect four members, the accused and accuser shall have the right to select one each from the four to act as jurors on the case. The R. S. shall notify the nearest Local to elect three members from its body to act as jurors with the two elected and to appear at the next regular meeting of the Local in which the charges are entered, with credentials duly signed by the President and Recording Secretary and bearing the seal of the Union, the names and nature of the charge of the accused or accuser, also the names of the witnesses and jurors shall be kept as secret by the Unions electing them until the night of trial, under penalty of \$10 fine, the same to be paid to the Local of which the guilty is a member.

From the decision of the above mentioned jury the accused or accuser may have the right to appeal and the jurors to act on the appeal. Trial shall consist of the five head officers of the nearest Local Union and shall be final.

JAMES E. DUFFY,

Local 342.

## Political Discussion and Bills Now Before Congress.

PITTSBURGH, PA., Aug. 14, 1894.

The D. C. have approved the action of Local Union No. 211 in denouncing the Bills now before Congress, known as the Stone Immigration Bill, the Anarchist Bill and the Standing Army Bill, and earnestly and respectfully calls your attention to the same, in the hope that you will use your best endeavors to thwart the passage of the same, or have some of the obnoxious features modified.

Also request that you present a law or resolution to the coming Convention of the U. B., allowing Local Unions the right to discuss political questions of the times during their meeting or while in session.

WM. P. PATTON, *Sec'y D. C.*

## Hold The Next Convention East.—Representation by Districts.

TORONTO, CANADA, UNION No. 27,  
Aug. 2, 1894.

E suggest the following change in the constitution with reference to the manner in which the place for holding the convention is decided. We are of opinion that the next convention ought to be held in some of the Eastern States, where the principal strength of our organization lies.

All our previous conventions have been held in the Western States, consequently the Western Unions are more numerously represented than those in the East and the vote tends to hold the convention in the same district.

Now whether a change in representation or the vote of the Local Unions would best remedy this we are unable to say, but either representation by districts, whereby the number of delegates would be very much smaller than the present representation by Unions or a vote of all the Locals on a given number of cities submitted by the G. E. B. would have the desired effect.

I may also state that because of hard times, small number of membership and distance, Union 27 has decided not to send a delegate this year. At the same time we hope the convention will be a great success and do the organization a lot of good.

JOHN COLLIE,  
*Secretary Union 27.*

## A Salaried General President—District Organizers.

DETROIT, MICH., Aug. 7, 1894.

OUR Delegate is instructed to support the following resolution in the Convention, and if necessary to amend our Constitution to conform with the objects set forth:

First, That our General President be the actual head of our Brotherhood, and devote all his time to its interests and that he receive a salary commensurate to the position.

Second, That a better plan than the present one be perfected in the organizing field, to the end that Unions may be formed in all parts of our jurisdiction hitherto neglected and overlooked.

Third, That as many organizers as the Convention may deem best be elected by the Convention, who shall receive a stated salary, and whose duties shall be continuous for at least three months in each year, their field of action to be chosen by the General President and General Executive Board.

JOHN SCHULTE, *President.*  
JASPER WINCHELL, *Rec. Sec.*

## Independent Political Action.

COLLECTIVE OWNERSHIP—NUMEROUS  
OTHER CHANGES SUGGESTED.

The following resolution has been adopted by the D. C., of Cleveland, O. They were sent to the C. D. C. by L. U. 449, and adopted as read.

Yours fraternally,

V. HLAVIN, *Sec. D. C.*

ARPENTERS' UNION No. 449 submits the following amendments and additions to the constitution of the U. B. of C. and J., of North

America, for the consideration of the National Convention, Sept., 1894.

WHEREAS, there exists in present society, as constituted, two classes whose interests are sharply defined and diametrically opposed; one, the class of possessors who own nearly all the land, houses, factories, means of transmission and distribution, all machinery and raw material, and the very means of life, and that this class constitutes but a minority of the whole people; and, upon the other side there are the vast majority of the people who possess nothing but their intellectual and physical productive power and are compelled to sell these to those who possess the means of production, and

WHEREAS, it is the interest of the possessing class to hire labor as cheaply as possible and accumulate immense wealth so that the few thousands of the possessors usurp the mass-wealth produced by the dispossessed millions, and leave them only such pittance in wages as is barely necessary to prolong an existence, and

WHEREAS, the possessing class controls every new mechanical invention and every additional discovery of natural forces, and exploits them for its exclusive enrichment, thereby decreasing constantly the employment of human labor and creating a vast army of surplus laborers, whose necessities compel them to continually accept lower wages, thereby destroying their purchasing power and consuming capacity, thus blockading exchange, curtailing production, and naturally and inevitably conjuring up crises, and

WHEREAS, the possessing class controls the powers of the state, police and militia, the press and pulpit, and uses these forces to declare and protect as sacred the private ownership of what has been produced by the millions of dispossessed, who are thus outlawed, unprotected, betrayed and sold by the state, the press and the pulpit; that the weapon of the police and militia are used solely to intimidate and subjugate the producer, and

WHEREAS, experience has shown that the insufficiently organized producers are powerless when presenting only economic combinations against concentrated and powerfully organized capital, politically and legally entrenched; therefore

Resolved, That the B. of C. and J. hereby declares itself for independent political action on the part of the laboring class, on lines distinct from and opposed to all other capitalistic parties, and, be it further

Resolved, That we recommend the adoption of paragraph 10 of the platform submitted by the A. F. L., declaring in favor of the collective ownership of the means of production and distribution.

## PROPOSED CHANGES AND ADDITIONS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

Section 13 be amended to read: "When said committee has reported all other committees shall be elected by the convention."



# GENERAL OFFICERS

OF THE

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

Office of the General Secretary,  
124 N. Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

General President—Henry H. Trenor, 870 Lafayette ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
General Secretary—P. J. McGuire, Box 884, Philadelphia, Pa.  
General Treasurer—James Troy, 2442 Montrose st., Philadelphia, Pa.

## GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENTS.

First Vice-President—J. C. Larwill, 1124 First ave., Cleveland, O.  
Second Vice-President—Chas. Lane, P. O. Box, 911, Butte, Montana.

## GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD.

(All correspondence for the G. E. B. must be mailed to the General Secretary.)

Hugh McKay, 283 Lexington St., E. Boston, Mass.

S. J. Kent, 2046 S. st., Lincoln, Neb.

D. P. Rowland, 253, W. Court st., Cincinnati, O.

W. T. Dukehart, 208 Walnut st., Nashville, Tenn.

A. M. Swartz, 288 Sandusky st., Allegheny, Pa.

Section 27—The last sentence shall be stricken out and instead the presentation of the membership card shall be required.

To section 70 shall be added the words: "No member shall be allowed to accept employment under a sub-contractor in any planing mill or other shops."

Rule 4 of Parliamentary Rules shall be stricken out.

The ritual shall be completely abolished. Each new member shall be required to sign the constitution and by-laws of the U. B. and declare adherence thereto, and be verbally addressed and welcomed as a member of the Union by the president.

JOHN HEIDENREICH, Pres.

ALBERT KARP, Sec.

## Members in Arrears—Reinstatements—Auditors, Etc.

St. Louis, June 2, 1894  
Local Union 257.



THE Committee appointed for the revision of the Constitution respectfully submit the following:

Amend Sec. 69 so as to read to exempt

members who have been suspended for non-payment of dues.

Amend Sec. 70 by writing a new section.

Amend Sec. 89 by striking out the word "two" in second line so as to read that "he shall be notified when three months in arrears." If this amendment is not agreed to then the following is proposed, viz.: "that he shall be notified by registered letter, the cost of the same to be paid by the member notified."

Amend Sec. 90 so as to read, "can be admitted only as a new member by paying the initiation fee to the Local he wishes to join, and all arrearages to the Local from which he was suspended."

Amend Sec. 93 by striking out all after the words "good standing."

Strike out Sec. 142.

Amend Sec. 158 by adding after the word "monthly" in the tenth line: "and audit the books and accounts of the F. S. and Treas. after the last meeting in each month and make a written report to the L. U."

Amend Sec. 163 by striking out the last paragraph.

Amend Sec. 175 by striking out the word "Chairman" and inserting the words "Recording Secretary."

Amend Sec. 173 to read 7 instead of 14.

W. E. MILLER, Chairman.

W. S. CREWS

T. PARSHALL

G. W. WARD

J. W. NORTHPROP, Secretary.

## General Sick Benefits.

COLUMBUS, O., August 4, 1894.



THESE are our amendments to constitution in regard to general sick benefit laws, proposed by

Local Union No. 61.

Sec.—Each Local Union in the U. B. must pay a sick benefit of four dollars per week.

Sec. 2.—Any member six months in good standing becoming sick or disabled shall be entitled to sick benefits, providing such sickness or disability is not occasioned by drunkenness, or the use of firearms, and said member's dues are paid up in full to date of affliction.

Sec. 3.—Any member in good standing six months, on depositing in any Local Union and who becomes sick or disabled within six months after depositing said card, shall be entitled to four dollars per week to be paid from the Local Union in which his card is deposited, and the bill to be sent to the general office.

Sec. 4.—A capita tax of one cent per member in good standing shall be sent to the general office each month, to be held in reserve for this especial purpose, the same to be discontinued when the amount reaches one thousand dollars, and to be resumed when amount falls to three hundred dollars.

Sec. 5.—A certificate from a reputable physician and a report from the relief committee must accompany all claims for said benefit.

Sec. 6.—No Local Union will pay said benefit, unless there is an amount of money equal to fifty dollars in treasury.

Sec. 7.—The relief committee shall be governed by the by-laws of different Local Unions.

Sec. 8.—No member will be entitled to any benefit for the first two weeks, but if still under the care of a physician will be entitled to benefits from date of affliction.

Sec. 9.—No member to be entitled to more than thirteen consecutive weeks benefit, to commence with date of sickness or disability,

Respectfully

J. M. BELL, Rec. Sec.

## Raise The Dues—Political Office Holders—Limiting the Membership in One Union.

ST. LOUIS, MO., UNION 270,  
July 16, 1894.

At our regular meeting held this evening it was voted to ask that Sec 55 be amended, raising the dues one-half; also an amendment to constitution that no member shall be eligible to an office in the Brotherhood or a delegate to a convention, unless he is earning his living by working at some branch of the carpenter and joiner trade and holding no political office; also one amendment limiting the membership of any one Local Union to 250 members.

W. G. DOWNS, Rec. Sec.

## Only One Union in a City With Three Hundred Members.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., July 29, 1894.

Here I send you a copy of a Resolution adopted by L. U. 706, to come up before the General Convention:

Resolved, by L. U. 706, that we recommend to the General Convention that there be a section put in the constitution that in any city or town where there is not more than three hundred members that there can not be more than one Local Union.

C. F. BROWN, Rec. Sec.

## Stair Builders should Join Stair Builders' Unions.

ST. LOUIS, MO., Aug. 6, 1894.

STAIR BUILDERS' UNION, 578.

The above Local requests the following Section to be added to the General Constitution:

"All members of the Brotherhood of Carpenters' and Joiners' shall be compelled to join such Local Union chartered under this Brotherhood that represents such trade that they are employed at, when and where such Locals are existing."

Our object for wanting such, are as follows: As the Brotherhood is issuing charters to the various wood-working trades, the members should be compelled to join such Local that represents their trade, or such occupation as they are employed at.

For example, the stair builders in the city of St. Louis are organized under a charter of the Brotherhood of Carpenters' and Joiners' of America for the purpose of working to the interest of said trade. We have failed in holding some of the stair shops to our "trade rules," from the fact that a great many of the Union stair builders belong to the Carpenters' Locals. When the Stair Builders' Locals takes actions to enforce the trade rules, the members that belong to the Carpenters' Locals will not act according to the ruling of the Stair Builders' Local, stating that they will only abide by the Local they belong to.

We have requested, through the Carpenters' District Council, that all members of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters' that are employed at stairwork take a transfer to the Stair Builders' Union. But they refused to enforce such action, as there is nothing in the Constitution to that effect.

CHAS. FREY, Rec. Sec.

## Mechanical Instruction in the Meeting—Protective Fund—Piece Work and Lumpsum—Grievances—Reinstatements.

COVINGTON, KY., Aug. 16, 1894.

To the Delegates to the Carpenters' General Convention. Greeting:



E, as members of L. U. No. 712, present for your consideration a few suggestions that appear to us to be of great importance and would like to see them enter into the work of the convention. The fact of the necessity for carpenters to organize into Unions, for self-protection is undeniable and is sure to remain. Our experience in the last year shows our present system of rules and constitution to be not as popular with the membership as it ought to be, and not sufficient for the purpose for which it was made. Therefore it becomes our duty to reinstate members who for many reasons have allowed their membership to lapse, and to get new members in the Unions. In this work the first and important question is: What have we to offer them as an inducement for them to join our organization? The arguments and promises we have used heretofore are not sufficient or available in this crisis. Therefore we suggest that our manner of conducting our meetings be changed so as to make the business part as simple and short as possible, consistent with the welfare of the Union, then introduce a system of social and educational exercises, embracing matters especially pertaining to our trade, the introduction of architectural plans and drawings to be studied and explained, learning the names and proper terms used in their description; also the best and shortest

way to execute the work and how to estimate the cost. These exercises can be made in great variety and untold interest by bringing in subjects of international character such as the building of large canals, war vessels, ocean telegraph cables, railways and the newest inventions of machines and appliances that are continually effecting changes in our trade.

We also believe that it is of the highest importance that our apprentice boys should have the benefit of this part of the meeting, that they should be encouraged and shown the beauties and possibilities of the trade, and that they can become superior workmen by availing themselves of these instructions. We believe this can be introduced into the meetings by competent district organizers better than by any other means.

We favor the changing of Section 59 of the Constitution so that the Protective Fund will remain with each L. U. or the D. O. to which they belong. We favor changing Section 70 so that union men can be free to work and not be handicapped by the Constitution to let non-union men work while we lay idle.

Section 82 should be amended so as to prevent members from imposing upon the G. S. and G. T. with petty grievances that should be settled in the L. U. If the appellant has a good case let him obtain the signatures of disinterested members to his appeal.

Section 90 should be amended so as to give each L. U. discretionary power to reinstate members more than six months in arrears. The whole Constitution should be plain and easy to understand, giving the Brotherhood all the liberty consistent with the welfare and healthy growth of the organization.

Signed, MEMBERS OF L. U. 712.

## Out of Work Benefits—Tool Insurance—General Sick Benefits—Mileage of Delegates.



AMENDMENTS to the Constitution recommended by Local 263, Salt Lake City, Utah.

1. That there be an unemployed benefit for members out of work to enable them to pay their dues and furnish them with a little support.

2. We recommend that Section 97 of the Constitution be changed so that sick benefits may be paid out of the General Treasury when the funds of any Local Union is reduced to less than \$25.00 such union to pay 25 cents per capita into the General Treasury as long as the member or members of said Local draws benefits from the General Treasury. Said benefits to be not less than \$5.00 per week during such sickness or disability.

3. That members changing their membership from one Local to another should not be thrown out of sick or disability benefits when they have been a member in good standing for six months.

4. Any one who has been a member in good standing for one year, who loses his tools by fire, water or theft, or causes over which he has no control, or such portion of them as to render him unable to work with advantage at his trade, shall be entitled to an insurance not to exceed one hundred dollars, not in cash, but said tools to be replaced by an order on some reputable hardware dealer; if on investigation by a committee appointed by the Local to which the brother belonged report the claim satisfactorily proven.

5. When Unions are financially unable to send delegates to the General Convention, that one or more should be sent representing a District, State or Territory, and that the expenses of sending such delegate should be paid out of the General Treasury, thus enabling all Unions to be represented.

Committee { EDWARD GABY,  
GEO. B. STUM,  
A. TRACY.



## How to Frame Molded Roofs.

BY OWEN B. MAGINNIS.

The first roof which I propose to treat is one which may not be familiar to some readers of THE CARPENTER, and may seem difficult to lay out. Various methods have been put forward for the purpose of getting the exact cuts, etc., for these roofs, but there have been none so far sufficiently intelligible to apply practically. I have, therefore, worked out some of the most usual forms for the benefit of the trade at large.

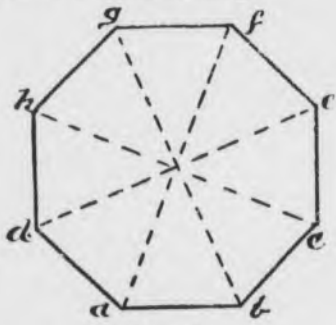


FIG. 1.

The first roof is a regular "ogee" molded tower roof on an octagonal or eight-sided plan, or, in other words, the plate is eight-sided, as represented at Fig. 3, where the plan of the rafters is denoted, including both hips and jacks. C, D, E, F, G, H, I and J is the eight-sided plate, and eight sides have a molded plane terminating in a point at L, shown in the lay out below.

As there may perhaps be some readers who are not entirely familiar with the proper ways of making an eight-sided figure or octagon, I will explain this here. Let *a, b*, Fig. 1, be one side of the octagon, say 4 feet long, it is required to construct the full octagon 8 ft. 6 in. wide. To do this: With the steel square or bevel, draw *a-d* and *b-c* on a miter, and make each 4 feet long; then from *c* and *d*, draw *c-e* and *d-h*, square to *a, b*. Next from *e* and *h*, draw *e-f* and *h-g*, on a miter of 45 degrees, and make each 4 feet long, join *g* and *f*, to complete the figure. This alone is one way to do it, and a very simple one. Fig. 2 shows another way: Let *a d, d c* and *c b* be any square, say 8 ft. 6 in. wide. Draw the diagonals from corner to corner, as *a c* and *b d*, cutting in *e*. Now with the compasses set to *e c* mark the sides at *J* and *K*, also at *h f*, etc. Join these points and the eight-sided figure will be given, as shown

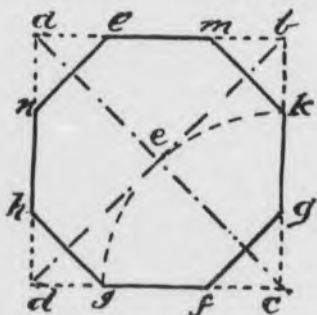


FIG. 2.

by the heavy black lines in the engraving.

By either of the above methods the plate line, C, D, E, F, G, H, I and J of the plan, Fig. 3, may be exactly laid out, or if the cuts or octagon mitres are to be found, the figures 7 and 17 on the steel square will give the cut. The writer prefers, however, to lay out roofs of this character full size, on an extemporized floor or drawing board and to strike out the rafters also full size with a trammel rod, a bradawl and a pencil. K, A, B, L, Fig. 3, is the profile of the roof, K A and K B being jack rafters, which will stand over those marked on the plan above; A corresponding to A above, and B to B above. The bevel at X, is the side bevel of the jacks fitting against the hips, right and left. The lay-out will explain this very clearly.

To find the exact shape of the hip curve, as P. 10', draw O 10', the seat of

one octagon angle or hip rafter, and from O draw O P square from O to 10'. Divide the "ogee" line L 10 above into 10 equal parts with the compasses in the manner shown, commencing at L. Draw lines from the dividing points, plumb to the plate or spring line K, O 10, and produce these lines till they cut the hip seat O 10', as P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, then from the points where they cut draw lines down, P 1, Q 2, etc. Finally, make the heights of these lines equal to the heights on the regular "ogee" roof above, and trace the curve marked "Outline of Hip" for a pattern rafter, for all the eight hip rafters required.

As I have laid this roof out to a scale of a half an inch to the foot, carpenters should have no difficulty in reproducing it as shown.

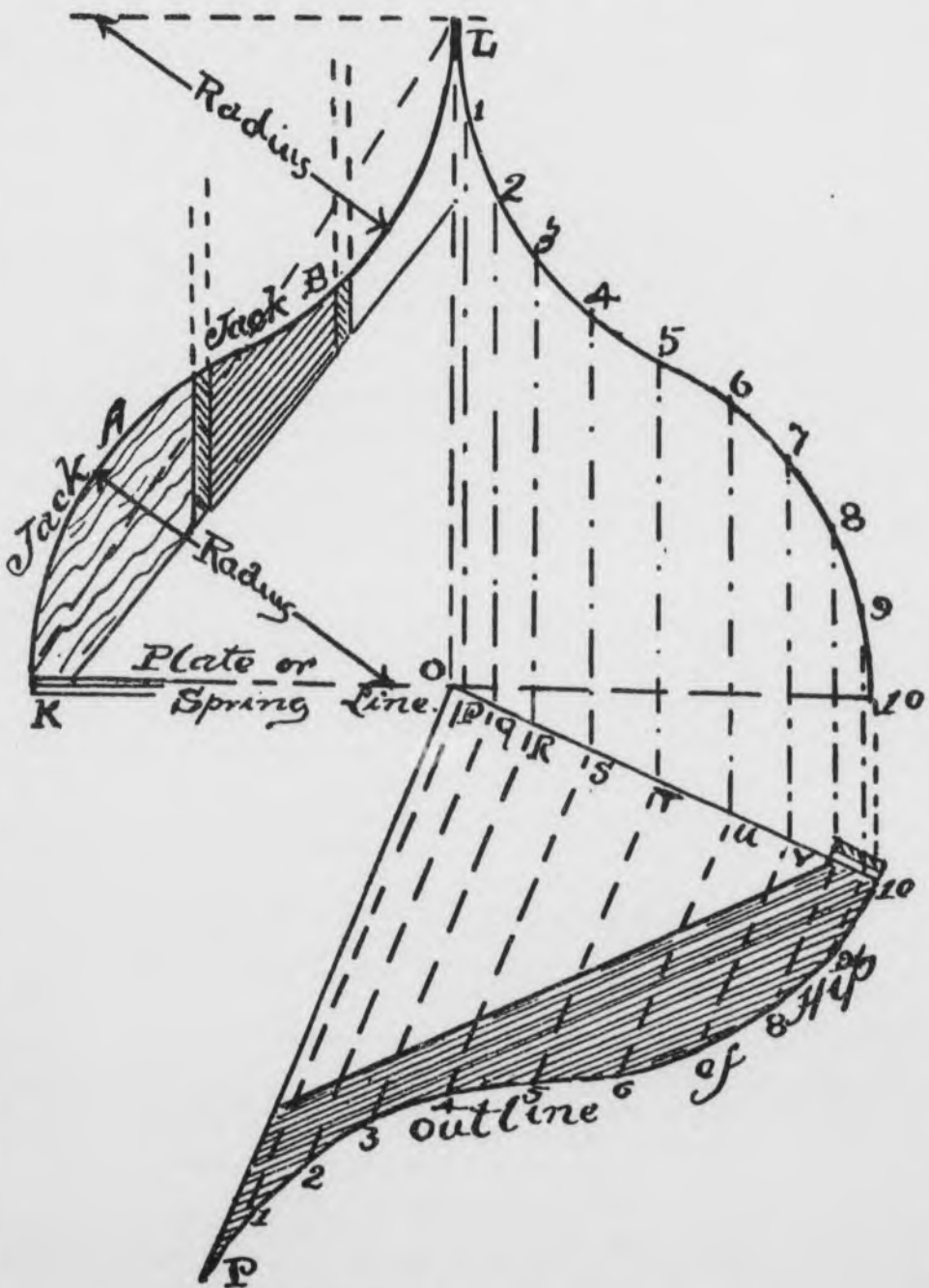
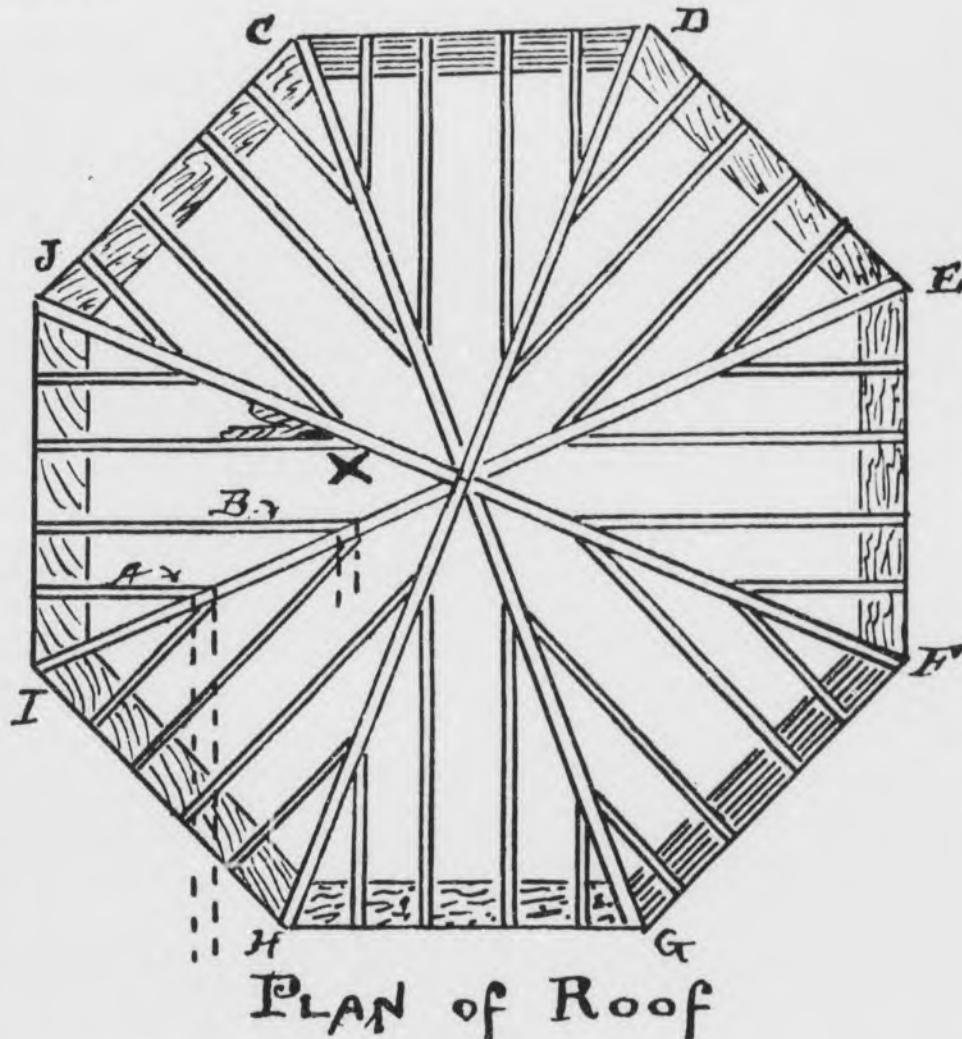


FIG. 3.—LAYOUT OF ROOF. One-half inch scale.

## Satan Their Father.

A correspondent of a New York newspaper, writing in behalf of the wretched custom shirt makers, asks "if some of the few to whom God has been a rich father would not look after the unfortunate custom shirt makers."

What an expression—to whom God has been a rich father! Why God has not been their Father. If they had obeyed His will and His commandments they would not be weighted down with the wealth of others and the custom shirt makers would not be in poverty. The Devil is their god and their father and their preceptor and their guide. They do his will in all things because they rob the toiling masses and live only for themselves.—*Labor Standard*.



EVANSVILLE, IND., APRIL 16TH, 1894.

The following resolutions were adopted at the regular meeting of Local Union No. 742, of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

WHEREAS, the Supreme Ruler of the Universe has seen fit to remove from our midst a beloved Brother, JOHN H. BUEHLER, to a better realm,

Resolved, that we as Brothers extend our heartfelt sympathy to the family of our deceased Brother.

Resolved that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family and our Charter draped for 30 days.

HENRY SWEETON, }  
JOE KEELER, } Committee.  
GUS. BARNARD. }

RESOLUTIONS OF UNION NO. 112.

BUTTE CITY, MONT., JULY 26TH, 1894.

WHEREAS, The great and Supreme Ruler of the Universe has in His infinite wisdom removed from among us one of our worthy and esteemed fellow laborers, T. S. SCOTT, and whereas the long and intimate relation held with him in the faithful discharge of his duties in the Union makes it eminently befitting that we record our appreciation of him; Therefore

Resolved, That the wisdom and ability which he has exercised in the aid of our organization by services contribution and council will be held in grateful remembrance.

Resolved, That the sudden removal of such a life from among our midst leaves a vacancy and a shadow that will be deeply realized by all the members and friends of this organization and will prove a serious loss to the community and the public.

Resolved, That with deep sympathy with the bereaved relatives of the deceased, we express our hope that even so great a loss to us all may be overruled by good of Him who doeth all things well.

Resolved, That copy of these resolutions be spread upon the records of this Union; a copy printed in the local papers and forwarded to the bereaved family; also printed in our official journal, THE CARPENTER.

S. P. MILES }  
CHAS. LANE } Committee.  
A. J. GIES }

## Golden Rules for Union Men.

Read books and labor newspapers.

Avoid rum as you would a rattlesnake.

Never boast of what you intend to do, or have done.

Be kind to your fellow-workman.

If he is not a union man, advise him to become one. Show him the advantages of connection with a labor organization.

Never threaten to bulldoze a man into joining a labor organization. A man who joins against his wishes will never be true to you.

Discourage the use of nicknames.

If a stranger comes to work in your shop or factory treat him kindly and make him feel at ease.

If he is ragged or unkempt, do not ridicule him.

If he is a drunkard, win him over to temperance.

Attend your union meeting; pay your dues; strive to increase its membership and influence.

Be broad and liberal in your views.

Do not quarrel with a man because he does not think as you do.

"In essentials unity, in non-essentials liberty, in all things charity."

Watch the proceedings of Congress and the Legislature.

See that your interests and rights are not imperiled.

If an obnoxious measure is introduced send a protest to your representative and call your organization's attention to it.

Watch your representative.

If he betrays you knife him at the ballot box.

Vote as you please, and according to your conscience.



## OUR PRINCIPLES.

## UNION-MADE GOODS.

Resolved, That we as a body thoroughly approve of the objects of the American Federation of Labor and pledge ourselves to give it our earnest and hearty support.

Resolved, That members of this organization should make it a rule, when purchasing goods, to call for those which bear the trade-marks of organized labor, and when any individual, firm or corporation shall strike a blow at labor organization, they are earnestly requested to give that individual, firm or corporation their careful consideration. No good union man can kiss the rod that whips him.

## KNIGHTS OF LABOR.

Resolved, That we most emphatically discourage carpenters and joiners from organizing as carpenters under the Knights of Labor, as we believe each trade should be organized under its own trade head in a trade union. This does not debar our members from joining mixed assemblies.

## LABOR LEGISLATION.

Resolved, That it is of the greatest importance that members should vote intelligently; hence, the members of this Brotherhood shall strive to secure legislation in favor of those who produce the wealth of the country, and all discussions and resolutions in that direction shall be in order at any regular meeting, but party politics must be excluded.

## IMMIGRATION.

Resolved, That while we welcome to our shores all who come with the honest intention of becoming lawful citizens, we at the same time condemn the present system which allows the importation of destitute laborers, and we urge organized labor everywhere to endeavor to secure the enactment of more stringent immigration laws.

## FAITHFUL WORK.

Resolved, That we hold it as a sacred principle that Trade Union men, above all others, should set a good example as good and faithful workmen, performing their duties to their employers with honor to themselves and their organization.

## SHORTER HOURS OF LABOR.

We hold a reduction of hours for a day's work increases the intelligence and happiness of the laborer, and also increases the demand for labor and the price of a day's work.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

We recognize that the interests of all classes of labor are identical, regardless of occupation, nationality, religion or color, for a wrong done to one is a wrong done to all.

We object to prison contract labor, because it puts the criminal in competition with honorable labor for the purpose of cutting down wages, and also because it helps to overstock the labor market.

Resolved, That we most earnestly condemn the practice in vogue in many cities, but more especially in the West, that of advertising fictitious building booms, as it has a tendency to demoralize the trade in such localities.

## RULES REGARDING APPRENTICES.

At the Detroit Convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, held Aug. 6-11, 1888, the following rules in relation to apprentices were approved, and the Local Unions are urged to secure their enforcement:

Whereas, The rapid influx of unskilled and incompetent men in the carpenter trade has had, of late years, a very depressing and injurious effect upon the mechanics in the business, and has a tendency to degrade the standard of skill; and to give no encouragement to young men to become apprentices and to master the trade thoroughly; therefore, in the best interests of the craft, we declare ourselves in favor of the following rules:

SECTION 1. The indenturing of apprentices is the best means calculated to give that efficiency which it is desirable a carpenter should possess, and also to give the necessary guarantee to the employers that some return will be made to them for a proper effort to turn out competent workmen; therefore, we direct that all Local Unions under our jurisdiction shall use every possible means, wherever practical, to introduce the system of indenturing apprentices.

SEC. 2. Any boy or person hereafter engaging himself to learn the trade of carpentry, shall be required to serve a regular apprenticeship of four consecutive years, and shall not be considered a journeyman unless he has complied with this rule, and is twenty-one years of age at the completion of his apprenticeship.

SEC. 3. All boys entering the carpenter trade with the intention of learning the business shall be held by agreement, indenture or written contract for a term of four years.

SEC. 4. When a boy shall have contracted with an employer to serve a certain term of years, he shall, on no pretence whatever, leave said employer and contract with another, without the full and free consent of said first employer, unless there is just cause or that such change is made in consequence of the death or relinquishment of business by the first employer; any apprentice so leaving shall not be permitted to work under the jurisdiction of any Local Union in our Brotherhood, but shall be required to return to his employer and serve out his apprenticeship.

SEC. 5. It is enjoined upon each Local Union to make regulations limiting the number of apprentices to be employed in each shop or mill to one for each number of journeymen as may seem to them just; and all Unions are recommended to admit to membership apprentices in the last year of their apprenticeship, to the end that, upon the expiration of their terms of apprenticeship, they may become acquainted with the workings of the Unions, and be better fitted to appreciate its privileges and obligations upon assuming full membership.

## The Men Had the Right Spirit.

LINCOLN, ILL.—Union 568 had a hard time of it during this depression. We came very near going under. When we saw the danger, we worked harder than ever, with the result that now we have a better and a stronger Union.

## Labor is King!

BY FRANK E. JEROME.

Labor is King! Its mighty arm  
Is the lever that moves the world,  
And he that decries its merits  
Is indeed the veriest churl!  
Under its glorious diction  
Industry has paved the way  
To peaceful homes and pleasant songs,  
And trusting hope for brighter day,  
For though all scorn at it be hurled,  
'Tis the lever that moves the world!

Shall labor yield its peerless throne  
To those who feed upon its gains?  
Shall its servants be its masters  
And bind it fast with cruel chains?  
Oh, Capital! Where is thy strength  
When labor leaves thy lordly side?  
Where lies thy hope when skies are dark?  
Cast not aside the precious pearl,  
The great lever that rules the world!

There's but one hope beneath our flag,  
And that is from industry's arm,  
For idleness kills capital  
And stops the product of the farm.  
Let worth be paid as worth should be,  
On common terms of brotherhood!  
Let rights be rightly once for all,  
And end this strife for common good!  
Find in union the truth unfurled!  
The great lever that rules the world!

Prison doors are no argument  
For the piteous cry for bread!  
Skilled labor has inherent rights  
That are neither weak nor dead!  
And from factories come the cry—  
"Truth crushed to earth is never weak!  
Grind us not down beneath the heel.  
An honest living's all we seek.  
As comforts round our fireside curl  
Our mission is to bless the world!"

The country owes its strength and wealth  
To the working man's honest arm,  
And to cripple this in our land  
Is productive of grave alarm!  
And it will rise in its manhood  
With deep thundering tones that ring  
Proclaiming truth to all mankind  
That Labor, not Riches, is King!  
Unhurt by missiles at it hurled,  
The great lever that rules the world!

—Paterson Labor Standard.

## Out of Work Benefits.

The wages of those who continue in employment can only be kept up to a living standard by a strong organization and the payment of out-of-work benefits to the unemployed. Unemployed men cannot live on sentiment; however strong unionism may be, self-preservation is the first law of nature and must be recognized as such. In our opinion those unions that have no out-of-work benefit should use all their endeavors to establish a fund for that purpose. On it will largely depend the success of trade unionism in the future. The hours of labor cannot be reduced unless the unemployed receive assistance from those in employment. Wages cannot be increased when so many men are out of work, unless some provision is made to support the idle. Of course this cannot be done without money, and higher dues must therefore be levied. If every member of a labor organization were to give five per cent. of his wages for the payment of out-of-work benefits, his wages could be increased twenty per cent. and hours of labor reduced within a year. It is a "penny wise and pound foolish" philosophy that induces men to submit to a reduction in wages of from ten to twenty-five per cent., when it might have been prevented if they had been wise enough to give five per cent. of their wages for an out-of-work fund. It is not too late for every union to establish such a fund. For every dollar paid into such a fund, the members of unions will receive five dollars in increased wages. Such a fund is worth more than a gold mine.—Cleveland Citizen.

## NINE-HOUR CITIES.

Below is a list of the cities and towns where carpenters make it a rule to work only nine hours a day.

Albina, Oreg.  
Allston, Mass.  
Ainsbury, Mass.  
Atlantic City, N. J.  
Arlington, Mass.  
Arransas Harbor, Tex.  
Anacortes, Wash.  
Asbury Park, N. J.  
Astoria, Oreg.  
Asheville, N. C.  
Auburn, N. Y.  
Auburn, Me.  
Akron, O.  
Altos, Pa.  
Apollo, Pa.  
Anderson, Ind.  
Allegheny City, Pa.  
Albany, N. Y.  
Austin, Tex.  
Bakersfield, Cal.  
Bay City, Mich.  
Bay Harbor, Mo.  
Baltimore, Md.  
Belle Vernon, Pa.  
Bath Beach, N. Y.  
Buffalo, N. Y.  
Bryn Mawr, Pa.  
Butler, Pa.  
Bayonne, N. J.  
Boise City, Idaho.  
Bridgeton, N. J.  
Burlington, Iowa.  
Blaine, Wash.  
Bridgeport, Ohio.  
Bradford, Mass.  
Brunswick, Me.  
Braddock, Pa.  
Bellair, Ohio.  
Belleville, Ill.  
Belleville, Can.  
Bellevue, Pa.  
Boston, Mass.  
Bridgeport, Conn.  
Brockton, Mass.  
Beaver Falls, Pa.  
Brookline, Mass.  
Butte, Mont.  
Carrollton, Ga.  
Cairo, Ill.  
Calgary, Can.  
Canton, Ohio.  
Chelsea, Mass.  
Charleroi, Pa.  
Charleston, W. Va.  
Charlestown, W. Va.  
Chester, Pa.  
Cincinnati, Ohio.  
Corona, N. Y.  
Covington, Ky.  
Columbus, Ga.  
Columbus, Ind.  
Garden, N. J.  
Concordia, Kan.  
Columbia, S. C.  
Collinsville, Ill.  
Ochoas, N. Y.  
Corsicana, Tex.  
Columbus, Ohio.  
Cambridge, Mass.  
Charlestown, Mass.  
Oshatanoaga, Tenn.  
Coraopolis, Pa.  
Cleveland, Ohio.  
Colorado City, Col.  
Colorado Springs, Col.  
Corawall, N. Y.  
Corryville, Ohio.  
Dayton, Ky.  
Des Moines, Iowa.  
Davenport, Iowa.  
Dover, N. H.  
Decatur, Ill.  
Detroit, Mich.  
Denison, Tex.  
Dedham, Mass.  
Dorchester, Mass.  
Duquesne, Pa.  
Dubuque, Iowa.  
Dallas, Tex.  
El Paso, Tex.  
East Liverpool, Ohio.  
East Saginaw, Mich.  
East Orange, N. J.  
East Portland, Oreg.  
East Boston, Mass.  
Easton, Pa.  
Elizabeth, N. J.  
Elwood, Ind.  
Elwood, Pa.  
Erie, Pa.  
Englewood, N. J.  
Evansville, Ind.  
Everett, Mass.  
Exeter, N. H.  
Eureka, Cal.  
Fair Haven, Wash.  
Fall River, Mass.  
Findlay, Ohio.  
Fitchburg, Mass.  
Fresno, Cal.  
Frankford, Pa.  
Franklin, Pa.  
Fort Worth, Tex.  
Fort Wayne, Ind.  
Fosteria, Ohio.  
Franklin, Mass.  
Galesburg, Ill.  
Galveston, Tex.  
Grand Rapids, Mich.  
Great Falls, Mont.  
Greensburg, Pa.  
Greenfield, Ind.  
Gloucester, Mass.  
Greenville, Pa.  
Germantown, Pa.  
Greenwich, Conn.  
Grover City, Pa.  
Glen Cove, N. Y.  
Hot Springs, Ark.  
Homestead, Pa.  
Hamilton, Can.  
Hartford, Conn.  
Haltax, N. S.  
Hampton, Va.  
Hanford, Cal.  
Haverhill, Mass.  
Hackensack, N. J.  
Harriman, Tenn.  
Harrisburg, Pa.  
Henderson, Ky.  
Hudson, Mass.  
Herkimer, N. Y.  
Hosick Falls, N. Y.  
Hyd Park, Mass.  
Hoboken, N. J.  
Holyoke, Mass.  
Houston, Tex.  
Houston Heights, Tex.

Meriden, Conn.  
Moline, Ill.  
Mobile, Ala.  
Muncie, Ind.  
Moundsville, W. Va.  
Muskegon, Mich.  
McKeesport, Pa.  
Mt Pleasant, Pa.  
New Britain, Conn.  
Nelsonville, O.  
North Easton, Mass.  
New Kensington, Pa.  
Norfolk, Va.  
New Orleans, La.  
Newport, R. I.  
Newport, Ky.  
Newport News, Va.  
Newtown, N. Y.  
Newburyport, Mass.  
Nanaimo, Brit. Col.  
Nyack, N. Y.  
Norwood, Mass.  
N. La Crosse, Wis.  
Natchez, Miss.  
New Cumberland, W. V.  
New Castle, Pa.  
New Haven, Conn.  
New Haven, Pa.

New Rochelle, N. Y.  
New Westminster, B. C.  
Nyack, N. Y.  
Newark, N. J.  
Natick, Mass.  
Newton, Mass.  
Newburgh, N. Y.  
New Bedford, Mass.  
New Albany, Ind.  
New Brighton, N. Y.  
New Brunswick, N. J.  
Northampton, Mass.  
Norwich, Conn.  
Norwalk, Conn.  
Oceanic, N. J.  
Oswego, N. Y.  
Ogden, Utah.  
Olean, N. Y.  
Ottawa, Can.  
Ottumwa, Iowa.  
Ontario, Ill.  
Ontario, Cal.  
Omaha, Neb.  
Orange, N. J.  
Olympia, Wash.  
Pawtucket, R. I.  
Port Chester, N. Y.  
Punxsutawney, Pa.  
Pensacola, Fla.  
Peterborough, Can.  
Portland, Oreg.  
Port Townsend, Wash.  
Passaic, N. J.  
Plymouth, Mass.  
Pomeroy, O.  
Portland, Me.  
Port Angeles, Wash.  
Portsmouth, N. H.  
Portsmouth, Va.  
Portsmouth, O.  
Pocatello, Idaho.  
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.  
Paterson, N. J.  
Philadelphia, Pa.  
Plainfield, N. J.  
Pittsburgh, Pa.  
Pierre, S. Dakota.  
Parkersburg, W. Va.  
Paris, Texas.  
Porterville, Cal.  
Peoria, Ill.  
Providence, R. I.  
Quincy, Mass.  
Racine, Wis.  
Rochester, Pa.  
Richmond, Va.  
Richmond, Ky.  
Richmond, Ind.  
Rock Island, Ill.  
Roudout, N. Y.  
Roxbury, Mass.  
Rochester, N. Y.  
Rosedale, Ind.  
Revere, Mass.  
Riverside, Cal.  
Red Bank, N. J.  
Redlands, Cal.  
Rockford, Ill.  
Rutherford, N. J.  
S. Framingham, Mass.  
Springfield, Mass.  
St. Augustine, Fla.  
South Omaha, Neb.  
South Norwalk, Conn.  
South Bend, Ind.  
Salem, Mass.  
Stoneham, Mass.  
Somerville, Mass.  
Somerville, N. J.  
Salsburg, Pa.  
Salt Lake City.  
San Angelo, Tex.  
Sandusky, Ohio.  
Shreveport, La.  
Stamford, Conn.  
Sea Cliff, N. Y.  
Springfield, Ill.  
Springfield, Mo.  
Springfield, Ohio.  
San Leandro, Cal.  
Stouenville, Ohio.  
Santa Anna, Cal.  
Santa Rosa, Cal.  
Seattle, Wash.  
St. John's, N. S.  
Saxtonville, Mass.  
Schenectady, N. Y.

Scottsdale, Pa.  
Spokane, Wash.  
Sharon, Pa.  
Sheffield, Ala.  
Staten Island, N. Y.  
Streator, Ill.  
Stoughton, Mass.  
St. Abington, Mass.  
St. Catherine, Ont.  
San Antonio, Tex.  
San Bernardino, Cal.  
Scranton, Pa.  
Sharpsville, Pa.  
Sharpsburg, Pa.  
St. Paul, Minn.  
Santa Cruz, Cal.  
Saginaw City, Mich.  
Sioux City, Iowa.  
Shepherd Bay, N. Y.  
Seymour, Tex.  
Seymour, Ind.  
Summit, N. J.

Hingham, Mass.  
Irvington, N. Y.  
Ithaca, N. Y.  
Jacksonville, Ill.  
Jacksonville, Fla.  
Jeannette, Pa.  
Jersey City, N. J.  
Kearney, Neb.  
Knoxville, Tenn.

Kingston, N. Y.  
Lansingburg, N. Y.  
Lawrence, Mass.  
La Crosse, Wis.  
La Junta, Col.  
Logansport, Ind.  
Lowell, Mass.  
Lynn, Mass.  
Leechburg, Pa.  
Leominster, Mass.  
Lafayette, Ind.  
Lancaster, Pa.  
Lewiston, Me.  
Lincoln, Neb.  
London, Canada.  
Lockland, O.  
Long Island City, N. Y.  
Long Branch, N. J.  
Louisville, Ky.  
Manchester, N. H.  
Marlboro, Mass.  
Marion, Ind.  
Morristown, N. J.  
Manayunk, Pa.  
Malden, Mass.  
Millville, N. J.  
Media, Pa.  
Meadville, Pa.  
Medford, Mass.  
Marblehead, Mass.  
Mayfield, Ky.  
Monongahela, Pa.  
Memphis, Tenn.  
Mt. Vernon, N. Y.  
Martin's Ferry, O.  
Maspeth, N. Y.  
Milford, O.  
Mamaroneck, N. Y.  
Mercer, Pa.  
Middletown, Ky.  
Southampton, N. Y.

Conshohocken, Pa.  
Cortland, N. Y.  
Ottumwa, Ia.  
Hillsboro, Tex.  
Bangor, Pa.  
Haughville, Ind.  
Madisonville, O.  
Mansfield Valley, Pa.

Tampa, Fla.  
Taunton, Mass.  
Tawans City, Mich.  
Tarrytown, N. Y.  
Terre Haute, Ind.  
The Dalles, Oreg.  
Tiffin, Ohio.  
Toronto, Ohio.  
Toronto, Ont., 50 hrs.  
Trenton, N. J.  
Trinidad, Col.  
Troy, N. Y.  
Tarentum, Pa.  
Turtle Creek, Pa.  
Union Hill, N. J.  
Utica, N. Y.  
Uniontown, Pa.  
Vancouver, B. C.  
Victoria, B. C.  
Vincennes, Ind.  
Visalia, Cal.  
Waxahatchie, Tex.  
Wellsburg, W. Va.  
West Hoboken, N. J.  
West Duluth, Minn.  
Warren, Ohio.  
Winchester, Ky.  
Winthrop, Mass.  
Windsor, Can. (Ont.)  
Weymouth, Mass.  
Wabash, Ind.  
Waltham, Mass.  
Waco, Tex.  
W. Newton, Mass.  
Worcester, Mass.  
Washington, Pa.  
Wilmington, Del.  
Whitman, Mass.  
Woburn, Mass.  
Worcester, Mass.  
Wheeling, W. Va.  
Wilkesburg, Pa.  
Winnipeg, Man.  
Woodside, N. Y.  
Winfield, N. Y.  
Yonkers, N. Y.  
Youngstown, Ohio.  
Zanesville, Ohio.  
College Point, N. Y.  
Williamsbridge, N. Y.  
La Salle, Ill.  
Rockland, Me.  
Battle Creek, Mich.  
Flushing, N. Y.  
Dover, N. J.  
Milburn, N. J.  
Mt. Washington, O.  
Peru, Ill.  
Rockville, Conn.

Total, 422 cities.

## Good for Employer; Good for Employee.

The enemies of trades unions should understand one thing. The workingmen of this country will have an organization for protection. It will be either of the character of the trades unions of to-day or of the character that work and meet in the wee sma' hours and are oath bound. The men who deny and denounce the right of labor to organize, and who claim that no good can come of it to the workingmen, themselves give the lie to their argument by organizing with their competitors and claiming that in such unionism there is protection and safety. If organization is good for the employer it is equally beneficial for the employee.—Midland Mechanic.

## An Able Man on Trade Unionism.

In an interview with a representative of an English paper Mr. Ben Tillet thus spoke of trade unionism:

"We shall go marching on, and the wave will sweep onward over the great bar of time, engulfing the grinding harshness opposed to it, until every home shall be made beautiful, and every life worth living. I would say to all our enemies, to those who decry us in the press, from the pulpit, from the platform, or in the Senate House, if you can do better than we we are doing do not sit up there and sneer. If you mean well, come down and take your place shoulder to shoulder with us; give us the benefit of your better education; of your larger experience. Come out and in the warmth of your heart let the fire glow that shall permeate through us. Show us a better way; but until you do we shall believe more firmly than ever that our course is the right one. But we want all influences. We want the women and the men, the best in the country, to come to us and help to make us better men, to make our homes better, and by their example to show us that there is a real live religion, with the sentiment of morality underlying all its teachings—the true sentiment that makes for human progress, that listens to the cry of hunger and distress, that looks at the baby in the cradle and cares for it until gray hairs and tottering limbs shall descend to the grave."



## Open Forum.

(This Department is open for our readers and members to discuss all phases of the labor problem.

Correspondents should write on one side of the paper only.

Matter for publication must be in this office by the 25th of the month previous to issue.)

### How Can These Things Be?



HOW true it is, that the founders of the American Constitution believed, that the Creator had granted to His human creatures the right to live, to be free, and to pursue happiness. If the said founders could to day rise from their graves and survey the so-called "Land of the Free," they would find that their successors in the art and practice of government had broken loose from all such musty, antiquated notions.

Human beings in America in these latter days are divided into two classes—the few, who have the power to live, to enjoy liberty, and to pursue happiness; and the many, who do not possess such power, although, according to the theory of the much-vaunted Declaration of Independence, they have as much right to these blessings as have the few. That they, the many, do not possess the power to live, to be free and to increase the happiness of life, instead of only being able to vegetate in a condition of miserable slavery and degradation, is entirely due to their own ignorance and bad management. They have allowed their brains to lie dormant; permitted their thinking to be done for them by politicians and other exploiters, and, consequently, are now "in the gall of bitterness and the bond of iniquity," as some Biblical fellow puts it.

Fifty thousand men in Philadelphia, and countless thousands in other parts of the country, are starving, and enduring untold physical and mental suffering in the vain search for remunerative employment; while other multitudes—the coal miners and the Havemeyer serfs, for example— toil unceasingly for insufficient food and raiment, and at the close of the weary day are too exhausted to engage in the priceless boon of mental development. What sort of a creature, intellectually, will the wage-worker of the next generation be, if a radical alteration in existing industrial conditions be not effected? A mere machine for the benefit of the millionaire whose wealth his father helped to create; a puny puppet in the hands of the well-favored politician who would quickly be checkmated in his cunning little game if the workmen of to-day had the best interests of their children well and truly at heart.

So much starvation, and woe, and apprehension, and foreboding, in a country so bountifully blessed by nature! Such misery, and poverty and want, in a land which year by year produces far more than enough to sustain in comfort every man, woman and child within its borders! Appalling blunder! Stupendous crime! Think of it, ye who have waxed fat upon the lands which ye have stolen from the people; ponder over it, ye gorged beneficiaries of the single gold standard; stand aghast at the amazing spectacle, ye idle contributors to "benevolent" and "charitable" funds and societies, whose contributions are but the ten-thousandth part of that which the prevailing industrial system has enabled

you to wring from the brawn, the brain, the skill, the effort of the toiler!

How can these things be? Surely it should be a simple matter to till the soil, and to distribute the product thereof justly and generously among those to whom the soil by natural right belongs, namely, the whole of the people? Surely nothing can be easier than the recovery by the people, by a peaceful revolution at the ballot-box, of their own land, and of the roads, built by labor, whereby the fruits of such land may be swiftly and cheaply transported to all who have honestly earned the right to consume them. What stands in the way save the thoughtlessness, the apathy, the ignorance of the toiling masses themselves?

In the midst of the difficulties under which so many of us are laboring (to digress a little) appears Mr. Coxey, with honest and practical, though possibly crude, suggestions of relief. Having discovered that the "Government" was doing nothing toward mitigating the widespread distress, Mr. Coxey proposed to take some of the distress to Washington, so that the well-fed and luxurious equipped legislators might have direct evidence of its existence. On arriving at the Capitol with his practical suggestions and his corps of applicants for work at modest wages, he is kicked and clubbed by the hired myrmidons of the "Government," and thrown into prison. If the United States of America possessed one last remaining claim to be considered a free country, that claim was shattered by this savage, barbarous and brutal treatment of Coxey and his men. In remote ages it was customary for subjects and citizens to submit their grievances and wrongs to the supreme power for redress. And in modern times sovereigns, chief magistrates, and governors of the States are still invested with the power, theoretical or practical, to pardon.

Coxey and his followers did not proceed to Washington to ask pardon for anything that they had done, however. Their laudable object was to solicit relief from the consequences of a crime that had been perpetrated upon themselves and their families by the operation of a system which makes tramps of honest men and millionaires of money gamblers and designing sharpers, and which is fast reducing America to the level of a laughing-stock for older, "slower" and less "enterprising" countries. The treatment of Coxey at Washington reminds me of Mark Twain's story of the Chinaman and the skipper. The Chinaman was *en voyage* to the United States, and was loud in his expressions of joyful anticipation of arrival in the great and free nation. Said he, "The captain, who was an American, informed me that I had received a correct description of his country. He said the American people were the noblest and freest in the world. He then kicked me into a corner."

Even in recent years the entrance to Westminster Hall has occasionally been crowded with mobs of petitioners, and on more than one occasion during her long reign, Queen Victoria has been personally approached by supplicants with more or less urgent and reasonable petitions. Never, however, have these enthusiastic agitators and poor petitioners been assaulted and battered for their honest, if mistaken, fervor, nor for "trespassing" upon ground which was rightfully as much their property as that of the actual occupants. Of all the foolish and reprehensible acts which have marked the Cleveland administration, none will be more clearly remembered by the proletarian, when the day of vengeance comes, than the causeless and savage clubbing of Coxey by the hired ruffians of the Government at Washington.

I suppose we shall get together some day, like men of sense and intelligence

and cause life to be worth living. We're mighty slow about it though. In organization untainted by personal selfishness; in the effort of all for each and of each for all; and in a thoughtful investigation of the fundamental reasons of the injustice under which we suffer—in these things are our hope. C. T.

### The Increasing Power of Interest.

MR. EDITOR:



ANY people seem to be slow to realize the fact that all the wealth that is produced from the resources of nature, by every man, woman and child and machinery, would fall short of paying the full legal interest on the capital

invested in this country to-day, so that all the wealth produced legally belongs to capital, consequently all that labor can get for its services is what it can force or steal from capital, or what capital will graciously agree to give. While we have hundreds of millions of dollars invested that don't pay two per cent. and much of it don't pay anything, while thousands are losing not only all the interest but the principal, together with all the labor they have expended in trying to increase their capital. And it is a significant fact that the capital invested that pays the least, is capital invested in business and in industrial enterprises.

Now the point I want to make is to show that whether legitimate business or labor receives any protection whatever from the Government as it is being administered, only the usurer is protected. I use the word usurer because all interest is usury, the legal dodge was only worked in to screen pious Christian usurers from the odium attached to usury by holy writ. It is a fact easily demonstrated by figures that \$100 put on interest at the rate at which the Government is collecting interest for capital would in time absorb all the wealth there is in the world. No man can borrow money from the usurer without giving gilded security for both principal and interest, and the Government stands ready to collect the same for the usurer. But it may be asked, does not the Government protect the business man's capital as well? Certainly not. If the business man had the same protection when the wealth produced failed to pay the full legal interest, the usurer would have to stand his share of the shortage, which is evident he does not, hence the necessity of so many business failures. Now what protection does labor receive from the Government? The Government stands ready to collect for labor just what it can be shown that capital had agreed to give. Aside from this laborers are refused their constitutional rights to protection, while the representatives of labor are even fined and imprisoned for walking on the grass. No protection for labor from Pinkerton thugs, while the Government keeps an army of militia at the expense of labor to shoot down laborers at the beck of capital on the slightest pretext. While the Government has made it possible for capital to monopolize all of the natural resources on which labor finds employment. The Government has made it possible for capital to gather all wealth that society produces. The Government has made it possible for capital to dictate to business and labor just what they may receive for their products and services, thus enslaving both business and labor to capital. But how can business and labor be redeemed without

destroying the Government or changing its form?

J. S. Coxey proposes two measures of relief, one for immediate temporary relief in his good roads scheme, the other for permanent relief by disposing of the usurer, in having the Government issue money directly to the people at cost, without the intervention of banks. No measure of relief could be permanent that would not carry with it the power of destroying usury, because usurers would still gather the wealth of society faster than it was produced, and disaster must follow in the end.

Canton, O.

A. J. KINTZ.

### A Comprehensive View of the Situation.

MIDDLESBOROUGH, Ky., July 26, 1894.

I would like to see all who labor stand shoulder to shoulder in the common cause for I firmly believe the time is drawing near when a struggle for bread must begin, it is no longer a struggle for liberty and justice. Life itself seems imperiled. Starvation is staring thousands, ah millions in the face and there is apparently no relief in sight. Those who by their labor have created the wealth that is now bounding them to adjoint slavery, must beg their bread or follow the example of their forefathers of 1776 and fight for that which is justly due. The political parties—the two Great (?) parties I mean—have proven themselves false to every pledge and the Government as now administered is no longer that founded by the heroes and statesmen of the Revolution; it is in name, but no longer exists as a government of the people. The people's representatives no longer attend their wishes. Mammon stands enthroned as firmly in Washington City as does Alexander II in St. Petersburg. No autocrat is as promptly obeyed and whilst the people calmly submit, the screws will continue to turn down upon them. It remains for the labor journals to call their attention to the conditions now existing and to the causes thereof and the rights each and every individual is entitled to.

The labor press is doing heroic work in the cause and must be seconded by all who have the good of the masses and proper government at heart. I offer my all upon the altar of equal liberty and justice to all.

JAS. M. O'MARA.

### GENERAL LAWS.

**WEEKLY PAY.**—Weekly payments are the most convenient for members of this Brotherhood, and where practicable should be adopted.

**CONVICT LABOR.**—We will not use any mill or other work manufactured in a penal institution, or brought from any town or city where cheap labor prevails.

**LABOR'S HOLIDAY.**—We favor the adoption of the first Monday in September as Labor's Holiday, and we recommend that our L. U.'s shall endeavor to observe the same.

**EIGHT HOURS.**—Our L. U.'s shall do all in their power to make the Eight hour rule universal, and to sustain those unions that have now established the Eight hour system.

**AMICABLE UNDERSTANDING.**—The G. E. B. should do all in its power to discourage strikes, and adopt such means as will tend to bring about an amicable understanding between Local Unions and employers.

**LIEN LAWS.**—We desire uniform Lien laws throughout the United States and Canadas, making a mechanic's lien the first mortgage on real estate, to secure the wages of labor first, and material second. Such liens should be granted without long stays of execution or other unnecessary delays.

**BUILDING TRADE LEAGUES.**—Each L. U. shall strive to form a League composed of delegates from the various unions of the building trades in its respective city, and by this means an employment bureau for these trades can be created.

**GRADING WAGES.**—We are opposed to any system of grading wages in the Local Unions, as we deem the same demoralizing to the trade, and a further incentive to reckless competition, having the ultimate tendency when work is scarce, to allow first-class men to offer their labor at third-class prices. We hold that the plan of fixing a minimum price for a day's work to be the safest and best, and let the employers grade the wages above that minimum.





## ALABAMA

69. MOBILE—V. J. O'Connor, 443 Franklin st.  
72. " W. G. Lewis, 761 St. Louis st.

## ARKANSAS

763. CAMDEN—J. J. Slaymaker.  
469. HOT SPRINGS—W. Moore, gen. delivery.  
463. PINE BLUFF—H. T. Krider, 1006 E. 2d ave.

## CALIFORNIA

47. ALAMEDA—Jacob Hoeck, 1512 R. R. ave.  
117. EUREKA—M. F. Wolford.  
332. LOS ANGELES—S. Gray, 750 San Julian st.  
645. PASADENA—Geo. W. Reed, Box 205.  
285. RIVERSIDE—Chas. Hamilton, 4th and Euclid ave.  
341. SACRAMENTO—E. S. Mason, 1017 J st.  
86. SAN BERNARDINO—H. Wegner, Box 797.  
SAN FRANCISCO—Secretary of Dist. Council, L. P. Smith, 23 9th st.  
22. N. L. Wandell, 23 Ninth st. Sta. B.  
304. (Ger.) Wm. Jilge, 2231 1/2 Mission street.  
463. Guy Lathrop, 48 4th st.  
316. SAN JOSE—C. D. Drew, 64 George st.  
86. SAN RAFAEL—R. Scott, Box 673.  
226. SANTA BARBARA—E. A. Smith, 1429 Costello.  
183. SANTA CRUZ—Geo. M. Thompson, 147 Chestnut ave.

## CANADA

83. HALIFAX, N. S.—A. Northup, 169 Morris st.  
18. HAMILTON—W. J. Frid, 26 Nelson st.  
194. LONDON—E. J. Aust, 706 Dundas st.  
MONTREAL—Secretary of District Council, E. Mullie, 385 Beaudry st.  
134. (Fr.) S. Leveille, 240 Logan st., 3d Flat.  
311. (Fr.) A. Leblais, 180 St. Chas. st., P. St. Chas.  
376. H. T. Holland, 86 Kent st.  
666. (Fr.) E. Teneault, 635 Pallan st.  
301. (Fr.) A. Blon, 145 Deslre st. Hochelaga.  
88. ST. CATHARINES—Henry Bald, Louis st.  
377. ST. JOHN, N. B.—W. F. Cronk, Adelaide st.  
77. TORONTO—D. D. McNeill, 288 Hamburg ave.  
617. VANCOUVER, B. C.—L. G. Doldge, Box 200.  
354. VICTORIA, B. C.—Chas. Chislett, Cor. Talmie and Lluwood ave.  
843. WINNIPEG, MAN.—John Radford, 132 Selkirk.

## COLORADO

560. COLORADO CITY—G. F. Hamill.  
515. COLORADO SPRING—C. Geisler, 38 Franklin st.  
65. DENVER—C. J. Henderson, Box 427, Highlands P.O.  
289. FREMONT—O. C. Wilder, Cripple Creek.  
140. LA JUNTA—W. H. Noel.  
144. PUEBLO—J. B. Harmer, 626 W. 14th st.  
46. TRINIDAD—E. C. Pierce, 631 N. Commercial.

## CONNECTICUT

115. BRIDGEPORT—Charles Watkins, 50 Allee st.  
43. HARTFORD—Wm. A. Neilson, 110 Mather st.  
49. MERIDEN—Geo. J. Stanley, 115 Grove.  
97. NEW BRITAIN—John Hiltpold, P. O. Box 902.  
799. NEW HAVEN—G. E. Chipman, 406 Washington st.  
137. NORWICH—A. D. Lewis, 94 Asylum st.  
746. NORWALK—Wm. A. Kellogg, Box 391.  
610. ROCKVILLE—Hugo Hoppe.  
269. WATERBURY—Joseph Sandford, Box 680.

## DELAWARE

40. WILMINGTON—D. E. Bell, 227 Monroe st.

## DIST. OF COLUMBIA

190. WASHINGTON—L. F. Burner, 1413 S st., N. W.

## FLORIDA

724. JACKSONVILLE—(Col.) M. E. Dunlap, cor. Hawk and Union sts.  
605. JACKSONVILLE—W. P. Johnson, W. Brooklyn.  
74. PENNSACOLA—Geo. Marble, Box 71.  
127. " (Col.) A. B. Pettway, 313 E. Chase st.  
906. TAMPA—T. W. Ramsey, Lock Box 271.

## GEORGIA

13. ATLANTA—F. W. Hitchcock, 136 Venable st.  
186. AUGUSTA—(Col.) T. P. Lewis, Philip st. North of Gwinnette.  
222. DUBLIN—A. A. Cowart.  
144. MACON—J. W. Waterhouse, 1411 Third st.  
83. ROME—G. S. Klein, 33 Pennington ave.

## ILLINOIS

438. BELLEVILLE—Chas. Dittman, 211 E. 6th st.  
632. BLOOMINGTON—  
70. BRIGHTON PARK—P. Poullot, 2106 Joseph st.  
663. CANTON—Homer Whalen, 345 W. Cass Place.  
CHICAGO—Secretary of District Council, H. McCormack, 49 La Salle st.  
1. Adolph Stamm, 120 W. Lake st.  
21. (French) T. Beaudry, 217 W. 13th st.  
28. W. H. Goodson, 5225 Princeton ave.  
28. W. R. Bowes, 7831 Coles ave., Sta. "S."  
54. (Bohem.) Vlacav Sorna, 973 W. 18th st.  
78. (Ger.) Wm. Krugmann, 2806 S. Park ave.  
181. (Scand.) E. Engborg, 121 Barclay st.  
242. (Ger.) Theo. Desch, 5327 Union ave.  
369. J. E. Brooks, 1527 Milwaukee ave.  
416. (Ger.) Jas. Bell, 1510 Van Horn st.  
419. (Ger.) Edward Pruhs, 398 Hastings st.  
445. (Holl.) E. F. Vansteenberg, 147-118th st. sta. T.  
521. (Stair) Gust. Hansen, 263 W. Indiana st.  
565. (Polish) Joh. Lazarski, 743 W. 17th st.  
628. (Bohem.) Boh. Clittril, 1102 Kedzie ave.  
679. Jas. T. Bennett, 1163 Wilcox ave.  
690. (Ger.) (Mill Bench Hands) F. H. Quiltmeyer, 1126 Hinman st.  
780. LAKE VIEW—H. Fredericks, 20 Heine place.  
741. JEFFERSON—F. Larson, 701 N. Oakley ave.  
784. W. PULLMAN—M. F. Ash, Box 8, W. Pullman.  
295. COLLINGSVILLE—J. M. Bauer.  
196. EAST ST. LOUIS—E. Wendling, 512 Illinois av.  
244. ELMHURST—(Ger.) H. Stelling, P. O. Box 89.  
32. ENGLEWOOD—C. F. Nugent, 643 Chestnut st.  
317. EVANSTON—John F. McFerran, Box 92.  
563. FERNWOOD—Frank Paine, 10320 Emerald ave. Sta. P. Chicago.  
840. GALESBURG—P. F. Swanson, 731 E. North st.  
141. GRAND CROOKING—John Rastel, 7126 Lexington ave., Chicago.  
379. HAVERTY—D. O. Morse.  
379. HIGHLAND PARK—J. H. Zimmer.  
162. HYDE PARK—S. S. Baker, 7015 Oglesby ave.  
44. JACKSONVILLE—S. P. Carter, 742 E. Chambers.  
444. KENNINGTON (Fr.)—E. Lapolice, 214 116th st., Chicago.  
260. LAKE FOREST—E. W. Dean, Box 68.  
204. LA SALLE—F. B. Elliott, 1118 Creve Cour st.

568. LINCOLN—B. F. Poe, 527 6th st.  
752. MONMOUTH—Frank Watson.  
80. MORELAND—J. T. Hume, 2629 Kinzie st.  
896. OAK PARK—Aug. Micholsky, 27 Marengost.  
861. OTTAWA—John D. Geary, 216 DeLeon st.  
740. PEKIN—Ohas. Eyre, 421 7th st.  
245. PERIA—R. W. Shuch, 206 1/2 Hancock st.  
195. PERU—David George.  
189. QUINCY—Wm. Hennen, 1021 Kentucky st.  
166. ROCK ISLAND—Jos. Neufeld, 427 7th st.  
199. SOUTH CHICAGO—J. O. Grantham, 8023 Edwards ave., Sta. S., Chicago.  
758. S. ENGLEWOOD—J. Thompson, 8911 Wallasst., Chicago.  
16. SPRINGFIELD—John Zaring, 1339 N. 2d st.  
495. STREATOR—F. Wilson, 305 W. Staunton st.  
448. WAUKEGAN—W. J. Strickland, 118 Hickory.

## INDIANA

378. ALEXANDRIA—S. W. Richman.  
382. ANDERSON—W. E. Mitchell, 172 N. Meridian st.  
441. BRAZIL—H. E. Hayes, Box 733.  
41. CONERSVILLE—A. O. Moffett, 916 Sycamore st.  
EVANSVILLE—  
90. Jos. F. Wurth, 902 E. Columbia st.  
470. (Ger.) P. F. Nau, 1601 Fulton ave.  
742. (Pl. Mill, Mach. and B. H.) G. V. Mann, 1003 E. Mich. st.  
188. FORT WAYNE—A. S. Haag, 201 Taylor st.  
728. FRANKFORT—Frank Strothman, 458 West Morrison st.  
312. GAS CITY—W. Templin.  
157. HAUGHVILLE—I. H. White.  
INDIANAPOLIS—Secretary of District Council, John E. Brown, 222 Ash st.  
57. (Stairs) J. W. Chapman, 308 Sprau ave.  
60. (Ger.) Fred. Stahlhut, 229 N. Pine st.  
299. D. E. Mogie, 422 W. 2d st.  
446. J. M. Pruitt, 19 S. West st.  
706. Chas. E. Perham, 149 Hosbrook st.  
215. LAFAYETTE—H. G. Cole, 387 South st.  
783. " (Ger.) Jacob Eberle, 133 Union st.  
744. LOGANSPORT—J. L. Schrock, Eleventh st.  
865. MARION—Jas. Townsend, 1020 So. Race st.  
798. MT. VERNON—Ohas. Dietz, Box 322.  
592. MUNCIE—J. D. Clark, 715 Kirby av.  
19. NEW ALBANY—A. T. Smith, 169 W. 8th st.  
695. NORTH INDIANAPOLIS—W. F. Stultz, Box 147.  
679. PERU—C. Neiswender, 209 E. 8d st.  
766. RICHMOND—C. R. Kennedy, 37 S. 7th st.  
629. SOUTH BEND—Geo. Leisher, Box 658.  
48. TERRE HAUTE—S. Hutten, 312 S. 14th st.  
648. VINCENT—A. C. Pennington, 715 Perry st.  
631. WABASH—R. P. Macy.

## IOWA

534. BURLINGTON—C. H. Davis, 819 Arch st.  
554. DAVENPORT—W. C. Meyers, 924 Harrison st.  
68. DES MOINES—A. Y. Swayne, 753 Oak st.  
678. DUBUQUE—M. R. Hogan, 299 7th st.  
767. OTTUMWA—A. Mellis, 223 N. Davis st., S. S.

## KANSAS

499. LEAVENWORTH—G. McCauley, 5th & Seneca st.  
158. TOPEKA—C. R. Gardner, Box 304.

## KENTUCKY

712. COVINGTON—E. L. Gresham, 266 W. 4th st.  
785. " (Ger.) Joe. Kampsen, 216 W. 12th st.  
532. GEORGETOWN—L. E. Nattlingly, Box 231.  
641. DAYTON—James Hosking.  
HENDERSON—E. W. Smith, 512 Fagan st.  
442. HOPKINSVILLE—W. O. Hall.  
626. LEXINGTON—S. H. Moore, P. O. Box 477.  
LOUISVILLE—Secretary of District Council, H. S. Huffman, 618 24th st.  
7. J. G. Martin, 2426 St. Xavier st.  
108. H. S. Huffman, 618 Twenty-fourth st.  
214. (Ger.) T. Schneider, 1538 Brent st.  
729. (Car) Butler Leebolt, 1715 Hancock st.  
406. LUDLOW—A. D. McMillan, Box 135.  
320. NEWPORT—(Mill) S. Schell, 1031 Columbia.  
698. " M. McCann, cor. 9th and York sts.  
201. PADUCAH—W. B. Williams, 707 S. 10th st.  
701. WINCHESTER—J. W. Orons, Box 46.

## LOUISIANA

- NEW ORLEANS—Secretary of District Council, O. G. Fernandez, 469 Lafayette st.  
76. J. J. Becker, 436 Second st.  
249. F. D. Ross, 678 Constance st.  
704. H. Haffner, 638 Fulton st.  
739. John Salsar, 612 Villere st.  
65. SHREVEPORT—Peter Garson, Box 889.

## MAINE

148. BAR HARBOR—J. O. Pettigill, Box 811.  
407. LEWISTON—A. M. Flagg, 94 Spring st. Auburn.  
844. PORTLAND—E. E. Webster, 236 E. st.  
339. ROCKLAND—Robt. Sylvester, 4 Willow st.  
665. WATERVILLE—E. S. Hutchins, 13 Percival st.

## MARYLAND

29. BALTIMORE—W. H. Keenan, 1137 E. Fayette st.  
44. " (Ger.) H. B. Schroeder, 506 N. Wolf st.

## MASSACHUSETTS

- State District Council—Secretary, D. Maloney, 6 Parker st., Cambridge, Mass.  
BOSTON—Secretary of District Council, P. A. Morley, 13 Village st.  
83. H. P. Stevens, 1870 Tremont st., Roxbury.  
55. (Jewish.) J. Mendelsohn, 72 Salem st.  
549. (Shop Hands) W. S. Jardine, 10 Ashland st., Somerville.  
561. Geo. Clark, 15 Everett st., Allston.  
65. BROOKLINE—J. A. Walsh, 9 Walnut st.  
138. CAMBRIDGE—D. Maloney, 6 Parker st.  
304. " A. S. McLeod, 88 Mt. Auburn st.  
318. EAST BOSTON—J. E. Potts, 228 London st.  
605. FALL RIVER—Jas. Walton, 6 Branch st.  
390. FITCHBURG—V. Weatherbe, 96 Green st.  
839. GLOUCESTER—H. W. Davis, 138 Maplewood av.  
82. HAVENHILL—P. D. Oase, 100 Locke st.  
424. HINGHAM—Colin Campbell, Box 113.  
455. HOLYOKE—M. D. Sullivan, 109 Sargent st.  
508. " (Fr.) George Savoy, 293 Chestnut.  
400. HUDSON—Geo. E. Bryant, Box 126.  
195. HYDE PARK—B. Daly, 56 Loring st.  
111. LAWRENCE—James McLaren, 160 Water st.  
539. LEBANON—Chas. E. Record, 36 Green st.  
595. LOWELL—Frank Kappler, 291 Lincoln st.  
139. LYNN—M. L. Delano, 108 Lewis st.  
281. MARLBOROUGH—R. H. Roach, Box 61.  
154. MARLBORO—J. O. Donohue, 21 School st.  
182. NATICK—S. P. Annis, 18 Oakland st.  
479. NEW BEDFORD—O. G. Francis, 38 Foster st.  
479. NEWTON—Wm. Boucher, Box 71.  
154. NEWTON CENTER—Fred. Bolander, Box 739.  
198. NORTH ADAMS—Jos. Dary, 64 1/2 Prospect st.  
305. NORTH EASTON—August Ledin, Box 185.  
488. NORWOOD—Jas. Hadden, Box 424.  
417. QUINCY—A. O. Brown, Box 136, Wollaston.  
625. ROSLINDALE—C. W. Conner, 46 Cohasset st.  
67. ROXBURY—H. M. Taylor, Fenton st., Dorchester.  
140. SALEM—F. A. Evtis, 17 Cross st.  
703. SAKONVILLE—Jas. J. Tuttle.

24. SOMERVILLE—Ira Doughty, 6 Carlton st.  
230. S. FRAMINGHAM—Irvine Mank.  
96. SPRINGFIELD—(French) I. Bassette, Box 706.  
654. " A. F. Russell, 65 Essex st.  
491. STOUTON—F. O. Fowler, Box 1963.  
574. TAUNTON—D. O. King, 10 Gen. Cobb.  
216. WALTHAM—John Reilly, 264 River st.  
426. WEST NEWTON—B. F. Ryan, Box 563.  
420. WYOMOUTH—E. J. Pratt, Weymouth Heights.  
98. WORCESTER—C. D. Flake, 730 Main st.

## MICHIGAN

845. BATTLE CREEK—A. McKenzie, 311 North av.  
421. DETROIT—T. S. Jordan, 427 Beaufort ave.  
689. " O. H. Gibbins, 677 Beaubien st.  
760. GRAND RAPIDS—A. T. Slater, 273 S. Ionia.  
26. JACKSON—P. T. Harmon, 334 Kennedy st.  
184. LAKE LINDSEY—Geo. W. Gulford, Box 678.  
562. LUDINGTON—A. R. Dibble, P. O. Box 596.  
450. MANISTEE—Wm. Blodget, 808 Maple st.  
100. MUSKOGON—Henry Katz, 230 Southern ave.  
SAGINAW—Sec. of D. O. John Shackleton, 529 S. 9th st., E. S.  
163. J. J. Murphy, 623 Farwell st.  
348. (Mill) L. Maser, 131 Bernard st., W. S.  
334. H. Kober, 121 S. Third st. E. S.  
466. (Ger.) Wm. Salow, 121 N. 10th st.

## MINNESOTA

361. DULUTH—H. Gillespie, 230 E. Superior st.  
569. GRAND RAPIDS—  
87. ST. PAUL—Aug. J. Metzger, 423 Rondo st.

## MISSISSIPPI

749. MERIDIAN—B. F. Miller, 4000 8th st.  
496. VICKSBURG—Frank Curtis, 509 Jackson st.

## MISSOURI

519. BENTON STATION—C. E. Nicholson, 6976 Arthur ave., St. Louis.  
160. KANSAS CITY—W. A. Lochman, 709 Moody av.  
877. SPRINGFIELD—J. H. Hoselton, 1515 N. Grant Station A.  
430. ST. JOSEPH—A. L. Curtiss, 2007 James st.  
St. LOUIS—Secretary of District Council, A. L. Rutledge, Wellston P. O.  
4. Geo. J. Swank, 4816 B. Easton ave.  
5. (Ger.) J. Burkhardt, 2222 S. 18th st.  
12. (Ger.) Edw. Klesing, 2318 N. Market st.  
118. James Shine, 4254 Blaine ave.  
240. (Ger.) A. Fluogel, 1912 Benton st.  
257. S. G. Ferguson, 617 W. Jefferson ave.  
270. Otto Schulz, 3922 Easton av.  
326. (Mill) Paul Garner, 5021 Shaw ave.  
423. (Ger.) G. Jablonsky, 2630 Clara ave.  
518. (Ger.) Henry Thiele, 2112 De Kalb st.  
578. (Stair l. dra.) Wm. G. Tiedemann, 2914 Lemay ave.  
604. (Millwrl. lts.) W. H. Ostermeyer, 2607 Madison st.  
639. A. R. Smith, 4862 Easton ave.  
784. (Ger. Mill) P. A. Laux, 2207 Gravois ave.

## MONTANA

88. ANACONDA—O. W. Starr, Box 506.  
112. BUTTE CITY—H. F. Laylor, Box 628.  
286. GREAT FALLS—A. J. Emmerton.  
280. HELENA—Chas. Cain, 810 5th ave.

## NEBRASKA

573. LINCOLN—C. E. Woodard, Box 1231.  
OMAHA—Secretary of District Council, O. Reinhardt, 918 N. Twenty-seventh st.  
651. (Ger.) R. Ruppert, 2016 Martha st.  
685. (Dan.) C. Holgersen, 1822 N. 31st st.  
427. A. Downie, 2828 Cassius st.

## NEW HAMPSHIRE

233. CONCORD—Hans Lawson, P. O. Box 563.  
118. MANCHESTER—S. Thomas, 65 Douglas st.  
385. PORTSMOUTH—E. C. Frye, 2 Rock st.

## NEW JERSEY

766. ASBURY PARK—Henry P. Gant, Braley Beach, N. J.  
617. ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS—Chauncy Slayton.  
496. BAYONNE—F. R. Vreeland, 30 W. 50th st.  
121. BRIDGEWATER—J. H. Reeves, 145 Fayette st.  
20. CAMDEN—T. E. Peterson, 337 Mechanic st.  
388. DOVER—L. G. Pott.  
167. ELIZABETH—H. Zimmerman, 347 Fay av. So. Elizabeth.  
687. ELIZABETH—(Ger.) John Kuhn, 827 Martin st.  
647. ENGLEWOOD—Paul Feuchhelm.  
391. HOBOKEN—F. Steigleiter, 199 Garden st.  
266. HACKENSACK—T. Heath, 250 State st.  
HUDSON COUNTY—D. C. Secretary, David Morrison, 614 Pallade ave., Jersey City.  
482. JERSEY CITY—G. Williamson, 220 1/2 8d st.  
564. (J. O. Heights) D. E. Haddell, 494 Central av.  
151. LONG BRANCH—Chas. E. Brown, Box 241.  
232. MILBURN—J. H. White, Short Hills.  
305. MILLVILLE—B. O. Ingersoll, 420 N. 5th st.  
628. MORRISTOWN—C. V. Deats, Lock Box 168.  
119. NEWARK—H. G. Long, 151 13th ave.  
723. " (Ger.) A. Brenner, 615 1/2 S. 18th st.  
602. OCEANO—Zach. T. Alas, Box 70.  
173. PATERSON—(Holl.) Al. Munen, 51 Hopper st.  
325. " P. E. Van Houten, 718 E. 27th.  
490. PASSAIC—Frank Wentink, Box 123.  
899. PHILLIPSBURG—Wm. Hodge, cor. Mulberry and Spring Garden sts., Easton, Pa.  
155. PLAINFIELD—Wm. H. Langer, 94 Westervelt.  
665. SOMERVILLE—W. P. Pittenger.  
466. SUMMIT—Edward Martin.  
81. TRENTON—O. B. Gaston, 1 Hudson st.

## NEW YORK

- ALBANY—Secretary of District Council, D. P. Kirwin, 43 Myrtle av.  
274. James Finn, 337 Orange st.  
659. (Ger.) Alex. Rickert, 416 Elk st.  
6. AMSTERDAM—L. R. Case, 16 Glenn ave.  
453. AUBURN—W. W. Gillespie, 119 E. Genesee.  
181. BINGHAMTON—C. H. Torrey, Box 998.  
BROOKLYN—Secretary of District Council, W. Chertton, 345 Livingston st.  
65. CONNY ISLAND—H. E. Young, Gravesend, L. I.  
109. M. A. Maher, 61 Irving Pl.  
147. M. E. Nichols, 156 Somers st.  
176. Robert Logan, 192 Grove st.  
247. Chas. Monroe, 61 St. Mark's ave.  
258. H. P. Oulver, 11 Cornelia st.  
291. (Ger.) F. Kramer, 96 Hamburg ave.  
381. S. E. Elliott, 217 Moffat st.  
451. Wm. Carroll, 792 Bergen st.  
471. Fred. Brandt, 465 5th ave.  
657. (Millwrights) W. E. Kaik, 12 Butler st.  
639. Jas. Black, 289 53d st.  
BUFFALO—Secretary of District Council, Geo. Ullmer, 674 Genesee st.  
9. W. H. Wroegitt, 66 Trinity st.  
355. (Ger.) John Seiberschiag, 961 Genesee st.  
374. E. O. Yokom, 19 Ferguson av.  
440. Jos. Buddy, Jr., 1248 Jefferson st.  
802. E. M. Rathburn, 1905 Niagara st.  
99. CONOR—A. Van Arnam, 23 George st.

640. COLLEGE POINT—Ed. Luttera, 12 st., 4 ave.  
581. CORNWALL-ON-HUDSON—E. Docker, Box 282.  
806. CORTLAND—J. M. Harrison, 5 Crandall st.  
515. ELMHURST—E. M. Snyder, 761 E. Market.  
323. FISHKILL-ON-HUDSON—Jas. Hayes, Mat-tawan, N. Y.

714. FLUSHING—F. S. Field, 154 New Locust st.  
500. GLEN COVE, L. I., Geo. Montfort.  
229. GLENS FALLS—Ira Van Dusen, 35 Sanford st.  
91. GOVERNOR—Fred. McWilliams.  
570. HERKIMER—Geo. Getman.  
149. IRVINGTON—Alex. H. Smith, Box 187.  
603. ITHACA—A. F. Nye, 33 Fayette st.  
281. KINGSTON—J. Deyo Chipp, Box 100.  
591. LITTLE FALLS—T. R. Mangan, 529 Garden st.  
498. MT. VERNON—S. Budd, 48 N. 8th ave.  
301. NEWBURGH—S. M. Wilcox, 144 Renwick st.  
42. NEW ROCHELLE—P. McGeough, 7 Division st.  
507. NEWTOWN, L. I.—J. A. Owens, Corona P. O., L. I.  
New York—Secretary of District Council, J. H. Wright, 349 W. 45th st.  
51. John J. Hewitt, 671 Southern Boulevard.  
63. Jas. J. Kane, 180 E. 4th st., Long Island City.  
64. J. U. Lounsbury, Hudson Bldg., 301 W. 37th.  
200. (Jewish) John Goldfarb, 213 Madison st.  
340. A. Watt, Jr., 229 Columbus ave.  
382. H. Seymour, 1380 2d ave., care Sta. K. 160 E. 86th st.  
457. (Scand.) O. Carlson, 207 W. 67th st.  
464. (Ger.) Carl Muller, 1128 Intervale ave.  
468. Ed. Bartlett, 311 W. 36th st.  
473. Wm. Trotter, 918 9th ave.  
478. F. J. Doherty, 2312 Arthur ave., Sta. T.  
497. (Ger.) G. Berthold, 42 Rivington st.  
509. Patrick Kavanagh, 414 6th ave.  
513. (Ger.) Richard Kuehn, 51 Ave. A.  
707. (Fr. Canadian) L. Bellmare, 228 E. 75th st.  
715. J. P. Spain, 2462 8th ave.  
786. (Ger. Millwrights and Millers) Henry Maak, 339 17th st., So. Brooklyn.  
474. NYACK—Robt. F. Wool, Box 498.  
101. ONEONTA—Frank McFee, 6 Gardner Pl.  
404. PORTCHESTER—W. H. K. Jones, Rye, N. Y.  
203. Poughkeepsie—H. C. Board, Box 82.  
72. ROCKSTER—H. M. Fletcher, 31 Bartlett st.  
179. " (Ger.) Frank Schwind, 4 May Place.  
479. SENECA FALLS—C. H. Caster.  
146. SCHENECTADY—Henry Bain, 326 Craig st.  
418. SHREVEPORT—Wm. Oramer, Box 71.  
STATEN ISLAND—Secretary of Dist. Council, C. T. Shay, 19 6th ave., New Brighton.  
271. NEW DORP—Thomas Burke.  
606. PORT RICHMOND—J. Keenan, 238 Jersey st., New Brighton.  
567. STAPLETON—P. J. Klee, Box 497.  
15. SYRACUSE—(Ger.) Emil Kretsch, 922 Townsend st.  
514. TARRYTOWN—D. Page, North Tarrytown.  
78. TROY—Robt. Laurie, Box 468.  
125. UTICA—G. W. Griffiths, 240 Dudley ave.  
580. WATERTOWN—P. J. Doucy, Union Block, Arrawell st.  
233. WAVERLY—E. S. Gregory, Box 175.  
WEST CHESTER COUNTY—Secretary of District Council, James Gagan, 22 Lawton st., New Rochelle, N. Y.  
252. WEST TROY—Charles Angus, 121 3d st.  
593. WILLIAMS BRIDGE—John Edgley, Box 8.  
778. YONKERS—F. E. Maxwell, 60 School st.  
726. " F. Saarp, 47 Garnet st.

## OHIO

84. AKRON—J. Glas, 111 E. Thornton st.  
183. BARBERTON—J. H. Smith, New Portage.  
17. BELLAIR—Geo. W. Curtis, Box 20.  
170. BRIDGEPORT—John A. Fawcett.  
301. BUENUS—J. A. Pink.  
143. CANTON—Keller Huff, 37 Center st.  
386. CHILLICOTHE—Chas. Swartz.  
CINCINNATI—Secretary of District Council, Thos. F. McGrath, 129 Dreman ave., Station A.  
3. D. Fisher, 115 Guy st., Clifton Heights, Sta. E.  
209. (Ger.) August Weiss, 359 Freeman ave.  
324. (Ship Carp.) J. A. Hamilton, 530 E. Front.  
327. (Mill.) Geo. Marshall, 457 Main st.  
481. (Stairs) H. Hogg, 65 Milton st.  
528. A. Berger, 227 Fergus st., Station A.  
654. A. J. Haines, 392 Delta ave., Station C.  
567. H. S. Hunt, Madison and Woodburn aves., Station D.  
676. John N. Figsur, 919 Vine st.  
681. F. A. Wagner, 729 Freeman ave.  
683. Wm. Ethel, 1344 W. 6th st.  
692. F. Walber, 87 Liddell st., Fairmount.  
CLEVELAND—Secretary of District Council, Vincent Havin, 158 Superior st., Room 11.  
11. A. M. Blair, 25 Sayles st.  
89. (Bohem.) Fr. Divoky, 126 Petrie st.  
234. (Ger.) Wm. Kampke, 53 Norwood st.  
741. A. O. Nickerson, 870 Pearl.  
999. (Ger.) Theo. Wehrlich, 16 Parker ave.  
449. (Ger.) Fred. Albrecht, 21 Brooklyn st.  
461. H. J. Riggs, 84 Sayles st.  
582. (Boh.) Wm. Mares, 1872 Central ave.  
351. COLLEGE HILL—H. Cummings.  
COLUMBUS—Secretary of District Council, H. A. Goddard, 269 No. 17th st.  
61. A. C. Welch, 762 W. Broad st.  
326. John Gahan, 958 Leonard ave.  
DAYTON—Secretary of District Council, S. G. Mathers, 23 Catherine st.  
104. W. C. Smith, 1020 Wayne ave.  
302. (Mill.) Wm. Duffield, N. Millburn st., N. D.  
346. (Ger.) Jos. Wirth, 311 Clover st.  
396. (Car Bldrs.) Geo. Brenner, 550 Herman st.  
577. DELAWARE—C. A. Rubrecht, 17 University av.  
775. DELEI—James Slatery, Home City.  
328. EAST LIVER



- OREGON**  
 525. ASTORIA—Jacob Frey, 291 Bond st.  
 50. PORTLAND—David Henderson, Box 548.
- PENNSYLVANIA**  
**ALLEGHENY CITY**—  
 211. C. L. Mohny, 70 Wilson ave.  
 237. (Ger.) Robert Gramberg, 341 Howard st. Extension.  
 487. ALTOONA—H. R. Haines, 3207 Walnut ave.  
 551. BANGOR—John Albert.  
 246. BEAVER FALLS—A. Barry, Box 611, New Brighton.  
 655. BELL'S VERMONT—G. W. Engle, Box 55.  
 550. BRADFORD—O. F. Cummings, 1 Main st., Rooms 11 and 12.  
 738. CARBONDALE—Fred Sluigan, 21 Thern st.  
 307. CHESTER—Eber S. Rigby, 240 E. Fifth st.  
 239. EASTON—Frank P. Horn, 914 Butler st.  
 422. FRANKFORD—J. E. Nace, 6410 Keystone st. Tacony.  
 122. GERMANTOWN—J. E. Martin, 53 W. Duval st.  
 462. GREENSBURG—Adam Slonecker, 226 Concord st.  
 596. GREENVILLE—M. M. Schout.  
 237. HARRISBURG—G. W. Diehl, 1228 Hart st.  
 238. HONESTAD—J. A. Wolf, Box 473.  
 253. JERMYN—J. G. Baker, Penn Station.  
 794. JERMYN—J. D. Williams.  
 680. JOHNSTOWN—Eugene Dwyer, 205 Franklin st.  
 110. KITTANNING—O. F. Boney, Box 451.  
 208. LANCASTER—O. Hensell, 304 New Holland av.  
 436. LOCK HAVEN—W. D. Tildow, Flemington, Clinton Co.  
 177. McKESPORT—S. G. Gilbert, 1010 Brick alley.  
 709. McKESPORT—(Ger.) Wm. Kohler.  
 451. McKEESPORT—R. H. McConkey, Chartiers, Pa.  
 278. MEBROE—J. D. Boyd.  
 233. NEW KENNESBURY—W. J. Laughlin, Box 272.  
 206. NEW CASTLE—W. W. McCleary, 233 Harbor Philadelphia.  
 8. Chas. Hardican, 2228 Tasker st.  
 227. (Kensington) Chas. L. Spangler, 2164 Sargeant.  
 236. (Ger.) H. C. Schneider, 116 Pomona Terrace, Germantown, Pa.  
 359. (Mill) J. Duerlinger, Jr., 2331 Sergeant st. Pittsburgh—Secretary of District Council W. P. Fallon, 18 John st.  
 142. H. G. Schomaker, 125 Webster st., Alleg.  
 164. (Ger.) Adolph Bats, 131 12th st., S. S.  
 165. (E. End) F. A. Kinney, 6361 Shakespeare st.  
 229. F. B. Robinson, Juliet St., 14th Ward.  
 402. (Ger.) Ludwig Pauker, 1810 Broad st., S. S.  
 145. PUNXSUTAWNEY—Wm. Evans, Box 127.  
 236. READING—T. Kiehlner, 1118 N. 11th st.  
 288. ROCHESTER—A. N. Gutermuth, Box 152.  
 304. SCRANTON—Secretary District Council, Robert Gauld, 812 Marion st.  
 563. S. B. Price, 101 No. Fillmore ave.  
 718. Geo. Steenback, 908 Oxford st.  
 761. A. A. Kearney, 1435 Penn ave.  
 484. S. SCRANTON—(Ger.) T. Straub, Rear 109 S. Main ave., Scranton.  
 37. SHAMOKIN—H. A. L. Smink, 510 E. Camoro.  
 265. SHAMOKIN—E. B. Brockway, 17 First st.  
 276. TARENTUM—T. C. Miller, Box 267.  
 787. TAYLOR—George Wicks, Box 45.  
 459. UNIONTOWN—W. S. Koons, 18 Morgantown.  
 480. WASHINGTON—E. B. Young, Call Box 343.  
 102. WILKES-BARRE—A. H. Ayers, 51 Penn st.  
 266. WILLIAMSPORT—L. F. Irwin, 441 Hepburn st.  
 191. YORK—Ed. Mickleby, 19 N. Penn st.
- RHODE ISLAND**  
 176. NEWPORT—P. B. Dawley, 693 Thames st.  
 342. PAWTUCKET—Jas. E. Duffy, 73 Centre st.  
 94. PROVIDENCE—Jos. Aiken, Rear 58 Sutton st.
- SOUTH CAROLINA**  
 52. CHARLESTON—(Col.) E. A. Washington, 12 Mount st.  
 60. COLUMBIA—(Col.) O. A. Thompson, 106 East Tallow st.
- TENNESSEE**  
 295. KNOXVILLE—N. Underwood, 14 Anderson st.  
 128. MARTIN—E. R. Jeffries.  
 894. MEMPHIS—O. F. Callahan, Estelleville F. O.  
 705. NASHVILLE—J. F. Dunnebacke, 1405 N. College st.
- TEXAS**  
 300. AUSTIN—H. Ressler, 1912 Breckenridge st.  
 731. CORPUS CHRISTI—W. J. Foster.  
 198. DALLAS—E. J. Moffitt, Box 299.  
 271. DENISON—O. H. Miller, Box 308.  
 277. FT. WORTH—A. Krause, Cor. New York and Willie sts.  
 311. GAINESVILLE—A. A. Laird, E. Imlove st.  
 526. GALVESTON—O. Sherwood, care Y. M. C. A.  
 611. " (Ger.) Richard Seidel, N. W. Cor. M<sup>th</sup> and 27th sts.  
 711. HILLSBORO—McClure H. Parker.  
 114. HOUSTON—M. B. Leach, 1510 Walker ave.  
 129. HOUSTON—Jas. Monroe, St. Emanuel and Hadly sts.  
 748. LA GRANGE—H. Maurer.  
 307. SAN ANTONIO—G. W. W. Smith, Box 433.  
 460. " (Ger.) T. Jauernig, 1111 E. Commerce.  
 717. " A. G. Wietzel, 127 Centre st.  
 106. TAYLOR—W. B. Pybas, P. O. Box 397.  
 622. WACO—B. G. Longguth, 11 Walnut st.
- UTAH**  
 263. SALT LAKE CITY—Geo. B. Stum, 813 W. 4th, So. St.
- VERMONT**  
 512. BELLOWS FALLS—H. E. Dodge, Box 1028.  
 239. BURLINGTON—Jas. Childs, 22 North st.  
 59. RUTLAND—J. A. Thibault, 8 Terrill st.
- VIRGINIA**  
 781. PORTSMOUTH—L. W. G. Seorey, 309 4th st.  
 122. RICHMOND—Wm. H. Gaul, 605 Albemarle st.  
 262. " (Col.) J. B. Mason, 704 Clark st.
- WASHINGTON**  
 351. SEATTLE—Geo. W. Boyce, Box 1459.
- WEST VIRGINIA**  
 511. CHARLESTON—J. L. Jones, Box 599.  
 256. CLARKSBURG—J. H. Ridenour, Box 38.  
 619. ELKINS—D. E. Martin, Box 209.  
 428. FAIRMONT—G. E. White, Box 14, Palatine.  
 577. MARTINSBURG—Geo. L. Schoppert.  
 425. WHEELING—Sam. Patterson, Box 243.  
 8. WHEELING—A. L. Bauer, 1619 Jacob st. Sec. District Council Bridgeport and vicinity.
- WISCONSIN**  
 535. GREEN BAY—J. C. King.  
 325. LA CROSSE—John Leide, 1206 Adams st.  
 150. MADISON—G. Bingham, 1522 E. Johnson st.  
 MILWAUKEE—Secretary of District Council John Bettendorf, 706 7th ave.  
 80. (Ger.) Wm. Hublitz, 740 18th st.  
 236. (Ger.) Wm. Arens, 609 Nat. ave.  
 290. (Ger.) Hugo Knepel, 1131 6th st.  
 518. (Ger.) F. Schuerer, 696 24th st.  
 522. C. Trapp, 760 14th st.  
 572. Oshkosh, 185 4th st.  
 568. Theo. Dembinski, 825 Eleventh ave.  
 472. No. La Crosse—O. Leverana, 2106 Kane st.  
 634. OSHKOSH—Joseph Tuttle, 404 Mt. Vernon st.  
 657. SHEBOYGAN—F. W. Miller, 914 Erie st.  
 152. WAUWATOSH—Hans O. Hage.



Jake Shillinger and Mr. Shaffer, contractors of Youngstown, O., have victimized members of the U. B. and others of honest wages due. They had been taking contracts far below other's prices, and, of course, made up at the expense of the journeymen. Such contractors are a curse to the trade.

#### A Union Man's Duties.

The member who simply pays dues into a labor organization and does nothing else is not a good member or even a supporting member. There are many other duties to be performed besides pay dues. If none attended the meetings but paid dues there would be no organization. If none did anything to bring out discussion and thought and thus educate them there would be no use of organization. The man who pays in his month's dues and does nothing else, but expects benefits due the most active, ought to be kicked, yet for some reason or another he is not as a rule, and gets proportionately, generally, the most benefits of all. It is the active, conscientious man that does his full share of every duty that comes his way who has the least need of benefits from labor organizations.—U. P. Employees' Magazine.

#### Trade Movements.

St. Louis, Mo.—We are having trouble with the Union Stock Yards of this city, who are building a new packing house, and employing scab labor throughout, even to the bricklaying. Nine-tenths of the butchers in the city are with us. The stand taken by our D. C. is being sustained financially by the U. B.

#### Five New Unions.

Recently five new Unions have been granted charters, viz: 135, Basin, Montana; 159, Rome, N. Y.; 173, Paterson, N. J. (Holland); 212, St. Louis, Mo. (Ship); 223, Fort Worth, Tex.

Why should a difference of birth,  
 Of creed or country, men divide?  
 Behold the flowers of the earth,  
 Though various, blooming side by side.  
 Man, poor and feeble when alone—  
 The sport of every passing wind—  
 In war, in trade, in art has shown  
 He's all-resistant when combined.

## PATENTS

Promptly secured. Trade-Marks, Copyrights and Labels registered. Twenty-five years experience. We report whether patent can be secured or not, free of charge. Our fee not due until patent is allowed. 32 page Book Free. H. E. WILLSON & CO., Attorneys at Law, Opp. U. S. Pat. Office. WASHINGTON, D. C.

#### FIRST CLASS BOOKS, CHEAP, PRACTICAL AND USEFUL.

BELL'S CARPENTRY MADE EASY . . . \$5.00  
 THE BUILDER'S GUIDE AND ESTIMATOR'S PRICE BOOK. Hodgson . . . 2.00  
 THE STEEL SQUARE, AND HOW TO USE IT. . . 1.00  
 PRACTICAL CARPENTRY. Hodgson . . . 1.00  
 STAIR-BUILDING MADE EASY. Hodgson . . . 1.00  
 HAND RAILING MADE EASY. . . 1.00  
 ILLUSTRATED ARCHITECTURAL AND MECHANICAL DRAWING-BOOK. A Self-Instructor, with 300 Illustrations. . . 1.00  
 THE CARPENTER'S AND BUILDER'S COMPLETE COMPANION . . . 2.50

Address P. J. McGUIRE,  
 Box 884, Philadelphia, Pa.

#### BUY UNION MADE GOODS

It is an old, well-established principle of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters for members to buy UNION LABEL GOODS in preference to other articles. And why not? If we ask fair wages for our labor, why should we buy goods made at unfair wages by others.

The Union Label in every industry is a guarantee of fair wages, decent working conditions and union labor employed.

We here give a facsimile of the Union Label so our members may know Union Label goods and make it a point to ask for them.

#### AMERICAN FEDERATION LABEL.



This Label is used on all goods made by Union men connected with Unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, where such unions have no distinctive trade label of their own. This label is printed on white paper.

#### UNION BREAD.



This is the label of the Journeymen Bakers and Confectioners, under their International Union. It is printed on white paper in black ink and is pasted on each loaf of bread. It means death to long hours and low wages in bakers' slave pens underground.

#### UNION BOOTS AND SHOES.



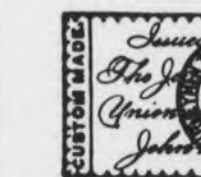
This is the joint label of the Boot and Shoe Workers' International Union and of the Lasters' Protective Union and all other union men in the Boot and Shoe trade. It is printed in blue ink and pasted on every boot and shoe made by Union men. It guarantees the boots and shoes are not convict or prison made.

#### UNION PRINTERS' LABEL.



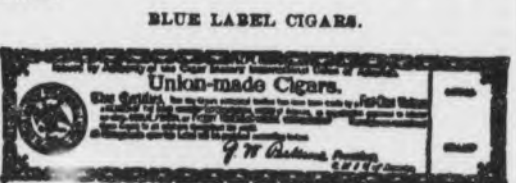
This label is issued under authority of the International Typographical Union and of the German Typographers. The label is used on all newspaper and book work. It always bears the name and location of where the printing work is done.

#### CUSTOM TAILORS' LABEL.



All Trades Unionists are requested to ask for the label of the Journeymen Tailors' Union, and insist on having it when they order any clothing from a merchant tailor. It is to be found in the inside breast pocket of the coat, on the under side of the buckle strap of the vest, and on the waistband lining of the pants. It is printed in black ink on white linen, with the words "Journeymen Tailors' Union of America" in red ink in the center. It means a fair price for good work.

Blue Label Cigars.



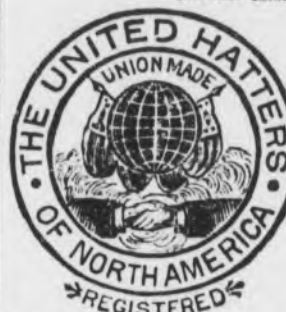
This label is printed in black ink on light blue paper, and is pasted on the cigar-box. Don't mix it up with the U. S. Revenue label on the box as the latter is nearly of a similar color. See that the Cigar Makers' Blue Label appears on the box from which you are served. It insures you against Chinese made cigars and tenement made goods.

#### UNION MADE CLOTHING.



This Label is the only positive guarantee that Ready-made Clothing, including overalls and jackets, is not made under the dreaded, disease-infested tenement house and sweating system. You will find the linen label attached by machine stitching to the inside breast pocket of the coat, on the inside of the buckle strap of the vest, and on the waistband lining of the pants.

#### UNION MADE HATS.



This Label is about an inch and a half square and is printed on buff colored paper. It is placed on every union made hat before it leaves the workman's hands. If a dealer takes a label from one hat and places it in another, or has any detached labels in his store, do not buy from him as his labels may be counterfeit, and his hats may be the product of scab or non-union labor.

#### RETAIL CLERKS' LABEL.



This is a facsimile of the badge worn by all members of the Retail Clerks' National Protective Association of the United States. See that all salesmen and clerks wear this badge and you may be sure they are union men.

#### UNION MADE STOVES.



The above Label is issued by the Iron Molders' Union of North America and can be found on all union made stoves, ranges and iron castings. It is printed in black ink on white paper and pasted on all union made stoves, ranges and castings.

#### TACK MAKERS' LABEL.



The Tack Makers' Union is the oldest labor organization in America. It was founded in 1824. Above is the label placed by the Society on every package of Union made tacks.

#### BROOM MAKERS' LABEL.



The label of the German printers will be found on page 15, in our German department. There are labels also for these trades: The Coopers, Journeymen Barbers, Horse Collar Makers, Elastic Web Weavers; International Furniture Workers and Hardwood Finishers.

#### Experience of German Printers With Out-of-Work Benefits.

The recent semi-annual report of the German-American Typographers shows the out-of-work benefit has been a costly system to that organization. In the six months from Jan. 1, to July 1, of this year they paid out \$8,281.50 for out-of-work benefits. On the membership they have it is equal to \$16 per year tax on each member. In the past year they expended \$17,262 for out-of-work cases and had 1,039 members in benefit and 1204 members in all. Their rate of unemployed was one out of every six members, the number of unemployed ranged from 143 to 183 members per month. This condition of affairs with them of course was largely due to the introduction of type-setting machines, which threw quite a large number of hand compositors out of employment.



Deutsches Buchdrucker-Magazin.



Dieses Label wird auf allen Zeitungs- und anderen Druckerarbeiten verwendet, welche in deutschen Union-Druckereien hergestellt werden.

(For Our German Members.)

Monats-Rundschau.

Von Josephus.



„Es war' so schön gewesen — es hat nicht sollen sein“ — der General-Strike nämlich!

Wie bedauerlich ist es, daß in der Arbeiterbewegung

erprobte, tüchtige, enthusiastische, aufopferungsfähige Männer wie Debs, Howard, Sovereign und Andere sich nicht die Mühe nahmen, die dieser Bewegung zu Grunde liegenden Gesetze zu studieren. Sie mühten wissen, daß ein allgemeiner Strike aller Gewerke mit der sozialen Revolution gleichbedeutend wäre. Die Arbeiter in den Vereinigten Staaten sind heutzutage noch nicht zum zehnten Theil organisiert und das Gefühl der Solidarität ist noch nicht einmal in solchem Maße entwickelt, daß auch nur in einem einzigen Gewerke sämtliche Arbeiter für die gemeinsame Sache ausstehen würden; es giebt immer noch Plumber, welche gegen Plumber, Painter, die gegen Painter, Lokomotivführer, die gegen Lokomotivführer streiken, resp. die Stellen streikender Gewerke, genossen einzunehmen sich nicht scheuen, und da erwartet man, daß, um einen habgierigen Satan wie Pullman zum Nachgeben zu zwingen, sämtliche Gewerke den streikenden Eisenbahnleuten beispringen würden? — Nein, die Zeit des General-Strike ist noch nicht gekommen und ich glaube nicht, daß sie jemals kommen wird, denn, wenn alle Arbeiter dahin gebracht werden können, auf einen Schlag die Arbeit niederzulegen, wird es auch gelingen, sie dahin zu bringen, daß sie auf einen Schlag mit dem gesamten Ausbeutertum kehraus machen. Ein solcher Schlag würde aber natürlich auf heftigen Widerstand stoßen, denn das offizielle und unoffizielle Räubertum läßt sich seit jahrtausenden aufgestapelte Beute nicht so ohne Weiteres entreißen; es wird sich mit Waffengewalt dagegen wehren und, um es niederschlagen zu können, müssen die Arbeiter derart organisiert sein, sie müssen solche Mittel besitzen, daß sie den bewaffneten Widerstand des Räubertums mit kolossaler Uebermacht erdrücken können. Wir haben somit zu warten, bis wir in dieser Weise organisiert sind, d. h. bis wir mehr Flinten und Kanonen haben, wie diejenigen, welche man gegen uns ins Feld stellen wird. Man komme uns also vorläufig nicht wieder mit der Zumuthung eines General-Strike!

Im Uebrigen war der Strike der westlichen Eisenbahnarbeiter eine prächtige Rundgebung des revolutionären Geistes, welcher schon jetzt die große Masse der amerikanischen Arbeiter beseelt. Und sie haben gezeigt, so weit sie organisiert waren, daß sie instinktiv fühlen, daß jeder Strike ihre eigene Sache ist, denn im ganzen Lande herrschte in Bezug auf den Strike seitens der Arbeiter nur eine Meinung, nämlich die, daß der Strike vollkommen gerechtfertigt war. Nicht eine Stimme hat sich aus den Reihen der Organisationen erhoben, welche dem Strike opponiert hätte. Ebenso aber war das Ausbeutertum einer Meinung und zwar ging dieselbe dahin, daß Arbeiter-Organisationen vom Uebel sind, und daß die „professionellen Führer“ ausgerottet werden sollten, denn ohne sie würden die Massen nicht wissen, wo sie der Schuß brüht. In allen erdenklichen Konzentrationen zeterte die Geldsackspresse gegen die „Walking Delegates“, „Agitatoren“,

„Demagogen“ und „Hefer“, als die „Haupturheber des ganzen Trubels.“ Daß es der Kapitalismus selbst ist, welcher die Arbeiter revolutionär macht, dürfen die kapitalistischen Zeitungsschreiber selbstverständlich nicht zugeben; das hieße ja, sich selbst das Todesurtheil sprechen!

Eine der werthvollsten Folgen des Strike aber ist es gewesen, daß die Politiker der alten Parteien sich endlich einmal in rücksichtsloser Weise für den Kapitalismus ins Zeug geworfen und damit den Arbeitern die Augen so weit geöffnet haben, wie es unter vorliegenden Umständen überhaupt möglich war. Am Besten von Allen hat jedoch der dicke Cleveland seine Sache gemacht. Dieser vollgefütterte Haunke, der vor ein paar Jahren noch Botschaften erließ, in welchen er Nebensachen benutzte, die dem Wörterbuch der revolutionären Agitation direkt entnommen waren, weshalb er von einem Theil seiner Gegner als „Socialist“ und „Anarchist“ verschrien wurde — er hat sich nicht entblödet, die Bundesarmee gegen die Arbeiter aufmarschieren und sie an Männern, Weibern und Kindern Mordthaten verüben zu lassen, wofür ihm von seinem republikanischen Vorgänger, Harrison, von den Gouverneuren fast sämtlicher Staaten, vom Bundes-Senat, vom Repräsentantenhaus und von allen Zeitungsschreibern der demokratischen wie der republikanischen Couleur frenetischer Beifall geklatscht wurde, obwohl die Herausforderung der Truppen eine offensbare Verletzung der Bundes-Konstitution gewesen ist, verübt einzig und allein im Interesse der wahren Kaiser und Könige Amerika's, der Pullmans, Goulds, Banderbills, Huntington, Armours und wie die großen Räuber alle heißen mögen. Die Konstitution, die republikanische Idee, die demokratischen Principien, für welche vor mehr als hundert Jahren die Vorfahren der jetzigen Amerikaner ihr Blut vergossen, ergibt sich für die heutigen Herrscher nicht, sobald es sich um die Interessen der Millionäre handelt und das Volk, welches seine eigenen Interessen geltend zu machen wagt, die Männer und Weiber, welche die Arbeit niederlegen, weil sie nicht länger bei Hungerlöhnen verelendet werden wollen, sie werden einfach niedergeschossen oder ins Gefängnis geworfen. Das heißt heutzutage „Freiheit“ in Amerika — Freiheit für die Reichen, Hunger, Tod und Zuchthaus für die Armen, die Ernährer der Reichen!

Es ist gut, daß diese Thatsache endlich in ihrer ganzen Nacktheit dem Volke vor Augen gehalten worden ist und wir sollten dem bluttriefenden Gekröckel auf dem Präsidentenstuhl in Washington dankbar sein für die Brutalität, mit welcher er für unsere gute Sache in dieser Weise agitirt hat. Ohne ihn wären wir vielleicht heute zehn Jahre in der Aufklärung zurück; er hat dafür gesorgt, daß aus den Gräbern der in Chicago, Hammond, Danville und an anderen Orten gemordeten Arbeiter und Arbeiterfrauen eine herrliche Saat emporblühen wird, die Saat der endlichen Befreiung aus den Banden der Lohnsklaverei und wenn die Namen Cleveland's und Pullman's den Schulkindern mit den Namen der römischen Tyrannen Nero und Caligula und anderen Verbrechern gegen das Wohl der Menschheit genannt werden, wird man ihnen auch einige der Namen derjenigen nennen, welche beim großen Eisenbahnstrike vom Juli 1894 unter den Flintenlugeln amerikanischer Söldlinge ihr Leben als Helden und Märtyrer aushauchten.

Und nun Einiges über die Schlußfolgerungen, welche wir aus diesem großen Strike zu ziehen haben: Er hat bewirkt, daß die Forderung der Nationalisirung der Eisenbahnen und aller übrigen Verkehrsmittel und Monopole, wie sie seit Jahren von den meisten Arbeiter-Organisationen gestellt wird, ihrer Ausführung unmittelbar nahe gebracht worden ist. Es kann nicht ausbleiben, daß das ganze Volk diese Forderung nunmehr stellen wird; denn, so lange die Eisenbahnen den Millionären gehören, so lange wird und muß es Eisenbahnstrike geben und solche

Strikes ziehen, wie man es soeben erlebt hat, das ganze Volk in Mitleidenschaft. Wenn aber die Bahnen Eigentum des ganzen Volkes sind, wird es mit den Strikes am Ende sein, denn das Volk zahlt die höchsten Löhne und gestattet die kürzeste Arbeitszeit, auch liegt es in der Macht des Volkes zu verhindern, daß Arbeiter, welche sich über dies oder jenes zu beklagen haben, nicht willkürlich entlassen, auf die schwarze Liste gesetzt und zu Tramps gemacht werden. Außerdem wird es Jeder, man jetzt klar werden, daß Fracht- und Personenbeförderung auf Volks-Eisenbahnen viel billiger zu ermöglichen ist, als auf Bahnen, deren Aktionäre aus der Arbeit der Bahnbeamten jedes Jahr ein paar Tausend Millionen Dollars erpressen. In Australien, z. B. giebt es nur eine allenthalben gleichmäßige Frachtrate und die kleinen Firmen werden somit von den Bahn-Magnaten nicht mehr zu Grunde gerichtet, während der Steuerzahler statt einer Quittung für bezahlte Steuern eine Fahrkarte bekommt, welche ein ganzes Jahr lang auf allen Staatsbahnen gültig ist und, wer keine Steuern bezahlt, erhält die Fahrt zu so niedrigen Preisen, daß Jedermann für wenige Cents hunderte von Meilen weit fahren kann, während Arbeitslose, die Stellen suchen, auf Grund von Attesten der öffentlichen Stellenvermittlungsbüros vollkommen frei befördert werden.

Eine weitere Forderung, welche durch diesen Strike in den Vordergrund treten muß, ist die Abschaffung der stehenden Bundesarmee und die Reorganisation des Militärs. Es ist eines freien Volkes durchaus unwürdig, in die Lage zu kommen, sich von den Bütteln der besitzenden Klasse auf Befehl eines Präsidenten oder Gouverneurs niedermeßeln zu lassen. Ein freier Mann sollte selbst seine Waffen haben. Jeder Bürger der Republik ist, wie die Konstitution erklärt, zum Waffentragen berechtigt. Wie vor 100 Jahren, sollte in der Wohnung eines jeden Bürgers dessen Flinte, gefüllte Patronentasche und Säbel hängen und Jedermann, der kein Krüppel ist, sollte, wie die Bürger der Schweiz, zur Miliz gehören und schießen und marschieren können; dann wird es unmöglich sein, daß Politiker und öffentliche Beamte die Niedermeßelung von Arbeitern betreiben können. Die Freiheit des Arbeiters ist unmöglich, so lange er von waffentragenden Söldlingen der Kapitalistenklasse eingeschüchtert und unterdrückt werden kann.

Für diese beiden Forderungen einzutreten, ist die bringende Pflicht aller freiheitsliebenden Bürger und wenn die Arbeiter sich jetzt dahin einigen, daß sie eine unabhängige Partei bilden, dann kann es nicht fehlen, daß binnen weniger Jahre nicht nur die Verkehrsmittel, sondern auch alle anderen Produktionswerkzeuge verstaatlicht, d. h. unter die Kontrolle der Gewerkschaften gebracht werden, sowie, daß in Amerika ein großes, aus freien Männern bestehendes Volkstheer geschaffen werde, welches es im Nothfalle mit den Heeren der monarchischen Räuber Europa's aufnehmen könne.

## UNION MADE NAILS.

The NAILS made by the below-named list of nail mills are strictly Union made nails, and are recommended to the members of the United Brotherhood.

## CUT NAILS.

Union Cut Nails are made by Junction Nail Co., at Mingo Junction, Ohio; Laughlin Nail Co., at Martin's Ferry, Ohio; Labelle Nail Co., at Wheeling, W. Va.; Lakeside Nail Co., at Hammond, Ind.; LeClair Nail Co., Belleville Nail Co., Belleville Steel and Nail Co., all located at Belleville, Ill.

## WIRE NAILS.

Union Wire Nails are made by Salem Wire Nail Co. Works, at Salem and Findlay, Ohio; American Wire Nail Co. and Hazen Wire Nail Co., both at Anderson, Ind.; Oliver Roberts Barb Wire Co., this city; New Castle Wire Nail Co., at New Castle, Pa.

The above list of nail mills is recognised by the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers where Union men are employed.

## CONSTITUTION FOR BUILDING TRADES COUNCIL.

## ARTICLE I.

SECTION 1. This organization shall be known as the Amalgamated Council of the Building Trades.

SEC. 2. This council shall be composed of delegates duly chosen from all societies in the building trades, who shall, before being admitted, produce credentials signed by the president and recording secretary of their society, and shall have the seal of their union attached.

SEC. 3. In case of a secret society, the seal of their lodge attached shall be a sufficient guarantee of their genuineness.

SEC. 4. The officers of this society shall consist of a chairman, vice-chairman and recording secretary, corresponding secretary, financial secretary, treasurer and sergeant-at-arms.

SEC. 5. The chairman and vice-chairman shall be elected at each meeting, and shall be nominated from delegates of different societies, nor shall any chairman sit in judgment on any case affecting the union he belongs to.

SEC. 6. The recording secretary, corresponding secretary, financial secretary, treasurer and sergeant-at-arms shall be elected quarterly; the recording secretary shall receive such salary as this council shall deem advisable.

## ARTICLE II.

SECTION 1. The executive functions of this council shall be vested in the officers and delegates while in session, and in such committees as this council may find necessary to conduct its business under this constitution.

SEC. 2. The objects of this council shall be to centralize the united efforts and experience of the various societies engaged in the erection and alteration of buildings, and that they may form one common council, and with common interest to prevent that which may be injurious, and properly perfect and carry into effect that which they may deem advantageous to themselves, and for the common good of all.

SEC. 3. All trade and labor societies represented in this council, when desirous of making a demand for either an advance of wages or an abridgement in the hours of labor, shall, through their delegates, report the same to this council, prior to the demand being made, when, if concurred in by a two-thirds vote of all the societies present, at any stated meeting, the action shall be binding. This section shall not prevent any society from acting on its own responsibility.

## ARTICLE III.

SECTION 1. No trade shall be entitled to more than three votes on any question that directly affects the material interests of any trade society.

SEC. 2. All trades or societies represented shall be entitled to three delegates.

SEC. 3. Any society having three or more branches shall be entitled to one delegate for each branch.

## ARTICLE IV.

SECTION 1. Any trade society represented in this council that may desire material aid, shall state their case to this council, and, if approved by the delegates, shall bring the matter before their respective organizations for immediate action.

## ARTICLE V.

SECTION 1. It shall be the special duty of this council to use the united strength of all the societies represented therein, to compel all non-union men and "scabs" to conform to, and obey the laws of, the society that they should properly belong to.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of any trade or labor society to use every lawful means to induce all non-union men or scabs to become members of their respective unions and any trade society failing in their just efforts, shall bring the matter before this council through their delegates, with all the facts in the case, with the names of the men, if possible, where employed, and the name of the employer, the same to be presented in writing with the signature of the president of the society affected, when this council shall take immediate action in the matter, and, if deemed advisable, this council may, by a two-thirds vote of the delegates then present, forming a quorum, order a withdrawal of any or all trades or societies who may be on any building where said non-union men or scabs may be employed. This order shall be carried into effect through the agency of the walking delegates of the various societies.

## ARTICLE VI.

SECTION 1. All societies represented in this council shall pay the sum of two dollars each per month.

## ARTICLE VII.

SECTION 1. On demand of a union represented, a general strike shall be ordered to reinstate a member or members who have struck and are refused employment on that job that was struck.

SEC. 2. Any walking delegate or delegates of any society ordering a strike without the consent of this council, the trade he represents shall be held responsible for the wages of the men on strike. This shall not prevent a delegate from ordering a strike of the members of the society he represents to adjust its own internal affairs without the assistance of this council.

SEC. 3. Members of a union seceding from a parent organization and forming a separate union shall be excluded from this council.

SEC. 4. All branches of a union shall demand the same wages and the same hours of labor.

## ARTICLE VIII.

SECTION 1. When the members of two unions represented in this council work at the same trade, it shall be unlawful for one to take the place of the other when on strike.

## ARTICLE IX.

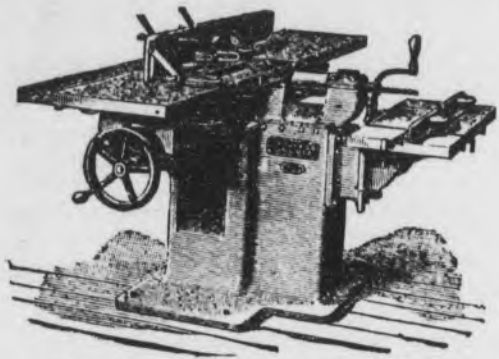
SECTION 1. No society or branch of a society shall be allowed to strike more than one employer at a time, unless there are two or more employers on the same job.

## ARTICLE X.

SECTION 1. Two-thirds of all the trades represented in this council shall form a quorum.

SEC. 2. It shall take two weeks' notice of motion and two-thirds majority to alter or amend any article of this constitution.





End View of No. 2 Variety Wood Worker  
Send for Special Wood Worker Catalogue, which will show all the various kinds of work it will make. It is the most useful machine for a Carpenter or Builder now in existence.

# J. A. FAY & EGAN CO.,

188 to 208 West Front St., CINCINNATI, OHIO, U. S. A.  
ORIGINATORS, INTRODUCERS AND MAKERS OF  
**WOOD WORKING MACHINERY**  
FOR ALL PURPOSES.

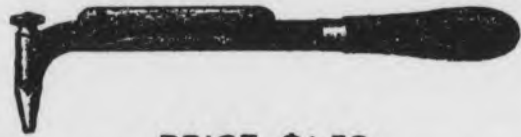
The Largest Line in the World of the Latest and Best Approved Designs.  
"GRAND PRIX" AT PARIS, '89. HIGHEST AWARDS WORLD'S FAIR, CHICAGO, '93.  
Outfits or Single Machines Supplied. Send for Catalogues.



Egan Foot Power Mortiser.  
The Latest and Best.

**TOPP'S FRAMING TOOL**  
Gives all PITCHES & CUTS for hip, valley, principal, jack and cripple rafters, and lengths in ft. and ins. G. A. TOPP & CO., INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA.  
Sets instantly. Ask your Hardware Dealer. Price \$1.75.

**ROBERTS' Handy Wood Cutting Tool**  
Patented July 19, 1893.



PRICE, \$1.50.  
For gaining or routing out stair stringers, fitting in window pulleys, cutting out pocket pieces, fitting in flush bolts on doors, etc., fitting in striking and mortise lock plates, doing from 1/2 in. to any width, either straight or on a curve. Agents wanted. Carpenters preferred. Sample sent, postpaid to any address upon receipt of price. Send for circulars.

ROBERT ROBERTS,  
25 Avenue B, Scranton, Pa.

## IMPORTANT

To the Labor World and Students of the Industrial Problem.

## STRIKING FOR LIFE;

OR,  
Labor's Side of the Labor Question

BY  
**JOHN SWINTON,**

WITH ARTICLES SPECIALLY CONTRIBUTED

BY  
**SAMUEL GOMPERS,**

President of the American Federation of Labor.

ALSO BY

**EUGENE V. DEBS,**

President of the American Railway Union,

AND

**JOHN W. HAYES,**

General Secretary-Treasurer of the Knights of Labor,

SOLD BY SUBSCRIPTION ONLY.

CLOTH, - - - - - \$1.50.  
FULL RUSSIA, - - - - - 2.00.

"Striking for Life" has the indorsement of all Labor Organizations.

ILLUSTRATED with 32 full-page Photographs taken specially for this book during the strike.

**Wm. McNiece & Son,**

515 CHERRY ST.,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

MANUFACTURERS OF.

**Hand, Panel and Rip Saws,**

FROM THE VERY BEST CAST STEEL.

Warranted the Best in the World.

**HARD MADE.**

## CARPENTER'S TOOLS

**HAMMACHER SCHLEMMER & CO.**

209 BOWERY

NEW YORK

Br. C. & J. of America Society Goods.

ESTABLISHED 1866.

**CHAS. SVENDSON,**  
MANUFACTURER OF



Flags and Banners  
FOR SOCIETIES.

Regalia, Badges, Uniforms and Military Goods  
Over 2000 Society Flags and Banners Manufactured. Over 6000 Societies furnished with Badges or Regalia.

No. 84 Court St., Cincinnati.

## CUT THIS OUT.

Send for the most useful book for carpenters ever published:

## How to Frame a House

Or "Balloon and Roof Framing," by Owen B. Macinnis:—It is a practical treatise on the latest and best methods of laying out, framing and raising timber houses on the balloon principle, together with a complete and easily understood system of Roof Framing. The whole makes a handy and easily applied book for carpenters, both foremen and journeymen.

What Carpenters who Have Bought this Book say of it.

Your book has thrown me forward in roof problems. Alexander Desilets, Lewiston, Me.:—As I wished to become a good mechanic I sent for your book. J. W. Dodson, Indianapolis, Ind.:—I am deeply interested in your roof framing diagrams. John G. Bayer, (370) St. Louis, Mo.:—Your book is very interesting and instructive. P. J. Coleman, N. Y. City:—As I wish to learn how to frame a house send me your book. W. F. Murphy, Norwich, Ct.:—I hear a great deal about your book, and send price quoted. David Hopper, Shamokin, Pa.

Illustrated and explained by 35 large engravings of houses, roofs, etc. It measures 8 1/2 inches. Any mechanic can understand it.

PRICE ONLY \$1.00.

Order of your own newsdealer or send name, address and cash for book to

**OWEN B. MACINNIS,**

355 W. 124th Street, New York City.

## DISSTON'S



ASK FOR No. 7. Send for Pamphlet, "THE SAW." Mailed Free.

**Henry Disston & Sons,**

ALL KINDS AND SHAPES OF FILES AND RASPS.  
Made of best steel with great care, and each file carefully inspected before leaving the factory. Send for Catalogue containing over 200 full steel engravings of files.  
**HENRY DISSTON & SONS, Inc., Philadelphia, Pa.**

## Save \$50 When you Build.



### Hicks' Builders' Guide

comprising an easy and practical system of estimating material and labor for Carpenters, Contractors and Builders. A comprehensive guide to those engaged in the various branches of the building trade. It saves time, money and mistakes. 160 pages, 114 illustrations, cloth bound. Price, \$1.00.

### The Building Budget and Everybody's Assistant

a book of practical experience in building from over 60 builders in all parts of the country, 156 pages, 125 illustrations. Price, 50 cents.

### The Contractor's Bill and Time Blank Book

saves time money and mistakes in settling accounts. Sample book free to every carpenter.

**I. P. HICKS,**

Box 37, Station A, Omaha, Neb.

## BADGES

MADE FROM RIBBON, METAL & CELLULOID.

THE LARGEST BADGE BUSINESS IN THE WORLD.

FLAGS AND LODGE SUPPLIES.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE.

**THE WHITEHEAD & HOAG CO., NEWARK, NEW JERSEY.**



TRADE MARK.

If you want the very best tools made, buy only those stamped as above.



Stair Builders' Chisel.



Stair Builders' Gauge.

## NO EDGE TOOL CAN BE GOOD

without a hard, smooth, keen, cutting edge. This is the one essential feature of a good edge tool, and the one in which the Barton Tools are unequalled. They are also of the best shapes and well finished, but to their superior cutting quality is mainly due the reputation which they have held for so many years, and still hold, of being the best in the United States. Do you want such tools? If you do you can have them. They are for sale by dealers in high grade tools throughout the United States. If your dealer does not keep them and refuses to order them, send for our illustrated catalogue, in which full directions for ordering are given.

**MACK & CO., foot of Platt Street, ROCHESTER, N. Y.**

Manufacturers of the most extensive line of Fine Edge Tools in the United States.

## MORRILL'S



SAW SET.

**CHAS. MORRILL,**

Room 173, Palitzer Building, New York.

## MARSTON'S HAND AND FOOT POWER MACHINERY.



Circular Saw, Iron Frame, Steel Shafts and Arbors, Machine Out Gears, Iron center part in top. Send for Circular and Price-List

**J. M. Marston & Co., 242 Ruggles Street, Boston, Mass.**

## Patent Foot Power Machinery.

### Complete Outfits.

Wood or metal workers without steam power, can successfully complete with the large shops by using our New Labor Saving Machinery, latest and most improved for practical shop use, also for Industrial Schools, Home Training, etc.

CATALOGUE FREE.

**Seneeca Falls Mfg. Co.**

22 WATER ST., SENECA FALLS, N. Y.



## THOM. GILL'S BOOKS.

GILL'S RAPID CARPENTRY, 2d Ed., Revised, Price \$2.00

GILL'S DETAIL ON THE SQUARE, " \$1.00

GILL'S ENLIGHTENED STAIR BUILDER, No. 1, Price \$1.00

No. 2, " \$1.00

Sent free by mail on receipt of price by application to R. LEONARD, General Agent, P. O. Station B, Jersey City, N. J. Member of L. U. 482. Agents wanted in every city and town on profitable terms. Correspondence solicited from Secretaries of Local Unions.



# THE CARPENTER

A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, and Kindred Interests.

VOL. XIV.—No. 9.  
Established 1881.

PHILADELPHIA, SEPTEMBER, 1894.

{ Fifty Cents per Year.  
Single Copies, 5 Cts.

## GENERAL OFFICERS

OF THE

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

Office of the General Secretary.  
124 N. Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

General President—Chas. E. Owens, Westchester, Westchester Co., N. Y.  
General Secretary—P. J. McGuire, Box 884, Philadelphia, Pa.  
General Treasurer—James Troy, 2442 Montrose st., Philadelphia, Pa.

### GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENTS.

First Vice-President—Henry Gale, 330 W. Vermont st.  
Second Vice-President—Louis E. Tossey, 601 Larned st., East.

### GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD.

(All correspondence for the G. E. B. must be mailed to the General Secretary.)

W. J. Shields, 10 Cheshire st., Jamaica Plain, Mass.  
S. J. Kent, 2046 S. st., Lincoln, Neb.  
J. Williams, 31 Spring st., Utica, N. Y.  
A. Cattermull, 894 S. Halstead st., Chicago, Ill.  
Jos. C. Gernet, 161 Foot Ave., Bellevue, Ky.

## The Indianapolis Convention.

Completed is the work of the Eighth General Convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. For nine days the delegates faithfully attended to the work before them, and the published official proceedings now in print will in a few days be in the hands of the Locals.

On Monday, September 17, 1894, the Convention opened, and it adjourned September 26. Numerous perplexing problems, growing out of the present depressed industrial conditions, were ably handled and discussed. The debates were instructive and brainy beyond the average. Questions political, social and economical, details and methods of organization, amendments to our laws, in fact a vast variety of knotty subjects were dealt with in a masterly manner.

The sessions were held in the handsome Hall of the House of Representatives in the State Capitol Building. This added dignity and impressiveness to the proceedings. Governor MATTHEWS welcomed the delegates in a neat address, which was full of tribute and praise to the U. B. and its work. President Wm. B. PRESCOTT of the International Typographical Union addressed the Convention during the opening ceremonies.

The roll of delegates showed 118 elected, some of these did not attend owing to the financial stringency of the times. So attentive to the proceedings of the Convention were the delegates that roll call rarely showed an absentee, though the morning sessions opened one hour earlier than usual in preceding Conventions. There was no frivolity or gayety about the proceedings—all were bent on earnest, hard, indefatigable work.

Appeals in a number of grievances and claims were passed on, a number of important and necessary amendments to the Constitution were adopted, the attitude of the U. B. to the Amalgamated and Knights of Labor Carpenters, Cabinet Makers, House Framers and Machine Wood Workers was discussed and decided on practically, and the early closing

movement of the Retail Clerks was endorsed.

A number of political propositions and platforms of principles were carefully considered. But the Convention studiously refrained from endorsing any of them, for the reason that the delegates believed such questions should first be discussed in the Locals, and hence a number of political issues of interest to labor have been referred to a vote of the Locals. The subjects so referred are, The Single Tax on Land Values, the proposed American Federation of Labor platform of eleven planks and another platform of radical labor demands, involving the formation of a new Labor Party.

At the outset of the convention it was decided as a rule governing the sessions, that "partisan politics and sectarian discussions shall not be permitted in the meetings under any circumstances; but the discussion of questions pertaining to labor legislation and political economy shall be permitted.

Greetings by telegraph were received from the Convention of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, then in session in Harrisburg, Pa.

Arrangements have been made for a general and concerted movement of carpenters to inaugurate the eight-hour work day among carpenters in every city, town and hamlet in the land. Movements for higher wages and other trade measures in localities now where carpenters are working over eight hours per day, ought to be discouraged until the eight-hour day in those places becomes the rule. The entire strength, force and agitation of the U. B. is to be centred on the eight-hour movement from now on. But no strike or trade movement in this direction is to be undertaken until the business conditions of the country will warrant. And then the co-operation of the contractors and builders is first to be solicited, and every endeavor made to secure it.

The views of the General Secretary as to hasty and ill-advised strikes were endorsed, and the financial accounts, books and vouchers of the General Office were all thoroughly overhauled, examined and found correct. General Secretary McGuire was re-elected unanimously.

A number of unions were desirous of a new elaborate ritual, but it was decided to retain the old ritual as it is. The idea of having a paid General President and to have the General Executive Board in the field six months in the year to act as organizers was voted down, also the project of a paid Assistant-Secretary. The sentiment of the Convention was decidedly against creating any new salaried officers at this time. The offices of General Secretary and General Treasurer are to be consolidated to simplify and economize matters. It was decided to retain the General Office in Philadelphia.

The questions of mileage to General Conventions, and a more general system of representation therein, also out-of-work benefits, tool insurance, superannuation benefits, and a system of life in-

ance are to be framed in shape by the new G. E. B., and subsequently referred to the Locals for a vote.

The newly elected officers are:  
General President, Chas. E. Owens, New York City.

Vice-Presidents: Henry Gale, Indianapolis, Ind., and L. E. Tossey, Detroit, Mich.

General Secretary-Treasurer, P. J. McGuire, Philadelphia.

General Executive Board: W. J. Shields, Boston, Mass.; John Williams, Utica, N. Y.; Jos. C. Gernet, Bellevue, Ky.; Al. Cattermull, Chicago, Ill.; and S. J. Kent, Lincoln, Neb.

The delegates to the American Federation of Labor are: Hugh McKay, E. Boston, Mass.; D. P. Rowland, Cincinnati, O.; J. J. Linehan, Chicago, Ill., and P. J. McGuire, Philadelphia.

The next Convention of the U. B. will be held in Cleveland, O., in September, 1896.

## What the Labor Movement Really Is.

In the confusion of ideas, clash of personalities, friction of sects and rise and fall of 'isms, it is sometimes difficult to clearly define the status of the real labor movement or to accurately predicate its component parts.

Things industrially are not on an equitable basis, or labor movement would not exist. The effect pre-supposes a cause. As jails and policemen pre-suppose a criminal class, so the military organization of labor pre-supposes industrial injustice.

But the various organizations of labor are not of themselves the labor movement. They are the husk, shell, external medium through which the real labor movement is manifest. The efficacy of the organization adds much to the progress of the movement. Its reverses oftentimes retard progress.

The foundations, the essence of all reform movements is the thought that underlies them, the idea that inspires them.

The labor government, then, is the combined thought of those who would achieve certain industrial reforms. This thought may be shaped into act as the time ripens. Without it the shell of organization is of little value.

The line of progress, then, is to awaken, quicken, stimulate, develop this thought. Hence the value of agitation, private or public.

What a sufficient number of wage-earners think clearly about and demand, this they can have. Organizations may come, organizations may go, but as the thought of the labor reformer takes root in the public, reaches down deep and spreads its branches high, so is there surety of the blossom and the fruit of social reform.

Aim, then, when in your Union or elsewhere, to reach this thought and progress will follow as a matter of course. Labor Leader.

There is no excellence obtainable without putting up for it.—Labor Herald.

## Gospel of Modern Capitalism.

Blessed are the poor, for they shall be poorer.

Blessed are the scabs, for they shall be our slaves.

Blessed are the syndicate-saloonkeepers, for they shall be swallowed up by British capitalists.

Blessed are the editors of the capitalist press, for they shall be fed by capitalist corporations.

Blessed are the rich, for they shall be made richer and shall taste of the good things of this world.

Blessed are those who expect nothing, for they shall not be disappointed.

Blessed is the campaign liar, for he is our main dependence.

Blessed are the weak, for they shall be kicked off the face of the earth.

Blessed are they who do hunger, for they shall have plenty of company.

Blessed are the traitors to labor organizations, for they shall inherit the fat offices in the land.

Blessed is the legalized thief, for he shall have abundant opportunities to steal.

Ye are the salt of the earth; therefore salt down everything in sight.

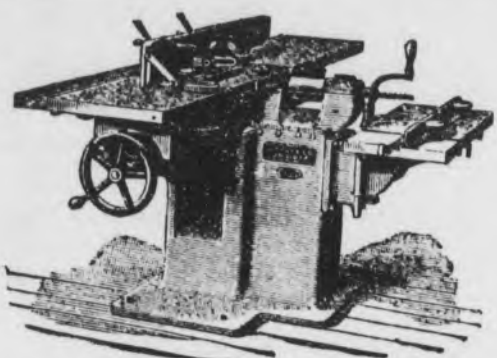
Ye are the light of the world, for you carry torchlights in every campaign.

Let your torchlights so shine before men that they can see the rooster on your hat and glorify your foolishness.—Exchange.

## The First Duty of Government.

The first great care of a government should be to secure to every citizen the means of earning a reasonable and independent living; hence the fundamental principle and policy of a government should be "The necessities of life for all before the luxuries of life for any." No man has a moral right to revel in the luxuries of life while other men are deprived of the necessities of life; no man has a right to accumulate millions of wealth while other men are deprived of a means of earning a livelihood; no man has a moral right to be clothed in purple and fine linen and to fare sumptuously every day while other men are lying at the gate and can scarcely obtain the crumbs that fall from the table. It is manifestly wrong and almost criminal for men to make the principle of selfishness their rule of life, and it is a severe condemnation of an industrial system that would sanction or permit the heartless cruelty of denying a human being the means of earning a reasonable livelihood. We say, then, that all should have the means of earning the necessities of life before any are permitted to enjoy the luxuries of life. When this principle and policy are adopted, and put in practice by a government, then the people may with truth say that it is a government "of the people, by the people, and for the people," but not until then.—Paving Outlets' Journal.





End View of No. 2 Variety Wood Worker  
Send for Special Wood Worker Catalogue, which will show all the various kinds of work it will make. It is the most useful machine for a Carpenter or Builder now in existence.

# J. A. FAY & EGAN CO.,

188 to 208 West Front St., CINCINNATI, OHIO, U. S. A.  
ORIGINATORS, INTRODUCERS AND MAKERS OF

## WOOD WORKING MACHINERY

FOR ALL PURPOSES.

The Largest Line in the World of the Latest and Best Approved Designs.  
"GRAND PRIX" AT PARIS, '89. HIGHEST AWARDS WORLD'S FAIR, CHICAGO, '93.  
Outfits or Single Machines Supplied. Send for Catalogues.



Egan Foot Power Mortiser,  
The Latest and Best.

**TOPP'S FRAMING TOOL.**  
Gives all PITCHES & CUTS for hip, valley principal, jack and cripple rafters, and lengths in ft. and ins. G. A. TOPP & CO., Indianapolis, Indiana. Sets instantly. Ask your Hardware Dealer. Price \$1.75.

**ROBERTS' Handy Wood Cutting Tool**  
Patented July 19, 1893.



PRICE, \$1.50.  
For gaining or routing out stair stringers, fitting in window pulleys, cutting out pocket pieces, fitting in flush bolts on doors, etc., fitting in striking and mortise lock-plates, dadoing from 1/2 in. to any width, either straight or on a curve. Agents wanted. Carpenters preferred. Sample sent, postpaid to any address upon receipt of price. Send for circulars.

ROBERT ROBERTS,  
25 Avenue B, Scranton, Pa.

## IMPORTANT

To the Labor World and Students of the Industrial Problem.

## STRIKING FOR LIFE;

OR,  
Labor's Side of the Labor Question

BY  
JOHN SWINTON,

WITH ARTICLES SPECIALLY CONTRIBUTED

BY  
SAMUEL GOMPERS,

President of the American Federation of Labor.

ALSO BY

EUGENE V. DEBS,

President of the American Railway Union,

AND

JOHN W. HAYES,

General Secretary-Treasurer of the Knights of Labor,

SOLD BY SUBSCRIPTION ONLY.

CLOTH, - - - - \$1.50.  
FULL RUSSIA, - - - - 2.00.

"Striking for Life" has the indorsement of all Labor Organizations.

ILLUSTRATED with 32 full-page Photographs taken specially for this book during the strike.

**Wm. McNiece & Son,**

515 CHERRY ST.,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

MANUFACTURERS OF.

**Hand, Panel and Rip Saws,**

FROM THE VERY BEST CAST STEEL.

Warranted the Best in the World.

**HAND MADE.**

## CARPENTER'S TOOLS

HAMMACHER  
SCHLEMMER  
& CO.

209 BOWERY

NEW YORK

Br. C. & J. of America Society Goods.

ESTABLISHED 1866.

CHAS. SVENDSON,  
MANUFACTURER OF



Flags and Banners  
FOR SOCIETIES.

Regalia, Badges, Uniforms and Military Goods.  
Over 2000 Society Flags and Banners Manufactured. Over 6000 Societies furnished with Badges or Regalia.

No. 84 Court St., Cincinnati.

## CUT THIS OUT.

Send for the most useful book for carpenters ever published:

## How to Frame a House

Or "Balloon and Roof Framing," by Owen B. Macinnis. It is a practical treatise on the latest and best methods of laying out, framing and raising timber houses on the balloon principle, together with a complete and easily understood system of Roof Framing. The whole makes a handy and easily applied book for carpenters, both foremen and journeymen.

What Carpenters who Have Bought this Book say of it.

Your book has thrown me forward in roof problems. Alexander Desilets, Lewiston, Me.:—As I wished to become a good mechanic I sent for your book. J. W. Dodson, Indianapolis, Ind.:—I am deeply interested in your roof framing diagrams. John G. Bayer, (370) St. Louis, Mo.:—Your book is very interesting and instructive. P. J. Coleman, N. Y. City:—As I wish to learn how to frame a house send me your book. W. F. Murphy, Norwich, Ct.:—I hear a great deal about your book, and send price noted. David Hopper, Shamokin, Pa.

Illustrated and explained by 35 large engravings of houses, roofs, etc. It measures 8 1/2 inches. Any mechanic can understand it.

PRICE ONLY \$1.00.

Order of your own newsdealer or send name, address and cash for book to

OWEN B. MACINNIS,

356 W. 124th Street, New York City.

## DISSTON'S



ASK FOR No. 7. Send for Pamphlet, "THE SAW." Mailed Free.

Henry Disston & Sons,

ALL KINDS AND SHAPES OF FILES AND RASPS.  
Made of best steel with great care, and each file carefully inspected before leaving the factory. Send for Catalogue containing over 300 full steel engravings of files.  
HENRY DISSTON & SONS, Inc., Philadelphia, Pa.

## Save \$50 When you Build.



I. P. HICKS,  
Box 37, Station A, Omaha, Neb.

## Hicks' Builders' Guide

comprising an easy and practical system of estimating material and labor for Carpenters, Contractors and Builders. A comprehensive guide to those engaged in the various branches of the building trade. It saves time, money and mistakes. 160 pages, 114 illustrations, cloth bound. Price, \$1.00.

## The Building Budget and Everybody's Assistant

a book of practical experience in building from over 60 builders in all parts of the country, 156 pages, 125 illustrations. Price, 50 cents.

## The Contractor's Bill and Time Blank Book

saves time money and mistakes in settling accounts. Sample book free to every carpenter.

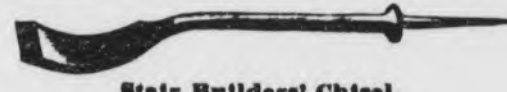
## BADGES

THE LARGEST BADGE BUSINESS IN THE WORLD.  
FLAGS AND LODGE SUPPLIES.  
WRITE FOR CATALOGUE.  
THE WHITEHEAD & HOAG CO. NEWARK, NEW JERSEY.



TRADE MARK.

If you want the very best tools made, buy only those stamped as above.



Stair Builders' Chisel.



Stair Builders' Gauge.

## NO EDGE TOOL CAN BE GOOD

without a hard, smooth, keen, cutting edge. This is the one essential feature of a good edge tool, and the one in which the Barton Tools are unequalled. They are also of the best shapes and well finished, but to their superior cutting quality is mainly due the reputation which they have held for so many years, and still hold, of being the best in the United States. Do you want such tools? If you do you can have them. They are for sale by dealers in high grade tools throughout the United States. If your dealer does not keep them and refuses to order them, send for our illustrated catalogue, in which full directions for ordering are given.

MADE & CO., foot of Platt Street, ROCHESTER, N. Y.  
Manufacturers of the most extensive line of Fine Edge Tools in the United States.

## MORRILL'S



SAW SET.

CHAS. MORRILL,

Room 173, Palitzer Building, New York.

## MARSTON'S HAND AND FOOT POWER MACHINERY.



J. M. Marston & Co., 242 Ruggles Street, Boston, Mass.

Circular Saw, Iron Frame, Steel Shafts and Arbors, Machine Out Gears, Iron center part in top.  
Send for Circular and Price-List

## Patent Foot Power Machinery.

### Complete Outfits.

Wood or metal workers without steam power, can successfully complete with the large shop, by using our New Labor Saving Machinery, latest and most improved for practical shop use, also for Industrial Schools, Home Training, etc.

CATALOGUE FREE.  
Sensenb. Falls Mfg. Co.  
22 WATER ST., SENSENB. FALLS, N. Y.



CARPENTERS SHOULD READ, MARK, LEARN,

## THOM. GILL'S BOOKS.

GILL'S RAPID CARPENTRY, 2d Ed., Revised, Price \$2.00

GILL'S DETAIL ON THE SQUARE, Price \$1.00

GILL'S ENLIGHTENED STAIR BUILDER, No. 1, Price \$1.00

No. 2, " \$1.00

Sent free by mail on receipt of price by application to R. LEONARD, General Agent, P. O. Station B, Jersey City, N. J. Member of L. U. 482. Agents wanted in every city and town on profitable terms. Correspondence solicited from Secretaries of Local Unions.



# THE CARPENTER

A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, and Kindred Interests.

VOL. XIV.—No. 9.  
Established 1881.

PHILADELPHIA, SEPTEMBER, 1894.

{ Fifty Cents per Year.  
Single Copies, 5 Cts.

## GENERAL OFFICERS OF THE

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and  
Joiners of America.

Office of the General Secretary.  
124 N. Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

General President.—Chas. E. Owens, Westchester, Westchester Co., N. Y.  
General Secretary.—P. J. McGuire, Box 884, Philadelphia, Pa.  
General Treasurer.—James Troy, 2442 Montrose st., Philadelphia, Pa.

### GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENTS.

First Vice-President.—Henry Gale, 330 W. Vermont st.,  
Second Vice-President.—Louis E. Tossey, 601 Larned st., East.

### GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD.

(All correspondence for the G. E. B. must be mailed to the General Secretary.)  
W. J. Shields, 10 Cheshire st., Jamaica Plain, Mass.  
S. J. Kent, 2016 S. st., Lincoln, Neb.  
J. Williams, 31 Spring st., Utica, N. Y.  
A. Cattermull, 5944 S. Halstead st., Chicago, Ill.  
Jos. C. Gernet, 161 Foot Ave., Bellevue, Ky.

## The Indianapolis Convention.

Completed is the work of the Eighth General Convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. For nine days the delegates faithfully attended to the work before them, and the published official proceedings now in print will in a few days be in the hands of the Locals.

On Monday, September 17, 1894, the Convention opened, and it adjourned September 26. Numerous perplexing problems, growing out of the present depressed industrial conditions, were ably handled and discussed. The debates were instructive and brainy beyond the average. Questions political, social and economical, details and methods of organization, amendments to our laws, in fact a vast variety of knotty subjects were dealt with in a masterly manner.

The sessions were held in the handsome Hall of the House of Representatives in the State Capitol Building. This added dignity and impressiveness to the proceedings. Governor MATTHEWS welcomed the delegates in a neat address, which was full of tribute and praise to the U. B. and its work. President Wm. B. Prescott of the International Typographical Union addressed the Convention during the opening ceremonies.

The roll of delegates showed 118 elected, some of these did not attend owing to the financial stringency of the times. So attentive to the proceedings of the Convention were the delegates that roll call rarely showed an absentee, though the morning sessions opened one hour earlier than usual in preceding Conventions. There was no frivolity or gayety about the proceedings—all were bent on earnest, hard, indefatigable work.

Appeals in a number of grievances and claims were passed on, a number of important and necessary amendments to the Constitution were adopted, the attitude of the U. B. to the Amalgamated and Knights of Labor Carpenters, Cabinet Makers, House Framers and Machine Wood Workers was discussed and decided on practically, and the early closing

movement of the Retail Clerks was endorsed.

A number of political propositions and platforms of principles were carefully considered. But the Convention studiously refrained from endorsing any of them, for the reason that the delegates believed such questions should first be discussed in the Locals, and hence a number of political issues of interest to labor have been referred to a vote of the Locals. The subjects so referred are, The Single Tax on Land Values, the proposed American Federation of Labor platform of eleven planks and another platform of radical labor demands, involving the formation of a new Labor Party.

At the outset of the convention it was decided as a rule governing the sessions, that "partisan politics and sectarian discussions shall not be permitted in the meetings under any circumstances; but the discussion of questions pertaining to labor legislation and political economy shall be permitted.

Greetings by telegraph were received from the Convention of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, then in session in Harrisburg, Pa.

Arrangements have been made for a general and concerted movement of carpenters to inaugurate the eight-hour work day among carpenters in every city, town and hamlet in the land. Movements for higher wages and other trade measures in localities now where carpenters are working over eight hours per day, ought to be discouraged until the eight-hour day in those places becomes the rule. The entire strength, force and agitation of the U. B. is to be centred on the eight-hour movement from now on. But no strike or trade movement in this direction is to be undertaken until the business conditions of the country will warrant. And then the co-operation of the contractors and builders is first to be solicited, and every endeavor made to secure it.

The views of the General Secretary as to hasty and ill-advised strikes were endorsed, and the financial accounts, books and vouchers of the General Office were all thoroughly overhauled, examined and found correct. General Secretary McGuire was re-elected unanimously.

A number of unions were desirous of a new elaborate ritual, but it was decided to retain the old ritual as it is. The idea of having a paid General President and to have the General Executive Board in the field six months in the year to act as organizers was voted down, also the project of a paid Assistant-Secretary. The sentiment of the Convention was decidedly against creating any new salaried officers at this time. The offices of General Secretary and General Treasurer are to be consolidated to simplify and economize matters. It was decided to retain the General Office in Philadelphia.

The questions of mileage to General Conventions, and a more general system of representation therein, also out-of-work benefits, tool insurance, superannuation benefits, and a system of life in-

ance are to be framed in shape by the new G. E. B., and subsequently referred to the Locals for a vote.

The newly elected officers are:  
General President, Chas. E. Owens, New York City.

Vice-Presidents: Henry Gale, Indianapolis, Ind., and L. E. Tossey, Detroit, Mich.

General Secretary-Treasurer, P. J. McGuire, Philadelphia.

General Executive Board: W. J. Shields, Boston, Mass.; John Williams, Utica, N. Y.; Jos. C. Gernet, Bellevue, Ky.; Al. Cattermull, Chicago, Ill.; and S. J. Kent, Lincoln, Neb.

The delegates to the American Federation of Labor are: Hugh McKay, E. Boston, Mass.; D. P. Rowland, Cincinnati, O.; J. J. Linehan, Chicago, Ill., and P. J. McGuire, Philadelphia.

The next Convention of the U. B. will be held in Cleveland, O., in September, 1896.

## What the Labor Movement Really Is.

In the confusion of ideas, clash of personalities, friction of sects and rise and fall of 'isms, it is sometimes difficult to clearly define the status of the real labor movement or to accurately predicate its component parts.

Things industrially are not on an equitable basis, or labor movement would not exist. The effect pre-supposes a cause. As jails and policemen pre-suppose a criminal class, so the military organization of labor pre-supposes industrial injustice.

But the various organizations of labor are not of themselves the labor movement. They are the husk, shell, external medium through which the real labor movement is manifest. The efficacy of the organization adds much to the progress of the movement. Its reverses oftentimes retard progress.

The foundations, the essence of all reform movements is the thought that underlies them, the idea that inspires them.

The labor government, then, is the combined thought of those who would achieve certain industrial reforms. This thought may be shaped into act as the time ripens. Without it the shell of organization is of little value.

The line of progress, then, is to awaken, quicken, stimulate, develop this thought. Hence the value of agitation, private or public.

What a sufficient number of wage-earners think clearly about and demand, this they can have. Organizations may come, organizations may go, but as the thought of the labor reformer takes root in the public, reaches down deep and spreads its branches high, so is there surety of the blossom and the fruit of social reform.

Aim, then, when in your Union or elsewhere, to reach this thought and progress will follow as a matter of course. Labor Leader.

THERE is no excellence obtainable without putting up for it.—Labor Herald.

## Gospel of Modern Capitalism.

Blessed are the poor, for they shall be poorer.

Blessed are the scabs, for they shall be our slaves.

Blessed are the syndicate-saloonkeepers, for they shall be swallowed up by British capitalists.

Blessed are the editors of the capitalist press, for they shall be fed by capitalist corporations.

Blessed are the rich, for they shall be made richer and shall taste of the good things of this world.

Blessed are those who expect nothing, for they shall not be disappointed.

Blessed is the campaign liar, for he is our main dependence.

Blessed are the weak, for they shall be kicked off the face of the earth.

Blessed are they who do hunger, for they shall have plenty of company.

Blessed are the traitors to labor organizations, for they shall inherit the fat offices in the land.

Blessed is the legalized thief, for he shall have abundant opportunities to steal.

Ye are the salt of the earth; therefore salt down everything in sight.

Ye are the light of the world, for you carry torchlights in every campaign.

Let your torchlights so shine before men that they can see the rooster on your hat and glorify your foolishness.—Exchange.

## The First Duty of Government.

The first great care of a government should be to secure to every citizen the means of earning a reasonable and independent living; hence the fundamental principle and policy of a government should be "The necessities of life for all before the luxuries of life for any." No man has a moral right to revel in the luxuries of life while other men are deprived of the necessities of life; no man has a right to accumulate millions of wealth while other men are deprived of a means of earning a livelihood; no man has a moral right to be clothed in purple and fine linen and to fare sumptuously every day while other men are lying at the gate and can scarcely obtain the crumbs that fall from the table. It is manifestly wrong and almost criminal for men to make the principle of selfishness their rule of life, and it is a severe condemnation of an industrial system that would sanction or permit the heartless cruelty of denying a human being the means of earning a reasonable livelihood. We say, then, that all should have the means of earning the necessities of life before any are permitted to enjoy the luxuries of life. When this principle and policy are adopted, and put in practice by a government, then the people may with truth say that it is a government "of the people, by the people, and for the people," but not until then.—Paving Outlets' Journal.



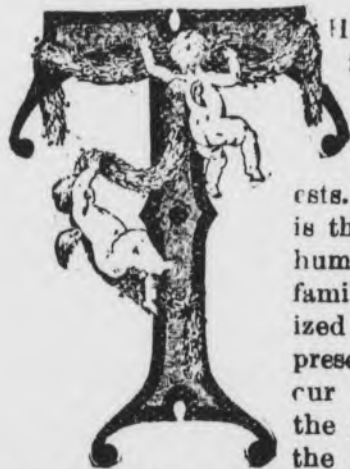
## The Naked Truth.

"Blessed is he who considers the poor."  
 Curs'd is the man who would rob them yet more;  
 Curs'd are the lenders who live by their sweat;  
 Curs'd are the landlords who hold them in debt;  
 Curs'd are the employers who keep back just wages—  
 Curs'd is the business mora'e of the ages.  
 Battles for conquests, for booty, for slaves,  
 Battles of "business" still multiply graves,  
 "Each for himself" means the law of the strong,  
 Robbers in power and a pauperized throng.  
 Business is brutal; it crushes what's noble,  
 And fills up the world with temptation and trouble.  
 Bad is the robber who pistols will draw;  
 Worse are the men who "frame mischief by law;"  
 Sheltered behind it they stand in the gates,  
 Robbing at wholesale, by fixing the freights.  
 And armies, State armies, when called, must assist them,  
 In shooting the poor who unwisely resist them.  
 Landlords and goldlords, and trustlords, at will,  
 Tax us and freeze us and starve us and kill.  
 Scourging with hunger, they force us to ask  
 Slavery's wages and slavery's task  
 Then they expect that the poor of the nation  
 Always shall deem them "the lords of creation."

"Truth in the markets is fallen," a prey;  
 "Judgment and justice are turned far away."  
 "Equity nowhere can enter" and find  
 Permanent lodgment in heart and in mind.  
 He who loves truth has found it a treasure  
 That no one can give and receive in like measure.

Earth has no standard of righteousness raised.  
 Usury, rent and wage-robbing are praised.  
 "Business is business" the churches allow—  
 Saving the soul is another thing now.  
 Loving your neighbor but one day in seven  
 Is all that's required for a passport to heaven.  
 Geo. Howard Gibson,  
 An "Orthodox" church member.

## Works Against His Own Interests.



THE man who fails to join a union works against his own interests. Organization is the basis of all human work. The family is an organized body for the preservation of our species and the promotion of the happiness of mankind; the state, in all its relations is an organization by which the people govern themselves; the church is an organization to impress upon mankind moral and religious principles, and prepare the individual man for future happiness in heaven; and by organization, men provide for many of their wants, such as social enjoyments and the means of living during the sickness or after the death of the bread winners of the families. Every class of people organize in some way to improve their condition except the workers.

It may be said that we contradict ourselves in the last sentence because in the beginning of this article we have said that all the workers have gained has been through organization. Both statements are true, for while a few of the workers have organized and advanced the good of the whole, less than one-fourth of the wage-earners of the United States are members of labor organizations, and those who are have not believed that it is necessary for all classes of labor to be closely united for the benefit of all. Until the majority of wage-earners are ready to recognize every other wage-earner as a brother, they will not be organized as they should be.

How many hold back from joining organizations because of an absurd feeling of independence. They don't see or feel that a wage earner as an individual

is the weakest creature to secure his rights in the universe. A babe is not more dependent for its nourishment or care upon its mother than the wage-earner is dependent on organization for the wages that maintain him. Knock out the support which organized labor gives to the wage-earner, whether he belongs to an organization or not, and he will be crushed to the earth by the ardent and unfeeling competition of this competitive commercial age.

Some wage-earners will not join organizations for fear of their employers. This is a cowardly and absurd fear. The wisest employers desire their employees to belong to organized labor, and those who would vent their malice on workmen who organize would only gnaw a file if all workmen would do their duty to each other. And when the day of their calamity cometh; when these cowardly wage-earners have to turn against their oppressors or be crushed; to whom do they appeal? To whom but to organized labor, which their cowardly fears before compelled them to shun.—Butte (Mont.) Bystander.

## Our National Carbuncle.

In quite a recent issue of the Springfield, Mass., *Republican*, John Albion W. Tourgee gives out this letter which he has received from a man of wealth—not an agitator—who has a place in the councils of the Republican party:

I fully agree with you that there is another "irrepressible conflict" before us, unless those who have dictated the party policy and governmental tendency give us a breathing spell. Populism is, in purpose, only a protest against bossism and corporate control of the party and legislation. That is what it is here in the West, at least. The national carbuncle, as I call it, which is the core of all our troubles, has been fictitious capitalization, stock jobbing, and combinations in restraint of competition. The 165,000 miles of railroad in this country are bonded for three times as much as the total national, state, county, school district, and municipal debt, and they are stocked for as much more. There are several billions of fraudulent capital in the sugar trust, the whisky trust, gas trusts, street railways, private water-works plants, electric lighting plants, and various franchised corporations. In other words, a blanket mortgage amounting to \$10,000,000,000 covers every foot and acre of ground of this country, and the producers and their products are taxed to pay interest on bonds and stocks that do not represent one-half, or perhaps one-third, of their face value.

## Strike at the Root of the Evil.

You should never denounce a scab unless he acts from sheer cussedness. He may have a wife and little children to support and the almost irresistible power of hunger and misery may have compelled him to seek the place of an honest workman. But you should never hesitate to denounce those who are responsible for the existence of two million of scabs in this republic—the lords of plutocracy. You should not denounce Mr. Pullman, but the system that produces such merciless brutes. You must not curse a prostitute, but condemn prostitution. Do not denounce the lewd and licentious writings of a degraded specimen of polluted humanity, but judge by him the community that tolerates a beast with the record of an unredeemable criminal and a foul defiler of everything that is pure, tender and ennobling in human nature.

Always strike at the root of an evil if you wish and dare to destroy it.

## Practical Truths From Divines.

Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage once said: "The overshadowing curse of America to-day is the monopolist. He puts his hand on every bushel of wheat, every sack of flour and every ton of coal; not a man, woman or child but feels the touch of this money despotism. \* \* He controls nominations and elections. He has the Democratic party in one pocket and Republican in the other."

Henry Ward Beecher wrote in 1872: "No blister draws sharper than interest on money. It works day and night, in fair weather and foul. It gnaws at a man's substance with invisible teeth. It binds industry with its film, as a fly is bound with a spider's web. Debt rolls a man over and over, binding him hand and foot, and letting him hang on the fatal mesh till the long-legged interest devours him. One had better make his bed of Canada thistles than attempt to lie at ease upon interest."

## Another Band Resaw Record.

At the mill of the Michigan Manufacturing & Lumber Company, Holly, Michigan, there is running a No. 7 band resaw made by J. A. Fay & Co., of Cincinnati, Ohio. It was placed in position a short time ago and made a most remarkable record. With a five-inch blade it cut more than 50,000 feet per day of ten hours. The work done was positively accurate. This is a feat that has not yet been accomplished by any make of band resaws. The simplicity of operation and the perfect construction of the machine itself makes a record of this kind possible, which it is likely will be surpassed before long by the improved machine likely to come out in the future. J. A. Fay & Co., are improving their various machines as experience suggests and one can positively be assured that in the band resaw line they will always be at the head of the procession.

## Party Papers Rebuked.

Bishop Waterson, in commenting upon the partisan press, administers some well-merited rebukes. He says: "One of the pests of to-day is the partisan organ. It defends its party, right or wrong. It suppresses the truth; it suggests what is false; it misrepresents its opponents—whenever it expects thereby to benefit its own side. It confuses the public conception of rectitude. It does the devil's own work by misleading conscience, by making the worse appear the better reason, by deceiving the simple, by culminating the good. It prefers to be victorious rather than be right. It esteems party success above public welfare. It puts the triumph of its faction before the prosperity of the nation. It degrades the meaning of patriotism, and trains its followers to be unworthy citizens of the republic."

## High Wages Make the Laborer More Efficient and Stimulate Inventiveness.

High wages cheapen production in two ways, says the *Edinburgh Review*. They make the laborer more efficient—he is stronger, more capable, more alert and consequently the product of his labor is greater, increasing proportionately faster than the rise in wages. They also provoke and, indeed, necessitate a constant growth in the productive power of machinery and give the maximum of stimulus to the inventiveness of its makers. Short hours of labor produce similar results, for employer and employed are under every inducement to greater application on the one side and

economies on the other, lest the volume of production should be lessened.

And in proportion as wages rise so does the demand for the products of industry rise also; for the working class—i. e., the great majority of consumers—are able to purchase more. What, then, is needed in the present and future? More light and air for production; the abolition of all restraints, protective or otherwise, upon exchange of commodities; the increase of competition everywhere. At the same time, no agency should be neglected which will help to increase the laborer's efficiency. His home, his food, his surroundings should be jealously guarded; art schools, museums, libraries, all that goes to improve his mind, should be provided without stint.

## Plain Lines of Framing for Learners.

NEW YORK, August 30, 1894.

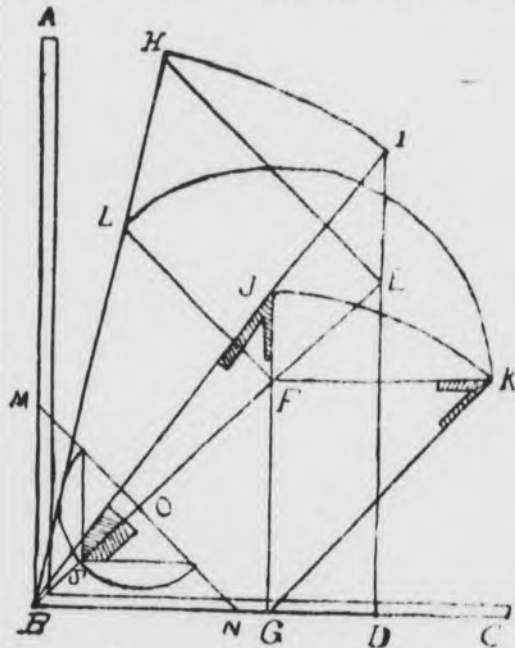
TO THE EDITOR OF THE CARPENTER:

I see in several editions of THE CARPENTER diagrams for framing hip roofs and backing of the diagonal rafters, but in none of them is given any rule to the learner how to find the length of common rafters. In ancient times the roofs were an equilateral triangle, and in countries where there is much snow requires a steep pitch, but in a mild climate  $\frac{1}{2}$  of the width of the house is the length of common rafter, is about the average pitch given. I lend you a diagram of my method if you approve of it or can spare space in your next edition. Please publish it, I would like to hear from the brothers who have published diagrams what they think of this method.

I remain yours respectfully,

PHILO N. YORK.

This is a method of obtaining the proper lengths and bevels for rafters in a hip roof.  $ab$ , and  $bc$ , are walls at the angle of the building  $bed$ , is the seat of hip rafter  $gf$ , of a jack or cripple rafter. Draw  $eh$  at right angles to  $bc$ , and make



it equal to rise of roof, join  $b$ , and  $h$ , and  $hb$ , will be the length of hip rafter. Through  $e$ , draw  $di$ , at right angles to  $bc$ , upon  $b$ , with the radius  $bh$ , describe the arch  $hi$ , cutting  $di$ , in  $i$ , join  $b$ , and  $i$ , and extend  $gf$ , to meet  $bi$ , in them will be the length of the jack rafter, the length of each jack rafter is found in the same manner by extending its seat to butt the line  $bi$ , from  $f$ , draw  $kl$ , at right angles to  $fg$ , also  $fl$ , at right angles to  $be$ , make  $fk$ , equal to  $fl$ , by the arch  $lk$ , or make  $gk$ , equal  $gj$ , be the ark  $jk$ , then the angle at  $j$ , will be the top bevel of the jack rafters, and the one at  $k$ , will be the down bevel. To find the backing of the hip rafter at any convenient place in  $be$ , as  $o$ , draw  $mn$ , at right angles to  $be$ , from  $o$ , longical, to  $b$   $h$ , describe a semi-circle cutting  $be$ , in  $S$ , join  $M$ , and  $S$ , and  $N$ , and  $S$ , then those lines will form at  $S$ , the proper angle for beveling the top of hip rafter  $PS$ , the length and bevels of rafters for roof valleys can also be found by the above process.

Yours,

PHILO.



## Justice, Not Charity.

All hail the dawn of a new day breaking,  
When strong-armed nation shall take away  
The weary burden from backs that are aching,  
With maximum work and minimum pay.

When no man is honored who hoards his mil-  
lions,  
When no man feasts on another's toil,  
And God's poor, suffering starving billions  
Shall share His riches of sun and soil.

There is good for all in the world's broad bosom,  
There is food for all in the world's great store;  
Enough is provided if rightly divided;  
Let each man take what he needs—no more.

Shame on the miser with unused riches,  
Who rubs the toiler to swell his hoard;  
Who beats down the wages of the digger of  
ditches,  
And steals the bread from a poor man's board.

Shame on the owner of mines whose cruel  
And selfish measures have brought him wealth,  
While the ragged wretches who dig his fuel  
Are robbed of comfort and hope and health.

Shame on the ruler who rides in his carriage,  
Bought by the labor of half-paid men—  
Men who are shut out of home and marriage,  
And are herded like sheep in a hovel pen.

—Eda Wheeler Wilcox.

## Definition of the Labor Movement.



A T able defender of  
the struggling  
classes of the hu-  
man race, Prof.  
Richard Ely,  
writing of the  
labormovement  
in the columns  
of the Winfield  
Free Press, de-  
fines it as fol-  
lows:

The labor  
movement, in

its broadest terms, is the effort of men  
to live the lives of men. It is the sys-  
tematic organized struggle of the masses  
to obtain primarily more leisure and  
larger economic resources; but that is  
not by any means all, because the end  
and purpose of it all is a richer existence  
for the toilers, and that with respect to  
mind, soul and body. Half-conscious  
though it may be, the labor movement is  
a force pushing on toward the attain-  
ment of the purpose of humanity; in  
other words, the end of the true growth  
of mankind, namely, the full and har-  
monious development in each individual  
of all human faculties—the faculties of  
working, perceiving, knowing, loving;  
the development, in short, of whatever  
capabilities of good there may be in us.  
And this development of human power  
in the individual is not to be entirely for  
self, but it is to be for the sake of their  
beneficent use in the service of one's fel-  
lows in a Christian civilization. It is for  
self and for others; it is the realization  
of the ethical aim expressed in that com-  
mand which contains the secret of all  
true progress, "Thou shalt love thy  
neighbor as thyself." It is directed  
against oppression in every form, because  
oppression carries with it the idea that  
persons or classes live, not to fulfill a  
destiny of their own, but primarily and  
chiefly for the sake of the welfare of  
other persons or classes. The true sig-  
nificance of the labor movement, on the  
contrary, is this; it is an attempt to  
bring to pass the idea of human develop-  
ment which has animated sages, prophets  
and poets of all ages; the idea that a  
time must come when warfare of all  
kinds shall cease, and when a peaceful  
organization of society shall find a place  
within its framework for the best growth  
of each personality, and shall abolish all  
servitude in which one but subserves  
another's gain. Nor should it excite sur-  
prise to discover the movement from its  
true path into destructive byways. False  
guides are ever found combating true  
leaders, and there is backward motion as  
well as advance. But frequent whirl-  
pools and numerous eddies do not hinder  
the onward flow of the mighty stream!

## MONEY'S \$\$\$ RECEIVED

FOR TAX,  
During the month ending August 31, 1894.  
Whenever any errors appear notify the G. S. without delay.

Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.
1-1812 15	164-	55 25	344-	33 50	561-	58 40	585 40
2-48 15	166-	7 80	348-	4 95	563-	11 40	11 40
3-2 75	167-	16 15	348-	5 20	564-	6 65	6 65
4-65 56	168-	9 75	351-	4 20	567-	12 40	12 40
5-21 60	169-	15 00	352-	2 25	568-	2 10	2 10
6-2 70	170-	2 15	354-	1 05	572-	4 20	4 20
7-3 00	171-	8 55	355-	9 15	574-	2 70	2 70
8-18 75	173-	2 85	356-	3 00	575-	10 60	10 60
9-9 15	176-	14 55	359-	9 75	579-	2 70	2 70
10-23 10	177-	10 20	360-	6 00	580-	19 05	19 05
11-3 30	181-	85 20	381-	7 20	581-	8 90	8 90
12-9 00	184-	1 65	385-	3 45	582-	1 05	1 05
13-26 40	186-	4 95	387-	2 45	585-	2 25	2 25
14-3 48	188-	2 25	388-	1 50	586-	14 40	14 40
15-9 45	191-	4 15	389-	5 00	590-	7 65	7 65
16-23 70	192-	18 30	371-	2 10	593-	1 95	1 95
17-14 45	193-	10 20	374-	15 75	591-	3 15	3 15
18-7 65	194-	2 85	377-	1 80	592-	8 48	8 48
19-6 75	195-	8 55	380-	6 25	594-	2 55	2 55
20-90 00	196-	1 10	381-	15 90	596-	3 40	3 40
21-9 60	198-	8 40	382-	43 95	602-	1 05	1 05
22-3 68	199-	18 65	384-	2 10	603-	7 00	7 00
23-52 80	200-	7 05	386-	16 80	604-	11 85	11 85
24-4 65	201-	4 20	388-	3 30	605-	12 90	12 90
25-2 55	202-	3 00	390-	4 20	606-	4 38	4 38
26-3 90	203-	12 90	391-	6 40	611-	8 70	8 70
27-15 90	204-	7 80	393-	3 00	617-	3 90	3 90
28-7 35	206-	12 60	394-	2 70	619-	5 85	5 85
29-7 80	207-	14 70	396-	1 35	622-	4 95	4 95
30-44 40	208-	6 80	396-	7 50	623-	6 90	6 90
31-8 40	209-	23 70	399-	1 60	626-	5 55	5 55
32-1 05	214-	2 70	400-	3 15	628-	25 20	25 20
33-2 10	215-	9 00	402-	3 00	629-	5 10	5 10
34-8 15	216-	3 30	403-	1 65	631-	2 25	2 25
35-10 50	218-	4 80	407-	41 85	634-	8 58	8 58
36-4 80	220-	2 10	409-	2 70	636-	2 25	2 25
37-63 85	221-	6 30	416-	21 55	637-	7 95	7 95
38-26 54	223-	10 00	417-	2 70	638-	10 9	10 9
39-8 10	224-	7 80	419-	7 35	639-	9 75	9 75
40-8 70	225-	7 50	421-	4 80	641-	5 70	5 70
41-1 45	226-	3 15	422-	1 50	645-	4 65	4 65
42-3 48	227-	7 05	423-	4 50	648-	3 30	3 30
43-7 65	228-	9 60	426-	1 05	654-	2 25	2 25
44-19 35	229-	4 35	426-	10 35	655-	1 80	1 80
45-14 55	230-	7 20	427-	18 95	658-	11 40	11 40
46-18 30	231-	2 10	428-	3 15	659-	7 05	7 05
47-7 60	232-	1 50	431-	3 40	661-	3 90	3 90
48-4 65	233-	1 85	432-	3 15	665-	5 70	5 70
49-2 30	234-	9 40	433-	27 65	667-	13 05	13 05
50-7 30	235-	6 45	434-	7 20	667-	7 25	7 25
51-19 95	236-	2 40	435-	5 57	677-	2 40	2 40
52-5 40	237-	8 60	436-	3 90	678-	22 85	22 85
53-3 60	238-	8 40	437-	3 30	679-	10 20	10 20
54-8 25	240-	12 15	442-	3 60	683-	18 15	18 15
55-6 68	241-	3 45	445-	4 80	685-	8 85	8 85
56-7 80	242-	9 00	446-	18 45	687-	8 25	8 25
57-16 80	243-	5 55	449-	9 30	689-	4 95	4 95
58-2 85	244-	3 48	450-	2 85	690-	3 00	3 00
59-2 40	245-	7 35	451-	16 90	692-	9 45	9 45
60-10 95	247-	24 60	453-	3 90	694-	70	70
61-6 75	251-	4 95	455-	3 90	696-	6 30	6 30
62-13 05	253-	4 65	460-	8 40	699-	16 05	16 05
63-6 15	257-	36 90	461-	7 38	701-	9 95	9 95
64-12 80	258-	21 45	464-	8 40	702-	3 00	3 00
65-10 85	260-	7 50	466-	7 55	703-	8 25	8 25
66-7 20	261-	1 20	468-	10 38	704-	8 40	8 40
67-6 30	265-	1 50	470-	3 60	705-	7 35	7 35
68-1 85	266-	2 25	471-	28 50	706-	8 28	8 28
69-9 45	267-	3 25	473-	14 20	707-	12 85	12 85
70-8 55	268-	20 25	474-	10 50	711-	12 60	12 60
71-5 40	269-	40 95	475-	7 20	712-	9 60	9 60
72-6 00	270-	29 85	479-	8 90	714-	15 90	15 90
73-4 65	273-	9 18	480-	5 25	715-	1 35	1 35
74-23 55	274-	17 55	482-	9 15	717-	20 58	20 58
75-48 18	276-	15 00	483-	14 10	718-	2 70	2 70
76-2 40	276-	2 85	484-	8 40	723-	2 45	2 45
77-19 50	277-	7 80	485-	2 85	725-	7 28	7 28
78-80 68	283-	8 90	487-	4 95	726-	1 15	1 15
79-4 08	284-	17 60	490-	4 80	728-	8 95	8 95
80-10 80	285-	15 15	491-	8 60	729-	20 10	20 10
81-6 60	287-	4 95	493-	14 40	730-	1 65	1 65
82-19 08	288-	8 85	495-	3 10	731-	5 29	5 29
83-9 48	289-	7 65	496-	3 00	732-	4 80	4 80
84-10 65	290-	22 20	497-	23 78	734-	3 75	3 75
85-12 45	294-	6 40	499-	3 45	736-	4 20	4 20
86-5 70	298-	4 88	501-	3 30	739-	6 20	6 20
87-19 80	299-	8 10	502-	5 70	739-	1 65	1 65
88-2 85	300-	2 25	507-	4 50	740-	18 90	18 90
89-6 78	302-	1 40	509-	80 60	741-	4 20	4 20
90-16 20	304-	5 50	510-	3 00	742-	8 48	8 48
91-4 05	311-	50 00	511-	5 40	744-	9 00	9 00
92-4 65	314-	5 10	513-	26 70	750-	5 78	5 78
93-4 65	317-	21 30	515-	16 05	751-	1 80	1 80
94-4 50	320-	4 35	517-	9 90	752-	4 80	4 80
95-5 40	322-	2 10	518-	19 50	756-	1 85	1 85
96-8 10	324-	4 50	519-	2 85	757-	4 48	4 48
97-7 38	325-	8 40	520-	1 78	758-	2 40	2 40
98-26 10	326-	5 40	521-	10 65	760-	8 15	8 15
99-18 90	327-	29 10	522-	4 35	767-	6 00	6 00
100-4 08	328-	5 25	526-	26 40	775-	3 00	3 00
101-6 90	329-	3 60	532-	1 50	783-	9 18	9 18
102-17 48	332-	19 80	549-	8 85	784-	6 55	6 55
103-4 28	333-	3 60	550-	1 80	785-	6 30	6 30
104-19 80	334-	6 00	551-	2 25	786-	6 30	6 30
105-3 00	335-	4 07	563-	8 45	788-	2 85	2 85
106-7 80	336-	7 95	568-	14 70	794-	2 35	2 35
107-10 35	339-	6 00	585-	14 25	802-	1 50	1 50
108-2 30	340-	65 70	587-	4 05	805-	2 40	2 40
109-4 20	341-	3 70	560-	2 10			
110-14 25	342-	12 45					



## THE CARPENTER

PHILADELPHIA, SEPTEMBER, 1894.



## Practical Estimating of Plans.

BY I. P. HICKS.

A COUNTRY SCHOOL HOUSE.



HAVING had an inquiry lately for a cheap design of a school house suitable for country school districts. We now present a school house plan, hoping it will

prove of interest to many of the readers of THE CARPENTER.

Size of building 20x34 feet, height of story 12 feet.

Seating capacity 44 pupils.

Side aisles 2 feet wide, middle aisle 3 feet.

Blackboard space 5½ feet on the wall, each side of the rostrum, or, if desired, it can be extended all the way across the rear end of building.

A girder, 6x8, should extend lengthwise under the floor plan, supported in center by not less than three piers.

Length of foundation wall 108 feet, 2 feet high, 8-inch brick wall.

Length of cornice, 180 feet.

Length of rafters 16 feet.

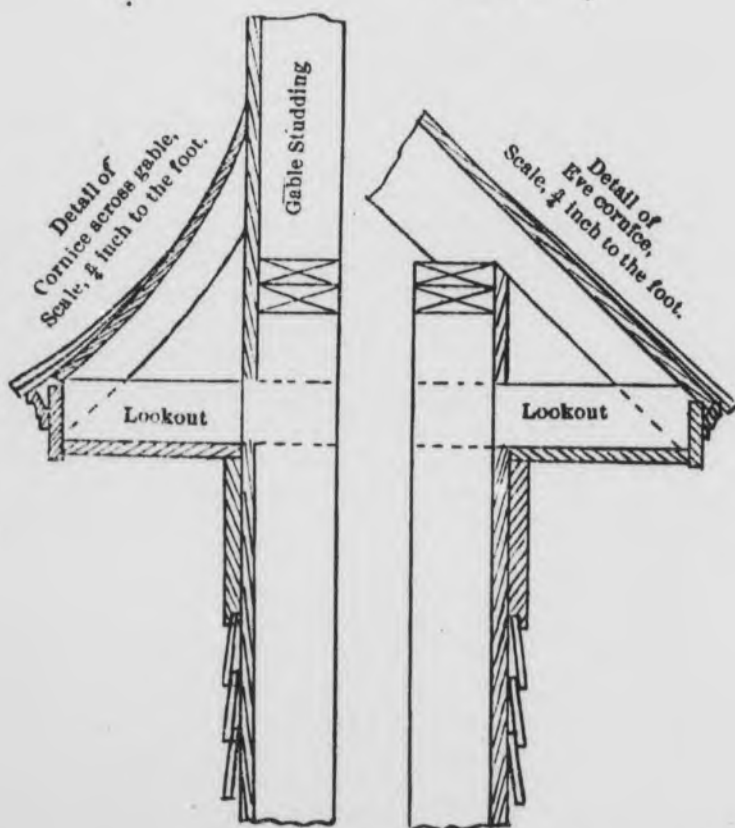
Number of window frames, 8.

Number of door frames, 3.

## EXCAVATING AND MASONRY.

In many of the Western States foundation walls on small frame buildings are laid up from the surface of the ground, consequently the excavating for a building without a cellar is a very small matter. 3,350 bricks laid in wall, \$8.50 \$28 47 27 lineal feet chimney, 80c per ft. 21 60

\$50 07



## LUMBER BILL.

	Feet.
6, 6x8 16 feet sills and girders . . .	432
2, 6x8 20 " " " " . . .	160
62, 2x8 20 " floor joists . . .	702
26, 2x6 20 " ceiling " . . .	540
6, 2x6 10 " for platform . . .	60
110, 2x6 12 " studding . . .	1,320
52, 2x6 16 " rafters . . .	832
20, 2x6 16 " plates . . .	256
20, 2x4 10 " gable studding . . .	180

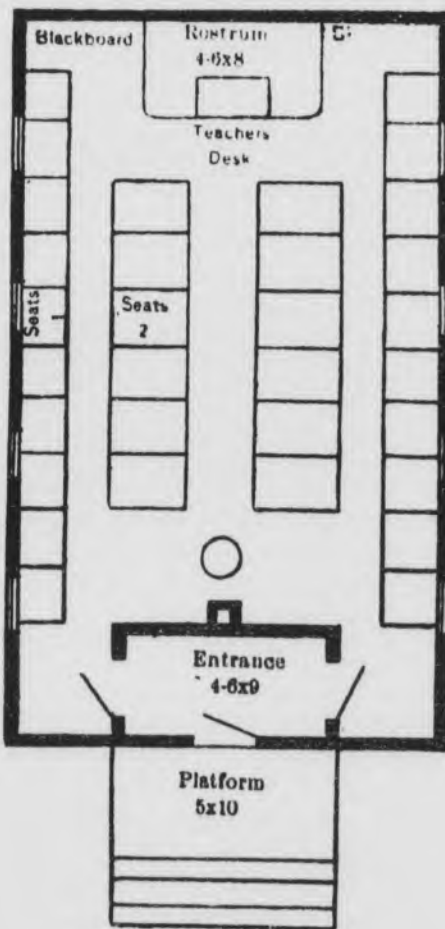
4,432

4,432 ft. in frame, \$16 50 pr m. \$	73 12
1,900 ft. sheeting walls \$18 pr m.	34 20
1,150 ft. roof sheeting \$16.50	
per m . . . . .	18 97
9,250 shingles \$3.25 pr. m. . . .	30 06
1,700 ft. siding, \$25 pr m. . . .	42 50
900 ft. flooring, \$30 pr m. . . .	27 00
560 ft. ceiling wainscoting	
\$30 pr m. . . . .	16 80
700 ft. ½ finish, cornice jambs,	
\$40 pr m. . . . .	28 00
200 ft. 1½ finish, outside casing,	
\$40 per m. . . . .	8 00
400 ft. 5-inch casing, \$1.50 pr h.	6 00
10 plinth blocks, 8c. . . . .	80
26 corner blocks, 5c. . . . .	1 30
8 windows, 12x18, 8-light,	
\$1.70 . . . . .	13 60
1 transom, 12x32, 1-light . . .	70
1 front door, 3x7. 1½ thick . .	6 50
2 doors, 2-8x6-8, 1½ thick, \$1.80	3 60
100 ft. 2-inch flooring, outside	
platform . . . . .	3 00
2, 2x12, 10 ft. outside steps.	1 50
200 ft. 4-inch crown mould,	
\$2.00 per h. . . . .	4 00
150 ft. ¼-inch quarter round,	
.60 per h. . . . .	90
150 ft. parting stops, .50 per h.	57
150 ft. 1-inch, window stops,	
60c, per h. . . . .	90
60 ft. 2-inch, door	
stops, \$1.25 per h . . . . .	75
32 ft. 3½-inch window	
stools, \$2.00 pr h . . . . .	64
150 ft. ¾ cove, .60c.	
per h. . . . .	90
128 ft. wainscoting	
cap, \$1.50 pr h. 1 92	
32 ft. 2-inch watertable, \$1.00	
per h. . . . .	32
10 ft. 5-inch oak thresholds,	
\$4.00 per h. . . . .	40
4 ft. corner heads, 20c. . . .	80

\$327 93

## CARPENTER WORK.

9 sqrs. framing and laying	
floors, \$1.30 . . . . .	\$11 70
17 sqrs. framing, sheeting and	
siding, \$2.25 . . . . .	38 25



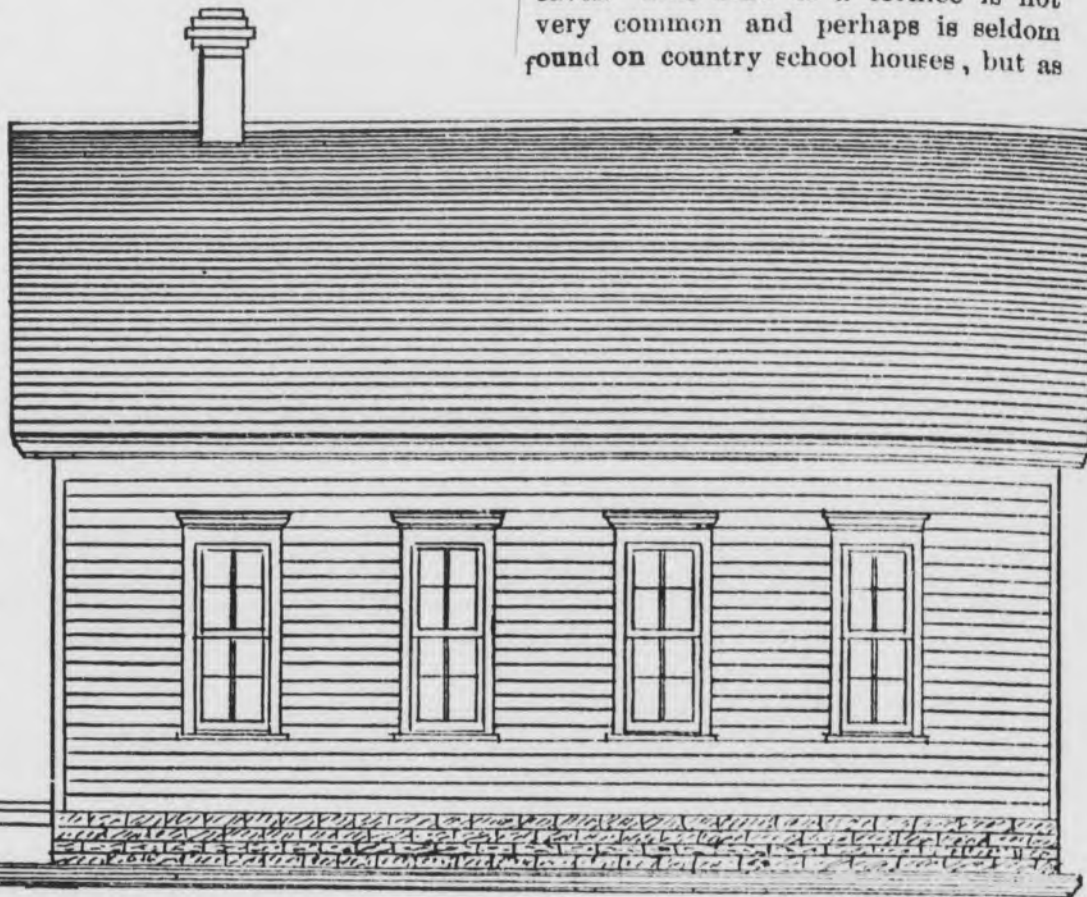
## FLOOR PLAN

7 sqrs. framing ceiling, 50c. . .	3 50
9 sqrs. framing, sheeting,	
shingling roofs, \$2.30 . . .	20 70
180 lineal feet cornice, 15c. . .	27 00
Outside platform and steps.	
3 door frames complete,	
\$2.50 . . . . .	7 50
8 windows complete, \$2.50 . .	20 00
Outside corner casings. . . .	3 00
Wainscoting . . . . .	5 00
Rostrum . . . . .	2 00

\$141 65

## HARDWARE.

50 lbs. 20d nails . . . . .	\$ 1 00
100 " 10d " . . . . .	2 60
200 " 8d " . . . . .	5 00
40 " 6d " . . . . .	1 20
35 " 3d coarse . . . . .	1 25
40 " 10d finish . . . . .	1 60
50 " 8d " . . . . .	2 10
15 " 6d " . . . . .	65



## SIDE ELEVATION.

3 " 3d " . . . . .	15
4 pair butts, 3½x3½, 35c. . . .	1 40
1 front door lock . . . . .	2 00
2 common locks, 50c . . . . .	1 00
8 sash locks, 10c. . . . .	80
200 lbs. sash weights, 1¼c . . . .	2 50
2 skeins sash cord, 60c. . . . .	1 20
32 sash pulleys, 4c . . . . .	1 28

## RECAPITULATION.

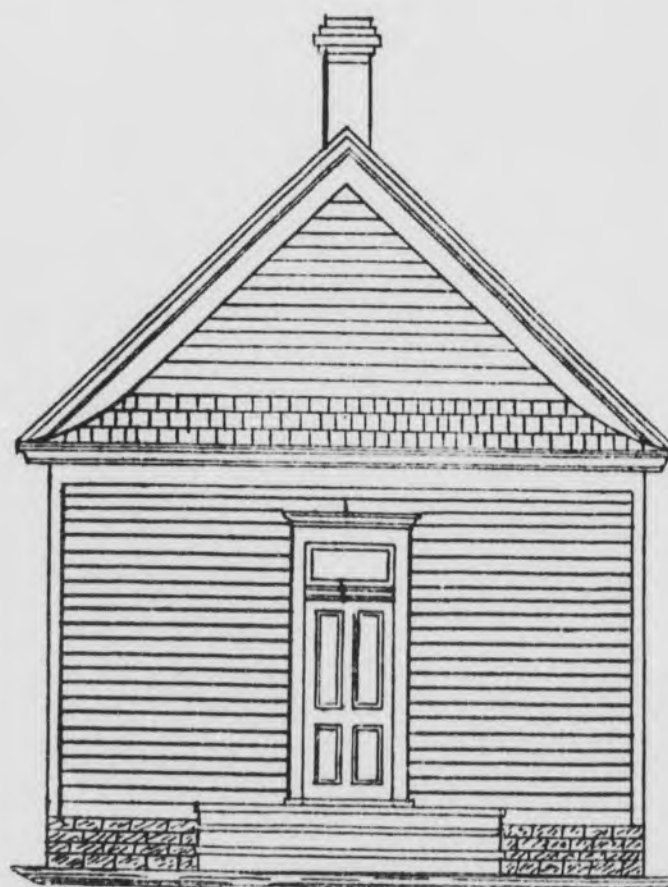
Excavating and masonry . . .	\$ 50 07
------------------------------	----------

\$25 73

and seats, we have concluded to leave the school fixtures out of the estimate entirely, leaving that with the judgment of the contractors and builders.

In explanation of the details we will state that two sections are shown, one showing the eave or main cornice, and the other the cornice which extends across the gable on a level with the eaves. This kind of a cornice is not very common and perhaps is seldom found on country school houses, but as

will be seen by referring to the front elevation, it does away with the ordinary plain appearance that a plain gable would present, and a good appearance with but little additional cost is the result. The eave cornice is returned across the gable just the same as the regular cornice except the top, which is concaved as shown in the left section. The concave portion is sheeted and shingled to the plane of the gable and sided from shingles up to frieze as shown



## FRONT ELEVATION,

Lumber bill . . . . .	327 93
Carpenter work . . . . .	141 65
Hardware . . . . .	25 73
Painting . . . . .	45 00
Plastering 265 yards, 25c . . . .	66 25
Blackboards . . . . .	13 37

\$670 00

## TOTAL ESTIMATE.

Thus we find the total estimate to be \$670.00, without including the seats. As most school houses of the present day are furnished with patent school desks

in elevation. The lower edge of frieze is rounded to fit the concave portion of gable cornice, in fact the entire lower end of the rake cornice has to be fitted to butt against the concave portion which extends across the gable. This, of course, is rather a difficult job, but at the same time does not require extra close work, as the joints are not much exposed to view, and the rake cornice overlapping the concave portion as it does, there is no danger of leaks if the work is properly executed. A few words here in connec-



tion with the usual manner of estimating the required amount of labor to put up a cornice, might be of some special interest. We estimate cornice by the lineal foot. As it is only 108 feet around the floor plan some might think it strange that we find 180 feet lineal measure in the cornice measurement. In explanation of this will say that we always take the outside measurement in estimating cornice, and counting the amount for projection with the length of rake cornice we have 180 lineal feet, which by the way of estimating the labor according to our customary method would be 3 cents per lineal foot for each member. Thus a four-member cornice would be 12 cents per lineal foot, a five-member cornice 15 cents per foot, and so on. The cornice according to the details is a four-member cornice, consisting of Planceer, Fascia, Frieze and Crown mould, but on account of the complications of fitting to the concave portion, we have estimated it at 15 cents per lineal foot straight.

There are a great many points about estimating from plans that are more or less perplexing, and of unusual interest to contractors and builders.

### Non-Unionist Workingmen.

AN INDIRECT ENEMY TO ORGANIZED LABOR  
—DEAF TO ALL HONOR—BLIND TO  
MUTUAL INTERESTS.



HE non-unionist is but an indirect enemy; in withholding his aid he by so much weakens the common line of defense. Though often his acts may directly, without conscious effort, aid the enemy, he need not be a traitor to his fellow toilers. Every great movement has some object of superlative loathing; its Judas Iscariots, its Benedict Arnolds, its Pigotts, its paid spies and informers, its Pinkerton thugs—men deaf to all honor, blind to mutual interest, dead to all but the miserable cravings of their shriveled souls. In the industrial conflict the instinct of workers has significantly termed its type of this species—"scab!" Loud have been the appeals for sympathy with the workman who falls out from the line to better his condition, or relieve the distress of a starving wife and family. But to prevent just such contingencies is the mission of the union. One who is forced to the necessity of wage-labor and refuses to share the common danger, but either openly or stealthily goes over to the enemy to accept his terms, is a deserter. By his acts he has sundered the social bonds of mutual interest which united him to us, has served notice that he asks no aid, expects no sympathy, seeks no quarter. At his acted word we take him.

The time has passed for circumlocution in handling this subject. If trade unionism has a logical ground for existence, if organized resistance is preferable to slavish submission, if the social ties which unite us in mutual alliance are of higher validity than the selfish cravings of an unsocial nature, the relation between the trade union and its sycophantic enemy—the "scab"—is that existing between the patriot and the paid informer. No sentimentalism will extenuate, no olive branch will be extended; no tears will be shed over whatever misfortune befalls him, nor aught but utter loathing be felt for him. He stands forth by his own act recreant to duty, bankrupt in honor, infidel to faith, destitute of social sympathy, and a self-elected target. We here but express clearly what workingmen feel in every industrial crisis, and we deliberately express it, that at all times such

men be regarded as possible "informers" and traitors.

But let us hear his defence. We are told that trade unionism is an encroachment upon individual right, that the toiler, whether union or non-union, has the privilege to sell his labor as best suits himself. To this we reply:

1. The toiler does not enter the market under equal conditions.
2. Monopoly over land, the source of wealth, and over exchange, its medium of distribution, gives to the capitalist an economic advantage in the struggle.
3. The legalization of privilege forces upon the unprivileged the necessity of combination in order to sustain themselves.
4. The logic of events has settled the line of action; it lies neither in the prayer meeting nor in the polling booth, but in mutual accord of action and determined self-help.

Industrial combination, under such circumstances, is as necessary for the exploited toiler, as military organization for an invaded people. We are in a state of industrial war. Every appeal to legislation to do aught but undo is as futile as sending a flag of truce to the enemy for munitions of war. The growth of solidarity evidenced in wider federation, in leading to broader views of the issue, and deeper sense of mutual interrelations, can but intensify this feeling toward the "scab."

Unions having already demonstrated their power to rise above the subsistence level, where otherwise they would be, it is our duty, not only to ourselves, but to our families, to enlarge the scope of union among our fellow craftsmen. Our task is to be true to the need of the hour, in order to be the better fitted for the unknown needs of the struggle to-morrow. The lines are being closer drawn, and the exigencies of the situation demand concert of action, both against the combined enemy and the traitor who would betray our cause by a shot from the rear. In such a struggle for a higher civilization—a struggle forced upon us—the industrial recreant is a social traitor.

Out of conflict all progress has come. The history of the labor movement, its increasing self-reliance, its growing indifference to "labor politicians," its development of sturdy independence and manhood, all alike indicate change in its accompanying wider sympathy and extension of mutual ties, the feeling of loathing toward the "scab" has intensified.

To sum up, to assert egoism against mutual interests is unsocial, and hence a denial of the mutual basis upon which equitable relations alone can exist. Thus the "scab" is not merely unsocial, but by his acted word virtually places himself with the industrial invaders and becomes an enemy. Equal freedom cannot be strained to mean a denial of mutual interests. Social evolution is not a mere theory, but a record of facts; and no fact is more strongly brought out than that progress has resulted only in so far as mutual interests have been recognized. We do not institute them; they compel us."

### Unionism First—Politics next.

Trades unionism is broader than any political party for the very reason that partisans of all classes are in the movement. The man who pins his faith on any political party at the expense of his Union is building his house on sand. Nations rise and fall, political parties come and go, but trades unions have existed for thousands of years and will go on until the end of time or until the brotherhood of all mankind is consummated, when organizations of workmen will be useless institutions.

### The Happy Isles.

Forever has the Eden dream  
Flashed on the vision of the race,  
And Happy Islands ever gleam,  
With purple hills and glinting stream,  
In some unknown and wondrous place.

So once beheld the Grecian sage  
The great "Republic" of his thought,  
And, handed down from age to age  
His story gilds the classic page  
In modern school and college taught.

The fancy of Sir Thomas Moore  
Again explored Utopian realm,  
Where even scales stern justice bore;  
Where mankind shared a common store,  
And freedom manned the civic helm.

Yet rolls the world in ancient line,  
Though dreamer dream and poet sing;  
Though prophets tell in words divine,  
The glories of the coming time,  
When Right shall rule and Love be king.

The Happy Islands that we seek  
Are only lodged in hearts of men,  
Whose chivalry befriends the weak;  
Who know the truth and dare to speak  
By earnest word or candid pen.

— F. K. F.

### From the Very Nature of Things.

Capital is aggressive and seldom consider the means by which it is obtained, the end justifies these, and when a profit is in view, be it great or small, labor is seldom consulted but is made, when possible, to conform to such conditions as will leave a margin for capital. To this we cannot have any objections, provided always that labor was fairly paid and the margin not too wide. Unreasonable competition, however, often induces capital to undertake work at prices that to insure a profit labor must be placed under the thumb-screw and reduced to such dimensions as will make a margin certain. Of course, it is easy to understand that supply and demand have something to do with the gauging the rate of wages, but if a fair and reasonable understanding could be come to between labor and capital, the laws of supply and demand will have but little effect on the wage earner or capitalist. This is the age of arbitration and we are "in it," and when the minds of workers and employers get quieted some measure will be devised—just to both—by which all these squabbles and unseemly fights between labor and capital will cease and all differences ended, by an appeal, not to strikes and riot, but by a manly conference and just dealing.—*Operative Builder.*

### By Perseverance Wonders Are Worked.

Brothers in the cause of reform, if we expect to succeed, we must persevere. Rev. G. S. Weaver says: "Continued dropping wears away the stone." So perseverance in labor organization gains our objects; perseverance is the virtue wanted—a lion-hearted purpose of victory. It is this that builds and accomplishes whatever is great, good and valuable. It built the pyramids on Egypt's plain, erected the gorgeous temple at Jerusalem, reared the city on the seven hills, inclosed the Chinese empire in walls of adamant, scaled the storm cloud-capped Alps, opened a highway through the watery wilderness of the Atlantic, leveled the forests of the New World and reared in its stead a community of states and nations. It has wrought from the marble block the exquisite creations of genius, painted on canvas the gorgeous mimicry of nature and engraved on the metallic surface the viewless substance of the shadow. It has put in motion millions of spindles, winged many flying shuttles, harnessed thousands of iron steeds, hitched to millions of freighted cars and sent them flying from town to town, and from nation to nation. Tunneled mountains, annihilated space with lightning speed. It has whitened the waters of the world with the sails of a

hundred nations, navigated every sea and explored every land. Measured space, counted the myriad hosts of worlds and computed their distances, dimensions and velocities. What is a monument of constructive genius compared with the domes of thought, the sparkling temples of virtue, and the rich, glory-wreathed sanctuaries of religion which perseverance has wrought out and reared in the souls of the good?

### Eight Hour Cities.

Below is a list of the cities and towns where carpenters make it a rule to work only eight hours a day:

Alameda, Cal.	Murphysboro, Ill.
Ashland, Wis.	New York, N. Y.
Austin, Ill.	Oakland, Cal.
Berkeley, Cal.	Oak Park, Ill.
Bessemer, Cal.	Pasadena, Cal.
Brighton Park, Ill.	Pueblo, Colo.
Brooklyn, N. Y.	Rogers Park, Ill.
Carondelet, Mo.	St. Louis, Mo.
Chicago, Ill.	Sacramento, Cal.
Chicago Heights, Ill.	Santa Barbara, Cal.
Denver, Col.	San Francisco, Cal.
East St. Louis, Ill.	San Jose, Cal.
Englewood, Ill.	San Rafael, Cal.
Evanston, Ill.	Sheboygan, Wis.
Fremont, Cal.	South Chicago, Ill.
Grand Crossing, Ill.	South Denver, Col.
Highland Park, Ill.	South Evanston, Ill.
Hyde Park, Ill.	Stockton, Cal.
Indianapolis, Ind.	Town of Lake, Ill.
Kensington, Ill.	Verona, Pa.
Los Angeles, Cal.	Venice, Ill.
Manor Station, Pa.	Washington, D. C.
Maywood, Ill.	Whitcomb, Wash.
Milwaukee, Wis.	West Troy, N. Y.
Mt. Vernon, Ind.	
Moreland, Ill.	
Lynn, Mass.	St. Joseph, Mo.

Total 52 cities.

### Things to be Remembered.

THREE months in arrears subjects a member to loss of benefits.

STEADY attendance at the meetings gives life and interest to the Union.

MEMBERS going off to another city should be provided with a clearance card.

ALL local treasurers should be under bonds and the bonds filed with the president of the L. U.

TRUSTEES' reports should be prepared semi-annually and forwarded to the G. S. Blanks are furnished free for that purpose.

ALL changes in Secretaries should be promptly reported to the G. S., and name and address of the new Secretary should be forwarded.

ORGANIZE the Carpenters in the unorganized towns in your vicinity, or wherever you may go! Hold public meetings or social festivals at stated occasions; they will add to the strength of your Union.

LETTERS for the General Office should be written on official note paper and bear the seal of the Local Union. Don't write letters to the G. S. on monthly report blanks, as such communications are not in proper shape.

ALL MONIES received by the G. S. one month are published in the next month's Journal. Monies received can not be published in this Journal the same month they are received. It takes some time to make up the report and put it into type.

THE only safe way to send money is by Post Office Money Order or by Blank Check or Draft as required by the Constitution. The G. S. is not responsible for money sent in any other way. Don't send loose cash or postage stamps in payment of tax or for any bill due the G. S.

### Something for Carpenters to Read!

The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America was founded in Convention at Chicago, August 12, 1881. At first it had only 12 Local Unions and 2042 members. Now, in ten years, it has grown to number over 716 Local Unions in over 630 cities, and 84,377 enrolled members. It is organized to protect the Carpenter Trade from the evils of low prices and botch work; its aim is to encourage a higher standard of skill and better wages; to re-establish an Apprentices System, and to aid and assist the members by mutual protection and benevolent means. It pays a Wife Funeral Benefit of from \$25 to \$50; Member's Funeral Benefit, \$100 to \$200; and Disability Benefit \$100 to \$400. In these General Benefits \$64,534 have been expended the past year, and \$293,548 the past ten years, while \$671,000 more was spent for Sick Benefits by the Local Unions. Such an organization is worthy the attention of every Carpenter. The Brotherhood is also a Protective Trade Union as well as a Benevolent Society. It has raised the wages in 568 cities, and placed Five and a Half Million Dollars more wages annually in the pockets of the Carpenters in those cities. It reduced the hours of labor to 8 hours a day in 51 cities, and 9 hours a day in 416 cities, not to speak of 457 cities which have established the 8 or 9-hour system on Saturdays. By this means 12,160 more men have gained employment. This is the result of thorough organization. And yet very few strikes have occurred, and very little money has been spent on strikes by this society. It is not a secret oath bound organization. All competent Carpenters are eligible to join, and this is an invitation to you as an intelligent mechanic to send in your application for membership in the Carpenters' Union of your city. It is a branch of the Brotherhood; the dues are but small in comparison with the benefits, and it is to your interest to join this growing and powerful body.



### Directory of Carpenters' Business Agents or Walking Delegates.

BOSTON, MASS.—S. J. Chadwick, 45 Elliot Street.  
 BROOKLYN, N. Y.—R. Beatty, P. O. Box 18, Station W, or 353 Fulton Street.—J. J. Manning, 408 Bergen Street.  
 BUFFALO, N. Y.—Wm. Robertson, 888 Michigan Street.  
 CINCINNATI, O.—David Fisher, 475 Walnut Street.  
 CHICAGO, ILL.—A. Cattermull, 867 Washington Street.—Wm. Watson.  
 CLEVELAND, O.—Vincent Havin, residence, 124 Carran Street; office, room 11, 168 Superior Street.  
 COLLEGE POINT, N. Y.—John Helmrich, College Point, Long Island, N. Y.  
 HARTFORD, CONN.—F. O. Walz, 32 Ashley Street.  
 HOPKINSVILLE, KY.—James Western.  
 INDIANAPOLIS, IND.—J. W. Pruitt.  
 MILWAUKEE, WIS.—J. Bettendorf.  
 NEW YORK.—John L. Halket, 71 W. 96th Street, and Frank Schultz, 442 E. Ninth Street.  
 NORWOOD, MASS.—James Hadden, P. O. Box 421.  
 ST. LOUIS, MO.—V. S. Lamb, 4218 Larpy Avenue.  
 SPRINGFIELD, O.—F. M. Poole.

### A Rough Sketch of a Rough Struggle.

ROBBED OF THEIR COURTS OF CRAFT.

BY HUGH MCGREGOR.



**A**S socialists, economists and anarchists, all combine in these days with the political labor leaders to divert the minds of the workers from the idea of the trade Union as one great, permanent and independent

whole. So, toward the close of the middle ages, did the military, legal and commercial classes combine with the self-seeking members of the manufacturing class to subvert the trade unions and betray municipal liberty. Then, as now, grave dangers threatened the integrity of the unions from without; and then, as now, the most dangerous enemies to the voluntary organization of labor were to be found within the unions. The sons of the three thousand trades unionists who died defending "the red banner of London, emblazoned with the figure of St. Paul," on the victorious field of Lewes; these could defend their city walls against the open assaults of the military class; but they were powerless against the treachery of their fellow unionists in adulterous alliance with the State.

The one and only mercantile union known to have early existed in London, was that called the "mercatores," the mercers' union. This union was composed of merchants dealing in toys, men's furnishings, drugs, etc., and small wares of foreign manufacture or origin. The members of this union are found in the earliest records of the Exchequer paying toll at the fair of Westminster; those exposing their wares on stalls paying one penny a day each, and those placing their goods on the ground one halfpenny. A goldsmith's journeyman's money wages being at this time five pence, or a quarter of an ounce of sterling silver, per day; board and lodging of course included. The average price of eggs being twenty-four for a penny, and other necessities correspondingly cheap. Peddlers we would call the *mercatores* to-day; nevertheless, Henry Fitz Alwyn, mercer, was the first Mayor of London, and he served twenty-four successive terms, from the year 1189 to 1213. Upon the re-organization of the trade unions, alluded to in the previous chapter, the Mercers'

union took rank at the head of all the craft unions, or livery companies as they came to be called. But the Mercers' Union being a mercantile union, in fact, was not induced to apply for a charter of re-organization until 1393. In this charter they are described in the mingled French and English of that and the following century as the "Commonalty or Men of the Mystere of Mercers'."

The Tailors' Union, whose fraternity or brotherhood was dedicated to St. John the Baptist, and assembled before the high altar of St. Mary's, Woolworth, was known as the "cissorses;" a similar term to that of the French word "tailleur," each of them designating a "cutter." It is certain that the scissorses' or tailors' Union was from the earliest times a manufacturing union, and composed of working cutters and makers of garments. The tailors made both men's and women's clothing and armorial trappings of cloth and linen for the soldier and his war-horse. For the latter reason the union at one time took the title of "linen armorers." The royal wardrobe accounts preserved in the records of the Exchequer show that Edward I, his queen and daughter had each their separate tailor: the king's scissorses being paid four and one-half silver pennies a day for his labor, no deduction therefrom being made for his maintenance. As we have previously intimated, the richest men of the union were desirous of becoming merchant tailors, that is to say, importers of foreign, and dealers in domestic cloth. In the path of their commercial ambition stood two great obstacles, the Italian and Belgian merchants who paid to the royal exchequer good round sums for the privilege of importation, and the woolen cloth Weavers' Union (*tellarii*) with its established customs dating from time immemorial. Cloth woven by serfs on the estates of their lords in remote parts of the country may have been cheaper than the cloth woven by the London unionists who had to mount guard in addition to plying the shuttle, who had to bear "lot," and pay "scot," as the citizens of a great municipality.

The intrigues of the mercers and the tailors, of the merchants and the would-be merchants, to acquire the power to buy cloth direct from the weavers' loom, instead of in a fair market, protected by the Weavers' Union, induced King John, in 1199, to consent to the suppression of the Weaver's Union. The king seems to have had little scruple in the matter, for he gave the royal assent in consideration of the municipality agreeing to pay him one and one-third pounds weight of sterling silver more than the sum annually paid to the royal exchequer by the weavers' union.

But this base bargain appears to have miscarried, for we find the weavers' union soon thereafter in the full enjoyment of its ancient customs. It was not indeed until the rise of a special lawyer class, and their employment by the kings to change the flexible customary laws into written and inflexible statutes, to change voluntary aids into compulsory and permanent taxation, and to transform loyalty into subjection that we find any successful attempt to encroach on the prescriptive liberties of the unions. The first "legal" effort of this character appears to have been made in the fourteenth year of Edward II, 1321, when a writ of *quo warranto* was issued against the *Tellarii* by the Court of King's Bench.

Writs of *quo warranto* had indeed been issued forty-three years before this date. One of the first of these writs had been served on the Earl Warrenne, the lord of immense estates in Yorkshire which had been granted to his ancestor William Warrenne as the reward of his services in

the conquest of England. In answer to this writ the proud earl drew from his scabbard an ancient sword and flung it upon the judges' bench, saying—"There is my warrant! With that sword my fathers won their lands, and with the sword my kin will hold them."

The writ against the Weavers' Union was made returnable before Hervicus de Staunton and his associates, the king's itinerant judges, then sitting in the royal fortress of the Tower of London. The writ demanded of the *tellarii* wardens as follows:

1. By what authority they maintained a union;
2. By what authority they elected officers of such union;
3. By what authority they caused such officers to be sworn before the Mayor of London to faithfully perform certain duties;
4. By what authority they held courts of craft (*hall-motes*) from week to week wherein they adjudged cases pertaining to their craft, and forbade men of the craft to accuse or answer each other except in such craft courts;
5. By what authority they forbade men of the craft to have craft tools in their possession, unless the same were testified to be good and honest;
6. By what authority they required men of the craft to pay certain dues (*fermes*);
7. By what authority they seized the tools of men of the craft as were in arrears of dues, and sold them to pay the same, and otherwise punished them according to the discretion of a jury of twenty-four men of the craft;
8. By what authority they forbade foreigners (*etrangerz*) to manufacture without producing letter testimonials of good conduct, and stating the reason of their coming;
9. By what authority they seized bad work, and when it should be proven before the Mayor of London the weavers thereof were fined, and when cloth of Spanish wool was mixed with English wool adjusted the cloth to be publicly burned as fraudulent;
10. By what authority they caused masters of the craft to pay journeymen of the craft proper wages, on penalty of distraint of goods;
11. By what authority they regulated the sale in London of all goods produced by the craft;
12. By what authority they forbade working by night, by candle-light, and other times proscribed, and forbade all work between the Eve of Christmas and the morrow of the Feast of Purification. (Feb. 2.)

In answer to this writ the Weaver's Union placed in evidence their charter of *inspeximus*, bearing the great seal of England, dated at London, April 8, in the twenty-seventh year of Edward I. In the body of this charter was recited the customs of the craft existing time out of the memory of man and confirmed by Edward I., (1299); it also bore testimony of their previous confirmation by Henry II., (1154-1189), and also of the yet previous confirmation by Henry I. (1100-1135).

Geoffroy Lescross, the king's advocate, opposed the weavers' plea and issue was joined.

The verdict rendered by the three judges was that the craft was managed to the hurt of the people, and that the Union had no power to hold courts of craft, or any proceedings except before the Mayor and Sheriffs of London.

This judicial decision by the Court of King's Bench of England was an event that rung like a knell throughout the civilized world. It is difficult for us to-day to fully realize the enormity of this infamous verdict for the reason that courts of craft, popular courts of first

resort, have been wiped out of our judicial system by the subversion of the trade unions. But we are now beginning to perceive, as through a glass darkly, the magnitude of our loss, and it seems but yesterday, as it were, that efforts have been made by Mr. Mundella, Rupert Kettle and Henry Compton to establish a substitute for these ancient courts, under the name of voluntary trade courts of conciliation and arbitration.

The fact is, that six centuries of arbitrary special class rule has almost banished from the memory of our race the very tradition of freedom and order in industrial affairs. To-day we are so blinded by the cant of political economy on the subject of "supply and demand" that we allow manufacturing "rings" to charge what they please for the work of transforming raw materials into consumable articles, and we allow the commercial class to make "corners" to extort unlimited sums for the necessities of life from a vast unorganized and economically disfranchised mass who are never tired of bragging of their freedom. We are even ready to sneer at the wisdom of our ancestors, and to couple the ideas of "old" and "foolish;" but in the middle ages matters of such great social concern were not thus left to arbitrary individual power and the rapacity of rings and corners.

The town market and the country fair were cherished institutions of the earliest ages. There the free producers exchanged the result of their labor without the payment of enormous tribute to a host of intermediaries; generally expensive in proportion to their uselessness. The essential purpose of the market, whether perpetual in the trade union centres or municipalities, or periodical as in less highly organized places, was to secure cheapness based on justice. Justice to labor; justice to the consumer. To guard this object the practices of "engrossing," of "forestalling," and of "regrating" were universally forbidden.

The offence of "engrossing" consisted of buying and storing large quantities of goods until they became dear, and then placing them on the market in limited quantities to maintain an artificial price for the same, or by destroying a portion to secure a greatly enhanced price for the remainder. This practice as exercised on breadstuffs was severely condemned. Engrossing was first systematically practiced by a body of seceders from the Peppercers' Union who obtained a royal charter of reorganization and proceeded to engross all kinds of vendible wares, and thus acquire the name of "grocers." The offence of "forestalling" consisted of buying goods on the road to market, or before they were ready for market. This practice was forbidden mainly because of its tendency to enhance prices by making a seeming scarcity. The resale of goods in the same market constituted the offence of "regrating."

It was one of the duties of the Weavers' Union to protect the public against these abuses so far as the sale of cloth was concerned and to co-operate with the mayor for the punishment of the offenders.

It is generally believed that the wages of labor and the price of goods in the middle ages were rigidly fixed by legislation, but this is only true to a very limited extent. At the period of which we now write no attempt had been made to fix wages by a statute of laborers. Nor were the repeated attempts to fix wages by legislation successful until the trade unions had been entirely subverted and the workmen had been chased away from intimacy with their employers. Neither was it generally attempted to fix by legislation the value of the labor expended on raw materials in converting



them into consumable products, except in the case of the necessities of life. Even in the case of these articles the value of the labor expended in converting wheat, barley and wool, into bread and cloth, varied with the plenty or scarcity of each successive year. In 1316 the price of wheat which had risen to ten shillings a bushel, owing to two successive bad harvests, suddenly fell after the plentiful harvest of that year to ten pence the bushel.

If courts of craft could determine to general satisfaction the value of labor under such anomalous conditions as a sudden variation of eleven hundred per cent in the price of the prime necessity of life, and that without danger of resort to the brutal expedients of strikes and lockouts—the crime committed by the king's judges in abolishing them cannot be too severely reprobated.

In further control of the market, and in the belief that "bad goods are dear at any price," efficient measures were taken to prevent fraud both in materials and workmanship, no less than in weights and measures. In every fair a tribunal, with summary jurisdiction, called the court of *pie-poudre* could be found. But London being a perpetual market the mayor and sheriffs, assisted by the body of industrial experts existing in the union warden and sitting in courts of craft, formed a most competent agency for the repression of fraud. And when the courts of craft undertook to settle disputes between the members of the craft without resort to the mayor they performed a public benefit.

But the verdict rendered by the king's judges must be regarded as a pre-judgment in pursuance of a deliberate scheme to subvert the manufacturing unions in the interest of the commercial class; to degrade the mass of the workers and place them in complete subjection to the special classes.

We may read the then-coming doom of the workers in the fate of the Weavers' Union. The royal charters of reorganization granted to the Goldsmiths', the Furriers', and the Tailors' Unions, in 1327, was the practical corollary of that infamous verdict. A few years thereafter the king imported ninety families of Belgian weavers and established them in Candlewick Ward, the weavers' ward, and specially relieved them from paying dues to the weavers' union.

And finally, in 1385, the mayor of London, Nicholas Brember, grocer—who was soon thereafter hanged on the malefactors' gallows at Tyburn—deprived a weaver, Wm Southbrook, of the freedom of the city for selling cloth which he had woven with his own hands.

#### A Plea for Organized Labor.

Says Robert G. Ingersoll: "I regard the world as a ship making a voyage through this mysterious ether, and upon that ship there are a few cabin passengers and a great many steerage, and I believe when the steerage is out of food by reason of stress or storm that the cabin ought to divide, and I believe that if the cabin will not divide the steerage should make it divide. I am not in favor of taking the property of the rich and giving it to others; but let me see. We are invited to-day to this banquet. There should have been a chair and plate for each, and there was. Suppose when we arrived here we found that to a certain nobleman and millionaire they had given fifty seats and forty-nine gentlemen were compelled to stand. The forty-nine gentleman would pass a law in favor of eminent domain. Nature is my mother; I was invited to this great feast of life, and I do not propose to stand while there is a seat in the world that another fellow is not occupying."

#### To Frame a Circular Elliptic Dome Roof.

BY OWEN B. MAGINNIS.



READERS of THE CARPENTER will observe that I have this month treated a roof with which most mechanics are unfamiliar, and it is a pleasure for me to describe it for this reason. A C D B, Fig. 1, is the plan or outside line of the plates which measure 12' 0" x 20' 0", or the roof will be 20 feet long and 12 feet wide. Across I K R its section will be a semi-circle, or A E B and across F K S its section will be a semi ellipse (not an oval, as this figure is often miscalled). As there may probably

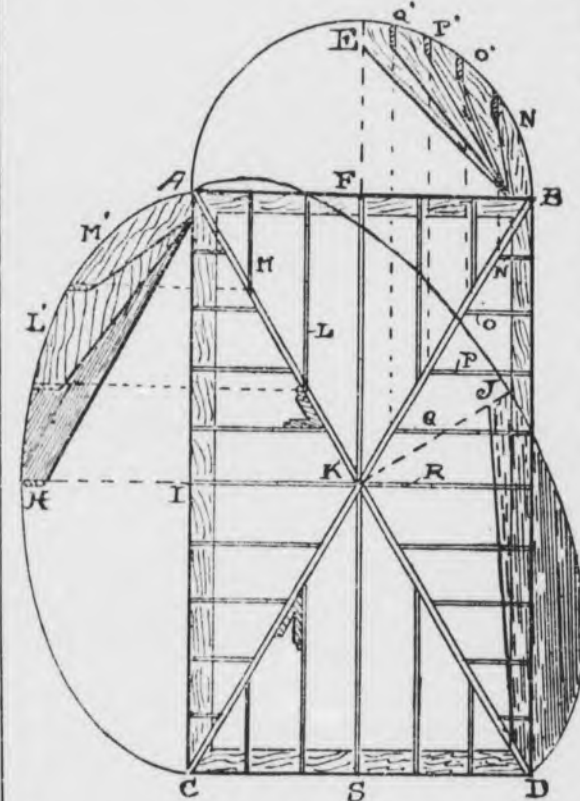


FIG. 1.

be some mechanics who are not acquainted with the proper methods of striking an ellipse or a semi-ellipse, as H M L H C really is. We will proceed to illustrate and describe the best in use.

In referring to the engraving, Fig. 2, we will suppose A B to be 20 feet long and C D 6 feet equal to the E F on Fig. 1. Now to find exact curve of the ellipse draw the line E C F parallel to A D B, and draw F E and B F. Now divide the sides E C and C F each into five equal parts as 1 2 3 4 and E and join these dividing points with the angle A, as 4 A, 3 A, 2 A, 1 A, and C A. Similar lines are drawn on the other side to B. After this is done, divide the sides A E and B F each into five equal parts and join the divid-

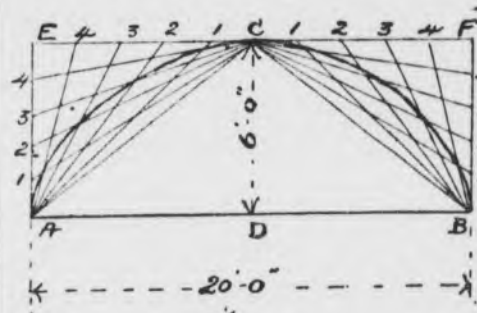


FIG. 2.

ing points with C, as A C, 1 C, 2 C, etc.; do likewise on the side B F. Next proceed to trace the elliptic curve through the points where the joining lines intersect each other, as shown in the diagram, Fig. 2. This is the exact method of drawing an ellipse, but as it is not always applicable in the case of large spans like on this roof I would recommend mechanics to use the trammel method illustrated in Fig. 3. The trammel is made of two pieces of grooved stuff halved together in the way denoted by the heavy black lines in the engraving. In the groove two little runners slide, and to them is loosely attached a rod as A C B in Fig. 3. The distance from A to B, Fig. 3, is equal to half the long diameter

of the ellipse, or from A to I or I to C, on Fig. 1, and the distance from C to B is the same as the height on from I to H. on Fig. 1. At B the pencil is placed, and being moved round, as it were, the slides run in the grooves and the pencil follows and outlines the desired elliptic curve. By means of the trammel the full ellipse may be outlined as shown by the dotted line on the under side. Fig. 4 gives another, but less accurate, method of obtaining this curve. A B is the length, C D the height. Take a rod and set off the length A C from D on the line A B. This will give the two face or points E and F. Drive nails or pins into these points and to them attach a string which will reach exactly to D. Now place a pencil inside the string at D and trace the curve as shown. This is a very simple way to gain an elliptic curve, but is not a very true one on account of the stretching of the string. It is, however, good enough for small curves. Where the trammel is not available ellipses cannot possibly be accurately described with compasses.

Having described the best methods of striking out elliptic curves we will refer back to Fig. 1. We find the cross and longitudinal or length sections to be a circle and an ellipse. Now to frame the dome join B C and A D on the plane, and on each side of the centre line set off half the thickness of the hips—inch, inch and a-half or two inches, according to the thickness. Next draw the seats of the jack rafters, nine on each side, and five on each end, reaching from the plates to the hips.

To find the necessary outline of the hip rafters which being the intersection of an ellipse and a semi-circle will be also of elliptic form; from the centre K, raise up the height K J, equal to H I, and proceed to strike the curve by any of the methods described, A J D, J D, will be the outline of the top edge of the hip rafter. For the jacks draw lines from the hips on the seat lines cutting the quadrant E B, in N O P Q, which will give the exact lengths of the semi-circular jacks N, on the section corresponding to N, on plan; O, on section, to O, on plan, and so on up to R, which rafter will be a quadrant as E B. In the same way the elliptic two-jack rafters on each side of K F, as M, and L, are found by the dotted lines. The plumb cuts will be, as usual, plumb, and the side bevels will be those seen on the plan. To those who have the time and patience, I would recommend that they make scale models of these roofs from the descriptions given in previous articles and of this. Nothing verifies and proves the value of a system of lines like an accurate model or true representation of the actually constructed roof on a small scale, and it is my great desire to publish nothing which is not both accurate and necessary.

\* \* \* \* \*

ANSWER TO G. OF GERMANTOWN.

On page 2 of the September CARPENTER I noted that G., of Germantown, had endeavored to prove my diagram of "Hip and Valley Rafters of Unequal Pitch," published in April issue, incorrect, and am more than pleased that his plan emphasized the correctness of mine, and I will state why this is so.

To commence, I would state that the ground plan of a hip or valley is not always a square angled triangle, for instance, the ground plan of a skew or polygonal roof is not a right angled triangle, or as he terms it, a square angled triangle.

Second.—The wall plate being level all

round it must be the base or level, from which the slanting sides or planes rise, and the ridge cannot possibly be the base as it is the top, therefore to raise up the pitch J X or E H on his diagram would be to make the ridge level and throw the whole diagram into error by placing the peak point or ridge over the level corner of the wall plate which is simply out of the question.

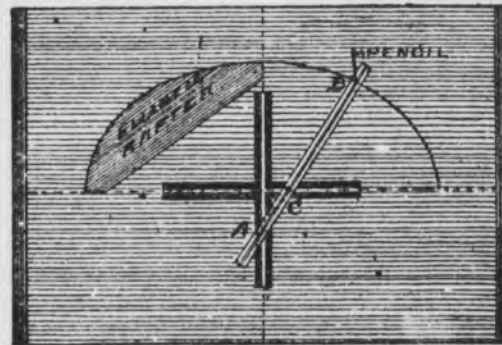


FIG. 3.

As to the jack rafters, he is wrong again in this, because the plate is level and the difference in the pitches of the two roofs causes each jack to increase in length in proportion to the rise of the valley, for, example the point J, in his plan is fixed at a given height but the valley J R is not but rises, therefore the common rafter J, is a fixed length and the jack rafters must increase in length from J to O, in proportion to the rise, and the line K R is not possible but that shown in my diagram, as J R is. Excepting this he is entirely correct in his diagram, which is a facsimile of that in April paper.

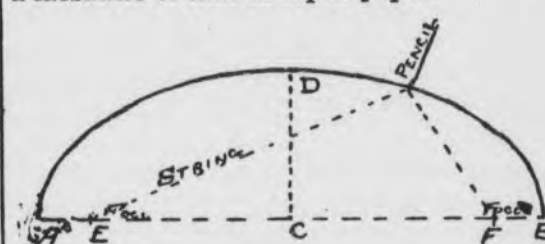


FIG. 4.

In conclusion I would admit to G., Germantown, the omission of the line necessary to determine the length of the jacks from the hip to the valley. This he has shown and the way it is found, thus making the diagram a little clearer to the novice.

An Illinois correspondent has kindly drawn my attention, through the editor, to a correction necessary in my August article, in regard to the side bevel of the jack rafters, in which he states that the bevel shown on plan will not fit against the side of the hip and follow the curve.

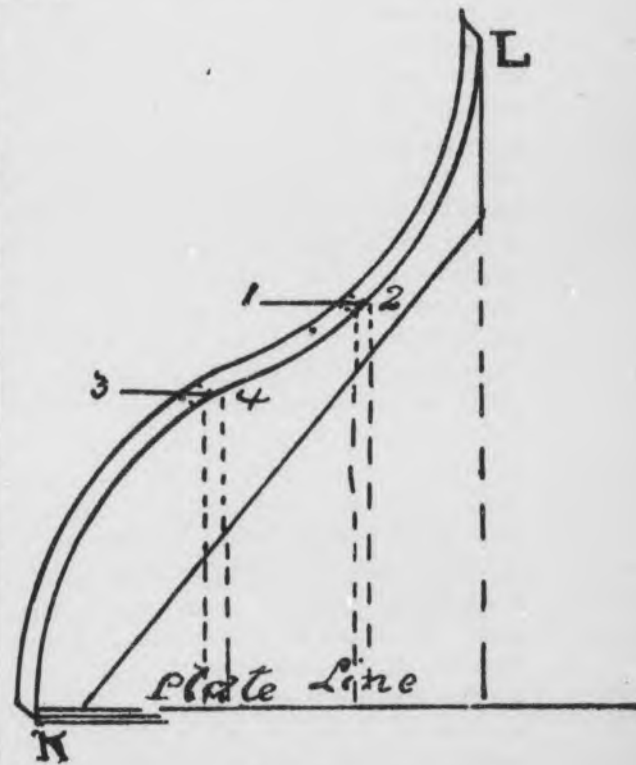


FIG. 5.

Readers will find in the annexed sketch a very simple method of doing this, viz.: To square across from the side of the hip where the thickness of the jacks rest against it as shown here, and to join the opposite corners for the bevel as 1-2 and 3-4. Another way to find this cut is to develop the roof in the way I have described in previous articles. And still another is to apply the steel square on the bottom edge, using the ordinary octagon jack rafter cut. The plumb cut being always the same. As the jacks and common rafters have the same profile they must coincide.



# THE CARPENTER

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

Published Monthly, on the Fifteenth of each Month.  
AT

124 N. Ninth St., Phila., Pa.

P. J. McGuire, Editor and Publisher.

Entered at the Post-Office at Philadelphia, Pa., as second-class matter.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE:—Fifty cents a year, in advance, postpaid.

Address all letters and money to  
P. J. McGuire,  
Box 884, Philadelphia, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, SEPTEMBER, 1894.

**COPIES OF PROCEEDINGS**  
of Eighth General Convention  
of the U. B., held at Indian-  
apolis, Ind., are now ready.  
Price, five cents. Send orders  
to  
P. J. McGuire,  
P. O. Box, 884,  
Phila., Pa.

## Success of the Carpenters' Strike Against Lumping in New York.

For many years the practice of "lumping" carpenter work in New York City has been the curse of the trade. It reduced wages, prolonged the hours of labor and cut into the business of legitimate contractors. It was very hurtful in every respect. The carpenters' Unions of New York City on September 4, made a stand against the pernicious practice, and after a hard running fight of a few weeks the men have been quite successful. Fully 1,000 carpenters were involved. The unions of the United Brotherhood were sustained financially by the General Office.

## How Cleveland's Strike Proclamation Provoked Chicago Labor Men.

During the American Railway Union strike in Chicago, a local conference of delegates of the various trades and labor unions assembled early one Sunday evening and discussed the propriety of a general strike in sympathy with the railroad men. The meeting was large and representative, and the sentiment at first, after a long debate, was quite favorable to a general strike. A conservative minority contended that this was not the opportune time for such a movement, and that it would be in violation of agreements made with employers, and would be hurtful to the trade union movement. This minority of sturdy common sense men largely represented the building trades and the printers. They were rapidly winning over the majority in favor of their views. They demonstrated the fatality and impotency of such a move until labor was more thoroughly and universally organized. The hours sped on in hot debate, when, at 1.30 in the morning, in came a telegram, which was read, announcing President Cleveland's proclamation giving General Miles authority, if need be, to declare martial law throughout Chicago at noon on Monday. This changed the sentiment with electric rapidity. And the conference at once became almost a unit in favor of a general strike. Those who were conservative became radical, and those that were radical became all the fiercer and more belligerent. Thus the work of conservative trade union men was undone by the radical departure of President Cleveland in his proclamation. The spirit of united labor was up in arms to resent it. And had it not been for the cool, cautious, determined action of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor in checking that stormy tide, later on Chicago might have seen some troublous days.

## BIENNIAL REPORT OF THE GENERAL SECRETARY.

(For the two years from July 1, '92, to July 1, '94.)

PHILADELPHIA, PA., Sept. 10, 1894.

To the Officers and Delegates Assembled at the Eighth General Convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America:

**COLLEAGUES**—Never in the matchless and inspiring history of our United Brotherhood have we been confronted with such disastrous suffering and trying times as those of a year or more! The mutterings of discontent have been widespread and universal; the whirl and bustle of cheery industry lapsed into the sullen silence of business stagnation. Enterprise, commercial confidence and hopeful security alike prostrate in the crash of banks and the hesitating uncertainties of panic times. Industrial paralysis amid teeming acres of bounteous crops, in an age of prolific invention and marvellous scientific advancement.

Willing Labor, with sturdy muscles and skilled, aching brain, penniless on the streets, craving the boon of toil. The Pacific Coast, the Southern and Western States—no longer the land of promise and Mecca of the unemployed—vie with the New England and Middle States in their myriad hosts out of work. With reduced wages in many occupations, and the courts of law and the corporate interests of the country solidly arrayed to destroy the peaceful work and efficacy of trade-unions; with the mutterings and menaces of organized employers to threaten the progress and permanency of our unions; with fully two-thirds of our members idle for months and months, with countless and appalling odds against us, indeed we meet in convention at a troublous and momentous time.

But now there are perceptible feeble, glimmering signs of brighter days, of business revival and renewed activity. Our men within the past month are beginning to find employment by degrees and the coming spring will witness better times. To regain the losses suffered and profit by the revival, we feel warranted in calling on the men of our craft to stand more firmly than ever by the rights they have established and by the fruits of the victories they have fought for and obtained.

### THE NEEDS OF THE PRESENT HOUR.

It has been at great cost and untold, unmeasured sacrifices that the journeymen carpenters, in many cases, are commanding better wages, shorter hours of labor and more considerate treatment from their employers. It has taken over twelve years to reach this position of better conditions. Now, more than ever, must our lines be compact and unbroken to withstand any assaults which may be made upon our locals or our members. We must not readily or meekly surrender any of the advantages we have so far gained.

The machinations of the money mongers and banking shysters have created an artificial scarcity in currency. By combination they have destroyed confidence in business circles, depressed industry, and driven money out of the usual channels of useful trade and honest investment. Sordid, avaricious capitalists are taking more than the usual advantages now to reduce wages, and that adds still more to the increasing demoralization.

In these trying days we must be lenient and liberal to our members to hold our membership intact. We must strain every nerve to maintain the United Brotherhood from losing too much during these days of general depression and stagnation. A generous policy of amnesty to suspended members and to members in arrears should be adopted by our locals everywhere to bring back many of those members who, for one cause or another, have dropped from our ranks. These members should be reinstated on easy terms, and locals with high initiation fees should now reduce them to a lower figure to meet the exigencies of to-day. Mass-meetings should be held, and the men of the trade stirred to a more zealous activity, and every man should be aroused to stand by the trade rules of his locality.

### WHAT WE SHOULD DO.

Organized labor everywhere should insist on a bi-metallic standard of currency and the maintenance of a silver dollar on a parity with gold. We can not permit the debasement of any part of our legal currency to suit the whims of mono-metallicists who have brought on this present stringency that they may depreciate values, undermine labor, reduce wages, and at the same time collect to the fullest value every dollar of bonded indebtedness or mortgages they hold against the industrial classes of our land.

This attempted demonetization and depreciation of part of the legitimate, required currency of our republic is only part and parcel of the scheme to bring American labor to the pauperized condition of the workers of foreign lands. Not content with having flooded our country the past decade or more with an alien emigration which will take years to assimilate to our standard of living and to our form of government, the moneyed kings of this country now propose to hurl this mass of cheap labor into more intense, violent competition with

men who desire a higher American standard. These moneyed kings are inciting the mass of unemployed labor to frantic cries of "work or bread" that, in the din of street riots and amid the roar of Gatling guns, they may establish a stronger form of repressive government.

### OUR UNCROWNED KINGS.

These uncrowned kings of our present anti-American system of industry and finance desire to see labor organizations destroyed and to see undone the encouraging reforms and concessions obtained after years of unflagging agitation and effort on our part. They are not content with the peaceful, progressive, onward march of organized American labor. It is against this militant, reactionary sentiment we are arrayed, and against it we must wage an undying, peaceful, persistent war of organized effort, discussion and resistance until all useful industry is respected and fully recompensed for its exertions.

Then Labor will have achieved its own emancipation. Then the death-knell of moneyed lobbyism, class legislation, Pinkerton thuggism, and corporation rule will be sounded! Then the fear of reduced wages will not chill the marrow of the workers, nor will the specter of the unemployed stalk through the land. Protective class legislation will then no longer enhance the profits of the manufacturers, nor give vested privileges to bankers to control our currency, nor to land grabbers to parcel out our land, nor to railroad rings and telegraph monopolies to exact brigand-like toll and unseemly tribute of the people. Labor will then no longer be the abject, cringing menial of to-day. It will no longer humble itself to long hours of badly regulated toil and low wages. It will control its own powers, direct the acts of legislation, and regulate affairs of government, industry and society.

Until that day comes, the working people must continue to organize, discuss public questions and educate themselves in economic subjects within their meeting rooms, at home and in public places. They must prepare and fit themselves for an industrial form of government in behalf of the whole people, and not for the classes, as it is to-day.

### A REVIEW OF THE SITUATION.

Troublous and trying as have been the times, we meet at this convention with a larger financial balance than we had when we met at St. Louis two years ago. Then we had a cash balance of only \$55.23; now we meet with a cash balance of \$5,275.54 on our books July 1, 1894. This demonstrates the wisdom of the St. Louis convention in increasing the per capita tax to a figure sufficient to cover the increased expenses under our benefit system. Had it not been for that legislation I feel assured our ranks would be much more greatly decimated by the constant and annoying assessments we would have been compelled to levy.

It is indeed only too true we come to this convention with a diminished membership and a reduced number of local unions. But even with that we still proudly rank in the forefront of all labor organizations. The causes which have reduced our membership and the number of unions must be here dealt with at this convention and remedied for the future.

We are aware the increase of dues and enlarged capita tax has broken up numbers of our locals. Fully 40 per cent. of our lapses the past two years are due to that cause. But better by far have even one-half our present number of unions, well disciplined and in good financial shape, than to have a large number with impoverished treasuries and an impecunious and hazardous existence. Fully the largest number of our lapses, however, are due to the dull times and to the flattening out of building enterprises and of "boom" towns. A number have surrendered charters to consolidate. In these dull times I have steadfastly encouraged the policy of consolidation of locals, where there are two or more in one city, to save expenses and secure concerted and effective action.

Last year in the early spring—from March to July—we experienced a handsome growth in membership (see Appendix D). But with the financial crash in June, 1893, and the monetary stringency, our membership has been growing steadily less and less each month. Now the downward tide has turned! Last month's and this month's reports to our general office indicate a healthy revival in trade, and with it has come an increase in membership.

We have extended every leniency and courtesy during this crisis to weak unions and to those financially embarrassed. We have granted dispensations on the most lenient terms to tide unions over these distressing times. Indeed, the bulk of our voluminous correspondence for over a year back has been with members and unions, giving special advice and encouragement where it was needed to hold men together and to have them keep their charter.

### ORGANIZING FUND.

In the past two years we expended \$6,000.99 of the special organizing fund provided at the last convention. This is three times more than we ever spent for the purpose at any previous

period. The new law setting aside one cent per month for organizing fund went into effect January 1, 1894. In that period, from January 1, 1893, to July 1, 1894, the account of the organizing fund stands:

Receipts, January 1, 1893, to July 1, 1894... \$3,073 07  
Receipts, July 1, 1893, to July 1, 1894.... 4,844 28

Total..... \$7,917 30  
Expended..... 6,000 99

Balance on hand July 1, 1894..... \$1,916 31

This balance would have been expended as intended by our laws, in the work of organizing and lecturing, but to send men out in that work in these times, while so many are idle and penniless, would be a sheer waste of money.

### SOME OF THE GOOD WE HAVE DONE.

When the United Brotherhood came into existence in 1881, the ten-hour day was universal among carpenters. Now 54 cities work eight hours a day and 425 cities work nine hours a day (see Appendix A). We have advanced the standard of wages, checked piece work and "lumping," and established the strongest ties of unity among men of the craft. Since 1883, we have honored 2,888 claims for funeral and disability benefits amounting to \$358,520.60, and in that time our locals have paid out \$685,434 for sick benefits. While it is true we have expended \$310,583 on strikes since 1886, still the gain in wages in that time has been equal to \$37,500,000 more pay to the men.

### COMPOSITION, CHARACTER AND EXTENT OF THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD.

Of 587 local unions now in good standing, 48 are German; 9 French; 4 Bohemian; 3 Scandinavian; 2 Jewish; 2 Holland and 2 Polish.

Twelve of the locals are composed strictly of planing mill men, machine hands and bench men mixed. None are exclusively of machine hands. We have 4 Stair Builders' Unions; 3 Millwrights' Unions; 2 Car Builders' Unions and 2 Ship Joiners' Unions connected with the U. B.

We have district councils in 28 cities or districts, viz.: San Francisco, Cal.; Buffalo, N. Y.; Montreal, Canada; New York, N. Y.; Chicago, Ill.; Staten Island, N. Y.; Indianapolis, Ind.; Westchester Co., N. Y.; Louisville, Ky.; Cincinnati, O.; New Orleans, La.; Cleveland, O.; State District Council, Mass.; Columbus, O.; Boston, Mass.; Dayton, O.; Detroit, Mich.; Toledo, O.; Saginaw, Mich.; Bridgeport, O., and vicinity; St. Louis, Mo.; Pittsburgh, Pa.; Omaha, Neb.; Scranton, Pa.; Hudson County, N. J.; Milwaukee, Wis.; Albany, N. Y.; Brooklyn, N. Y. Total, 28 cities.

Our local unions are established at present in 508 cities; 14 are in Canada; 17 on the Pacific Coast; 71 in the Southern States (7 of these are composed entirely of colored men); 71 are located in New England; 174 in the Middle States; and 240 in the Western States.

New York heads the list with 85 unions; Ohio comes next with 66; Illinois, 59; Pennsylvania, 57, and Massachusetts, 48. More than half our locals, and much more than half our membership is located east of a direct line, north and south, through the center of the State of Ohio.

Each month, regularly, we have printed in THE CARPENTER a list of new unions granted charters. For the past two years most of our new unions have been organized in the Middle and Western States. (See Appendix B for list of new unions.)

### OUR STANDING FROM YEAR TO YEAR.

I now beg leave to submit the following table showing the membership, number of new charters granted, number of unions in good standing, number of charters surrendered for each successive year, from 1881 up to date:

Years.	No. of Unions in Good Standing.	Charters Granted.	Charters Surrendered.	Net Gain of Unions.	Members in Good Standing.	Gain of Members.
1881.....	12	.....	.....	.....	2,042	.....
1882.....	23	13	2	11	3,780	1,738
1883.....	26	11	8	8	3,293	513
1884.....	47	21	.....	21	4,364	1,071
1885.....	80	50	17	33	5,789	1,425
1886.....	177	104	7	97	21,428	17,659
1887.....	306	129	.....	129	25,468	4,040
1888.....	459	178	45	133	28,418	2,950
1889.....	527	164	76	88	31,494	3,076
1890.....	697	237	57	170	58,769	22,275
1891.....	798	215	114	101	66,937	8,168
1892.....	802	147	167	4	61,313	4,376
1893.....	716	104	190	86	54,121	7,192
1894.....	587	56	185	129	38,917	20,204

\*Loss.

The total membership above reported is only of those in good standing (not three months in arrears) and in benefit, and for whom the local unions pay per capita tax to the general office.

This table of figures printed above shows a net loss the past two years of 215 unions and a decrease of 20,204 members the past year. But with the increase of 2,808 members the previ-



ous year, really leaves a net loss of 17,396 members since our convention two years ago. This is a reduction of one-third in the membership of our Order.

Since the U. B. has been instituted we have issued 1,481 charters to local unions and enrolled 98,248 members. By a liberal policy on our part we may be able to regain many of these members who dropped out and re-establish many of the lapsed locals. The policy which may prove effective in one city may be totally destructive in other places. We must allow a greater degree of local latitude in dealing with suspended members, ex-members and those in arrears. This convention should extend now at this time a universal amnesty to all who have been unfortunate enough to drop from our ranks. Welcome them back to our fold, that we may strengthen our ranks and with better times and renewed strength we may once more make one concerted movement all along the line for eight hours a day and better conditions.

#### THE WORKINGS OF OUR BENEVOLENT SYSTEM.

During the period covered by this report, for two years past, we have honored just exactly one thousand claims amounting to \$124,656.95 for funeral and disability benefits. Including the past thirteen years we have paid in all 2,888 claims amounting to \$353,520. In that time our local unions have in addition expended \$685,434 for sick benefits to members. An analysis of the claims paid shows that in two years back we have satisfied eighty-five claims for non-beneficial members, amounting to \$4,250.00, and in that time we also paid out \$17,750 for wife funeral benefits, which is equal to about \$9,000 per year, or \$740 per month.

And now while dealing with our benefit system we must here and now most severely condemn the reckless indifference and tacit indulgence of local unions in passing on claims for general benefits. Some locals are evidently only too eager and ever ready to shift the burden of blame on the general office of disapproving illegal and improper claims—claims, which in the first instance should never be forwarded to the general office, much less be approved, by the locals. We strenuously insist locals should not exercise any partiality or favoritism in such matters. They should conform strictly to every term of our laws, and in claims for benefit every interest of the order should be guarded and considered and not allow the moneys of the U. B. to be frittered away to satisfy mere feelings of personal friendship or empty sentimentality.

Again and again the G. S. and G. T. have been compelled to perform the unpleasant but imperative duty of disapproving claims that on their very face were clearly illegal, so that in the last two years 184 claims, amounting to \$24,455, were disapproved.

The following table of figures undoubtedly will prove of general interest to our members, showing the standing of our benefit system for each successive year and the financial balances in the general treasury:

#### AMOUNT OF GENERAL BENEFITS PAID.

Years.	No. of Benefits Paid.	Amount Paid.	Balance on Hand.
1883	6	\$1,500 00	
1884	9	2,250 00	\$28 34
1885	36	5,700 00	228 02
1886	54	9,200 00	2,080 12
1887	139	16,275 16	8,333 55
1888	172	18,750 00	7,980 51
1889	224	26,575 00	6,535 55
1890	254	32,267 49	5,086 22
1891	274	44,782 65	8,232 51
1892	620	72,613 35	55 23
1893	538	64,684 45	9,308 03
1894	462	59,972 50	5,275 54
Total....	2,888	\$353,520 60	

#### FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

The total receipts of the general office for the two years ending July 1, 1894, are \$182,610.68, the total expenses are \$177,335.54, leaving a balance on hand July 1, 1894, of \$5,275.54 in the general fund. There is a further balance of \$5,160.40 on hand in the protective fund.

#### RECEIPTS.

From Charters and Capita Tax.....	\$148,015 12
" Supplies and Badges.....	12,972 53
" Advertisements.....	755 66
" Clearances, etc.....	339 47
" Rent and Gas.....	801 00
" Special Assessments.....	20,477 47
" Souvenir of St. Louis Convention.....	350 00
" Lapsed Unions.....	44 40
Loaned from Protective Fund.....	4,800 00
Balance on hand, July 1, 1892.....	55 28
Total.....	\$182,610 68

#### EXPENSES.

Printing THE CARPENTER and Supplies.....	\$11,850 41
Postage on Letters and Supplies.....	853 88
Engravings for THE CARPENTER.....	219 11
Special articles for THE CARPENTER.....	344 70
Expressage.....	679 45
Telegrams.....	272 07
Salaries and Clerk Hire.....	9,520 48
Meetings of G. E. B. (8 meetings).....	2,416 87

Traveling, Organizing and 8 Hour Conventions.....	\$6,224 74
Office Rent.....	600 00
Wrapping and Mailing THE CARPENTER.....	372 12
Badges and Charms.....	2,552 68
American Federation of Labor.....	2,779 90
Stamped Envelopes and Postals.....	879 24
Stationery.....	175 26
P. O. Box Rent.....	24 00
Seals, Rubber Stamps and Daters.....	124 04
Investigations.....	168 20
Premiums on Bonds and Insurance.....	624 96
Office Furnishings and Miscellaneous.....	566 61
Coal, Wood and Light.....	169 82
Expenses of St. Louis Convention.....	1,144 08
Expenses of Canvassing Board.....	119 06
Birk Resolutions and Nitsche Judgment.....	135 00
James Troy, Gen. Treas., Salary and Expenses.....	167 00
* Loans Repaid Protective Fund.....	8,800 00
Benefits Paid.....	124,656 95

Total Expenditures.....	\$177,335 54
Balance on Hand, July 1, 1894.....	5,275 54
Sum total.....	\$182,610 68

\* NOTE.—\$4,500 of the amount of \$8,800, above reported, was loaned from the Protective Fund to the General Fund, prior to the St. Louis Convention; \$4,800 of the amount was loaned in July and August, and all of the \$8,800 was repaid in September, 1892, from money raised by the Special Assessments. (See asterisk \* above.)

It is very evident from the above figures that the revenues from sales of printed supplies and members' badges have not only covered the entire cost of the same, but have also paid the cost of issuing our journal and many of the principal expenses of the general office.

#### PROTECTIVE FUND—REPORT OF MONEYS RECEIVED AND EXPENDED FOR STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS.

Next permit me to present a complete statement of all moneys received for the Protective Fund and the amounts expended therefrom for strikes and lockouts from July 1, 1892, to July 1, 1894:

##### RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand July 1, 1892.....	\$4,988 76
Received from local unions.....	49,109 26
* Loans prepaid from General Fund.....	8,800 00
Total.....	\$62,898 02

##### EXPENSES.

Paid to locals during strikes, etc.....	\$53,437 62
* Loaned to the General Fund.....	4,800 00
Balance on hand July 1, 1894.....	5,160 40
Total.....	\$62,898 02

\* [This loan of \$4,800 was drawn to pay funeral benefits; \$4,500 of this was loaned prior to July 1, 1892; the balance of \$4,800 was loaned later on in July and August. The full \$8,800 was repaid in September, 1892, so that the Protective Fund from that date on has been kept intact.]

#### DETAILED EXPENSES.

Here below we give the total amounts paid to unions in strikes or engaged in lockouts and for investigations and visits of deputies in cases of trade troubles or disputes. This report is complete from July 1, 1892, to July 1, 1894:

1892.	To Baltimore, Md.....	\$1,296 00
July 2.	" Scranton, Pa.....	462 00
" 7.	" St. Louis, Mo. (Mill men), three payments in July, 1892, of \$500 each.....	1,500 00
" 15.	" Cincinnati, O. (mill men).....	206 00
" 9.	" Galesburg, Ill.....	60 00
" 26.	" Middletown, O.....	18 00
Oct. 3.	" Newport, R. I. (balance due).....	168 00
Nov. 10.	" New York (Downey strike), balance to Geo. Lamson.....	13 00

The following sums of money have been paid out since January 1, 1894:

To South Bend, Ind.....	42 00
" La Crosse, Wis.....	42 00
" Butler, Pa.....	96 00
" Decatur, Ill.....	50 00
" Boston, Mass. (Jewish carpenters' union).....	50 00
" Pekin, Ill.....	100 00
" St. Joseph, Mo.....	100 00
" Bar Harbor, Me.....	100 00
" Ashland, Wis.....	132 00
" Kittanning, Pa.....	185 00
" Belle Vernon, Pa.....	200 00
" Chillicothe, O.....	240 00
" Richmond, Va.....	432 00
" Troy, N. Y.....	500 00
" Harrisburg, Pa.....	278 00
" Toledo, O.....	454 63
" Indianapolis, Ind.....	599 00
" Belleville, Ill.....	500 00
" Newport, Ky.....	800 00
" Louisville, Ky.....	1,179 50
" Covington, Ky.....	1,200 00
" Rock Island, Ill.....	1,600 00
" New York City.....	1,698 00
" Chicago.....	2,000 00

To Evansville, Ind. (mill men's strike).....	\$5,406 00
" Evansville, visit of W. H. Kliver.....	106 00
" Springfield, Mo.....	4,392 00
" Manchester, N. H.....	3,751 00
" Montreal, Canada.....	5,810 00
" Lexington, Ky.....	6,102 50
" Cincinnati, O. (mill men).....	9,086 00
" Cincinnati (carpenters).....	1,000 00
" Investigations and visits of deputies.....	2,093 98
" Telegraph and express charges.....	47 64
Total.....	\$53,437 62

#### STRIKES NOT ALTOGETHER FAILURES.

The past year has not been very favorable to strikes or prolific of trade movements among carpenters. Employers and contractors in a number of cities have only too eagerly taken advantage of the times and attempted reductions in wages and violated trade rules regardless of signed agreements with the men. The power of organized effort, however, in numberless instances has withstood this onset of the bosses, and maintained trade rules and union wage rates. Wherever union lines have been held intact and cautious discretion has been exercised the carpenters' unions have been all powerful to withstand the menaces of the employers. Still we must admit that for want of compact and thorough organization fully thirty-five per cent. of the cities under our jurisdiction have suffered small reductions in wages. Still in only a few rare cases have the carpenters been brought to the low level which prevailed in the panicky period of 1873 to 1878. This more than ever demonstrates the priceless value of labor organization in bad times, fully as much, if not more, than in periods of industrial prosperity.

To the unthinking, ever-zealous denouncers of all strikes, and to those who parrot-like prate that "all strikes are failures" we wish to present a few facts which are an invulnerable and convincing argument that when strikes are entered into reasonably and under favorable conditions, they are after all not so terribly destructive to the workmen's best interests. The statistics here presented will also furnish rich food to the economic student, to the thinkers and the workers.

#### RESULTS SECURED.

The records on file in my office show the following number of cities involved in trade disputes, covering a period of eight years, from 1887 to 1894, inclusive:

Year	For higher wages	" eight hours a day	" nine hours a day	" shorter hours Saturdays	Against reduced wages	Lockouts	No. of strikes won	" lost	" compromised
1894	4	7	20	31	13	11	7	31	
1893	23	10	27	14	85	69	12	4	85
1892	29	6	65	15	128	113	7	128	
1891	24	22	107	3	169	148	10	11	169
1890	14	42	81	7	144	132	8	4	144
1889	10	1	6	2	82	78	2	2	82
1888	19	3	68	4	96	79	5	12	96
1887	8	57	10	2	80	69	3	8	80

Since the United Brotherhood was instituted in 1881—in thirteen years—we have had 875 carpenter strikes reported to the general office, 761 of which were successful, 54 were lost and 58 compromised. Since 1886, in eight years past, the local unions have expended from their local treasuries fully \$120,000 for strikes and lockouts, and we have expended \$210,583.68 from the general office for that purpose, viz.:

1886-1888.....	\$10,311 88
1889-1890.....	75,497 42
1890-1892.....	71,886 70
1892-1894.....	53,437 62
Total.....	\$210,583 68

It must be remembered that until November 1, 1886, we had no provision in our laws for general strike funds. Of the amount above reported \$30,197 was expended in support of mill men's strikes in the past eight years.

Since May 1, 1886, we have been instrumental in establishing the eight-hour day for carpenters in 54 cities and the nine-hour day in 425 cities.

With that we have also increased wages in 568 cities in the years from 1886 to 1893. At an average increase of fifty cents per day on our membership for nine months' work per year it would amount to five and a half million dollars more wages annually in those seven years. That would actually amount to \$57,500,000 more wages for an expenditure of \$330,583 for strikes. That is a return of over 110 per cent. on the investment, along with the boon of shorter hours of labor and the other many benefits of our Order.

#### HASTY AND ILL-ADVISED STRIKES.

While dealing with strikes we can not too severely condemn the practice of hasty and ill-timed strikes. The hap-hazard fashion of entering into strikes, whether prepared for them or not, or whether trade is good or bad, and without first having a conference committee of level-headed men wait on the employers, should be checked and must be stopped! Unions should not be allowed to enter into general strikes without first consulting the general officers under penalty of suspension. Too often unions enter into strikes on their own authority regardless of all our laws, and in defiance of all restraint. Then they insist financial aid should be given them from the Protective Fund, and when denied it by the General Executive Board they saddle all responsibility for their failure and shortcomings on the general officers. This practice must cease! And in the future, instead of entering into ill-timed and reckless general strikes, our unions will gain more by making detailed movements, and they should also strive to establish amicable relations of mutual good will between themselves and the employers, so that conferences and mutual understandings may more and more take the place of strikes and lockouts.

#### TRADE CONDITIONS AND SOME RECOMMENDATIONS.

Year after year carpenter work is becoming less and less plentiful owing to recent innovations in architectural construction. With the introduction of iron and steel frames in the larger buildings, with iron and stone stair cases, tile floors and tile or metal wainscoting, with cornices and bay windows in many cases of other material than wood, and with numerous other changes going on, the chances for steady employment of carpenters, even in best of times, are extremely uncertain. Added to this the increase and perfection of wood-working machinery, the flood-tide of emigration, the lack of apprenticeship, the ready influx of men into the trade, all add to the stringency in demand for carpenters. Our remedy more than ever lies in the steadfast and persistent reduction of the hours of labor. We must further unite our forces so to embrace the house framers' unions and cabinetmakers' unions, that these bodies of men may unite their interests with ours in upholding wages, reducing the hours of toil and making common cause together for our mutual advancement. These two bodies of men are now in negotiation with us for that purpose.

We must further arrange our benefit system so to not entirely drain our resources in high rates of benefits. With membership decreasing, and our liabilities for benefits growing greater as we grow older, we must strive to place our system of benefits on a solvent basis. In this direction legislation as to the wife funeral benefit and disability benefit should be shaped at this convention to relieve us from possibility of bankruptcy or assessments.

#### THE WORK OF THE GENERAL OFFICE.

Since the St. Louis convention, the size of our monthly Journal, THE CARPENTER has been enlarged from four pages to sixteen pages. This enlargement was made in accordance with the orders of the St. Louis convention. We were in hopes of getting sufficient advertising to counterbalance the increased cost. But the stringency in business circles cut off all possibility of revenue in that direction for some time to come, at least until business conditions improve. Still the increased cost of the Journal has been more than compensated for in the hearty, live interest now everywhere aroused and made manifest among our members in their eager desire to read THE CARPENTER and keep it on file in their homes.

To edit that journal and mail it and attend to the multifarious and perplexing duties of the general office is not the sinecure some would have it. For along with attention to the routine work, correspondence, finances, points of law, official opinions, claims, appeals, and with grievances illimitable and by-laws innumerable, it surprises many that so much work is done by the G. S., and with the help of only two clerks, where other bodies of like character with less membership and less unions have four or five clerks. Alone in the past two years I have passed on 581 appeals and 647 by-laws.

Yours fraternally,

P. J. McGUIRE,  
General Secretary.

Continued in October No.



## Seeking Employment.

Oh! the degradation,  
Heart-weariness, vexation—  
Toil, trouble, tribulation—  
Of trying work to get!  
To seek, and fall in finding,  
While tears your eyes are blinding,  
And grim Despair is winding  
About your heart his nest.

To beg, to plead—still failing—  
At each refusal quailing;  
With hunger's pangs assailing  
Your weary heart and soul!  
At ev'ning homeward lagging,  
Each tired limb slowly dragging,  
Your weary spirits flagging  
And bosom filled, with dole.

And then to nurse your sorrow  
Untill the dreaded morrow,  
And vainly try to borrow  
The comfort hope can give.  
Oh! the degradation,  
Heart-weariness, vexation—  
Toil, trouble, tribulation—  
Or begging leave to live!

—W. J. Clisham.

## The Wage System.



ARE we nearing the time when a change will be made? The wage-system of industry is about at an end. Civilization has reached a stage which will no longer tolerate the purchase and sale of human labor. The law of evolution is working here as elsewhere.

Time was when slavery went unchallenged. Time is when even the system of wage-hire is challenged. Time was when capital was capable of purchasing not only labor, but the laborer. This was simply the right of perpetual hire. The purchase and sale applied to the man himself, and thereby he became a slave. In a certain stage of social evolution such usage is natural, perhaps inevitable. At such a time to say that one man may not buy another, provided he be able to pay for him, is to say what seems to that age to be a monstrous thing. Nor will society permit such utterance against her custom and her law.

But slavery has been challenged and sent to its own place. This done capital and labor were thrown upon a new ground. The principal of man-ownership was given up, and in its stead was established the principal and practice of wage-hire. The man was no longer sold, but his labor only. One man might no more buy another man as to his body, and muscles and brain, but only the exertion, the labor of that other man. Thus instead of slavery came the prevalent system of wages—the sale and purchase of human toil.

This system has become prevalent not at once, but by degrees. It rose at an early age. In many countries it has co-existed with bond service, serfdom, slavery. Logically, however, it succeeds bondage and man ownership in the order of evolution. Slavery belongs to an earlier period in human development. It is an incident of the agricultural stage in the evolution of the civilized life. Wherever men have given themselves to the production of great staples, in a low-lying level country, there slavery has suggested itself as the most available method of industry. When the agricultural stage begins to give place to an epoch of manufacture and commerce, then wage-hire takes the place of slavery. We are now in the age of competitive manufacture and speculative commerce. Concomitant with this we have the wage-system of industry. Slavery has been discarded, and wage-hire substituted for man-ownership and bondage.

With this change there has come also a change in name. Men have flattered themselves by naming the wage-system

free labor. Our own country has fondly imagined that by substituting the purchase of labor for the purchase of men emancipation has come; that thus has been attained the freedom of the laborer as well as of the capital that buys his industry.

Without doubt there is good ground for preferring wage-hire to human bondage; but this by no means implies that the wage-system is the final form which civilization will invent, or that men will be satisfied forever with the buying and selling of their productive power. As a matter of fact the increasing enlightenment of the age has brought a knowledge of the injustice, hardships, cruelty and universal unhappiness springing out of the wage-hire system. There is an agitation reaching down to the seabed of humanity and if we mistake not, the purchase and sale of human labor as a commodity of the market can not much longer continue.

The reason of this is that labor is not, as men say, a commodity, subject to the laws of matter and value in the market. This assumption has been accepted without scrutiny, as though it were an axiom.

As a matter of fact it is no such thing. It is amazing to reflect upon the harm to humanity and the blight to progress which have come through a failure to recognize the truth that labor is not logically, or in fact a commodity at all.

Is labor a product? Is it a thing which results objectively from human exertion? Is it tangible? Can it be weighed, or seen, or measured? Certainly not. Corn is a product, and beef, and implements, and vehicles, and clothing. These things have been produced by labor; nor may they be classified as labor, or as a thing of the same kind.

Labor is a part of the laborer. It is himself in action. It is impossible to conceive it as separated from him. To buy labor is to buy a part of the laborer; that is, a part of a man—not all of him, but a part. To regard labor as a product, to sell it and to buy it, are acts so nearly akin to the sale and purchase of human beings as to give us a shudder!

Labor enters into every product, just as capital enters into it. They combine in it. You cannot withdraw the one from it more than the other. You cannot sell the labor out of it any more than you can sell the capital out of it.

These ideas, which can be here no more than merely stated in words, are acting as a ferment in the thought and hope of our age. They are as yet not consciously, but unconsciously entertained. They are entering the consciousness of the people. They will presently become spoken and written thought, and will then take form in that great change which is to mark the end of the wage system of industry and bring in the system of co-operation.

Co-operation shall supervene in the place of that cruel system which has bartered and sold the labor of human beings as though it were an objective material product. No problem of to-day is more important than that of the safe and easy transference of society from the wage-system of industry to the system of peaceable and universal co-operation.—John Clarke Ridpath in the Occident.

## John Burns' Influence.

So great is John Burns' influence over the working people of England and so well is he known as a peacemaker, that during the recent troubles in London the policemen are said to have requested him to wear the old, battered straw hat that was so well known during the great dock strikes, saying that the sight of that hat would be an assurance to them of quiet and order. Burns has not inaptly been dubbed the "King of London."

## Strikes Not Always Caused By Labor.



It has come to be a settled thing in modern economy that a strike is a state of affairs that can only be brought about by labor. In other words, capital never strikes, all strikes are by labor. Writing from such a standpoint and taught in such a school, no wonder need be expressed that writers always prove to their own satisfaction that strikers are always wrong. The people at large have so long been reading and listening to this style of logic, proving that capital never strikes, could not if it would, that the most clear-headed on all other subjects accept the strike logic as a proposition so clearly demonstrated as to be beyond a doubt. Perhaps the public is excusable for this blind acceptance of such absurd doctrine. The press, almost the sole source of information outside of actual participation and experience, always distorts facts in the interests of its wealthy patrons, and the public are not interested enough to take sufficient trouble to get the truth, all of which tends to bring odium upon the devoted heads of those who are proven by inexorable newspaper logic to be the strikers and consequently always against the public and always wrong. If labor makes a demand on an employer which is refused and labor ceases to work, it is a labor strike. If an employer makes a demand on labor and labor refuses to accede and work is stopped, it is a labor strike. It is impossible to conceive a position from which there might result a cessation of work that will not be denominated a labor strike. When the condition of trade will permit and labor demands an advance in wages and finds a stubborn employer who refuses their requests or demands, and labor ceases to produce, we are always willing to call it a labor strike, or any other name the press or public may please to give it; but when capital demands that wages shall be reduced, that employes shall quit their unions, etc., we protest against such a move being denominated a labor strike because labor will not agree to the terms. It is a strike against labor and should be so denominated.—O. O.

## Strikes Are Generally Justifiable.

Strikes, like wars, may or may not be deplorable. If "a principle is involved," then in the language of Admiral Porter a war is "justifiable"—ordinarily, a principle is involved; right, justice, and that good American term "fair play"—one or all are usually involved in a strike. Strikes are for wrongs inflicted on upon "wage earners" by their employers, which the average newspaper man is in position to write upon intelligently. Thousands of men in Indiana are working for wages ranging from 80 cents to \$1.50 a day, paying rent averaging \$8 a month, with from three to eight persons in a family to support. Strikes occur for an advance in wages and to resist a reduction of wages; strikes are ordered to reduce the hours of labor or to obtain compensation for extra hours of labor; strikes frequently result from the contemptible arrogance of some petty boss, who deems it prudent to treat workingmen as if they were simply beasts of burden, and everywhere strikes are a protest, American throughout, against the degrading tendencies that everywhere abound in the great industries of the country, influences which no board of arbitration can reach.—J. B. Maynard in Indianapolis Sentinel.

## How Employers Should Treat Their Men.

Without the respect of your employee, you cannot have their fullest assistance. Speaking to them in a cross, snappish, profane manner, treating them more like brutes than men, may result in immediate obedience, but your words cause them to sneer at you when you turn away; to class you as an upstart instead of a gentleman, and from that moment have, in their own minds at least, cause to get even with you. They neglect their work, spend time in loafing, lose their interest in your success, and by telling brother workmen how cross, overbearing, dictatorial, and domineering you are, soon have given you a bad reputation outside, cause you a loss of customers, and disrespect for your opinion, so that you soon come to your level. The best managers of business are polite, forbearing, respectful to others, and therefore respected. They make suggestions and good employees are quick to accept them as orders. As things are now, many an employee is a better informed man, a more intelligent man, and a better man in many respects than is his employer. To offend him needlessly or by brutal remarks is to divorce his friendship and set him to looking elsewhere for employment, so that at once you lose his fidelity and at last his assistance. His place is taken by another who, if his equal, will leave for the same cause; if not his equal, and he remains, you are still at a loss — *Pomeroy's Advance Thought.*

## The Rights of Capital and Labor.

We have had some interesting definitions of the rights of labor since the Homestead and Chicago strikes started the labor ball a rolling. To sum up the various items that have been furnished us by the capitalistic press—which, of course, ought to know more about it than ignorant labor editors—we find that the workingman has a "right" to work wherever and whenever a job is offered him; he has a "right" to underbid his fellows for the sake of getting the job, and he has a "right" to starve if he attempts to force higher wages. These three things make up what is called "freedom of contract," and is the sum total of the rights of the workingman. The "rights" of the capitalist, according to the same authority, are slightly different. They also have a freedom of contract. They have a "right" to hire workingmen wherever they choose and pay them just as little as they will accept. They have a "right" to base their scale of wages upon the workman's necessities. They have a "right" to discharge without cause and to hire regardless of competency. The capitalist owns property and this gives him additional rights. He may do as he will with his own. He may surround it with unprotected electrical wires in preparation for a strike. (Ordinarily this would be called criminal carelessness.) He may hire men under false representations and keep them prisoners on his grounds. He may force unskilled workmen to handle dangerous machinery and thereby cause many deaths but this is one of his "rights." He may ask the general government to furnish armed guards for the protection of his "rights"—and the country foots the bill. He may also without license furnish intoxicating liquor to his employees and foment brawls and riots which the militia is required to suppress. These are the "inalienable rights" of two classes of freeborn citizens of a republic in which all men are equal. — *Age of Labor.*



## OUR PRINCIPLES.

## UNION-MADE GOODS.

Resolved, That we as a body thoroughly approve of the objects of the American Federation of Labor and pledge ourselves to give it our earnest and hearty support.

Resolved, That members of this organization should make it a rule, when purchasing goods, to call for those which bear the trade-marks of organized labor, and when any individual, firm or corporation shall strike a blow at labor organization, they are earnestly requested to give that individual, firm or corporation their careful consideration. No good union man can kiss the rod that whips him.

## KNIGHTS OF LABOR.

Resolved, That we most emphatically discourage carpenters and joiners from organizing as carpenters under the Knights of Labor, as we believe each trade should be organized under its own trade head in a trade union. This does not debar our members from joining mixed assemblies.

## LABOR LEGISLATION.

Resolved, That it is of the greatest importance that members should vote intelligently; hence, the members of this Brotherhood shall strive to secure legislation in favor of those who produce the wealth of the country, and all discussions and resolutions in that direction shall be in order at any regular meeting, but party politics must be excluded.

## IMMIGRATION.

Resolved, That while we welcome to our shores all who come with the honest intention of becoming lawful citizens, we at the same time condemn the present system which allows the importation of destitute laborers, and we urge organized labor everywhere to endeavor to secure the enactment of more stringent immigration laws.

## FAITHFUL WORK.

Resolved, That we hold it as a sacred principle that Trade Union men, above all others, should set a good example as good and faithful workmen, performing their duties to their employers with honor to themselves and their organization.

## SHORTER HOURS OF LABOR.

We hold a reduction of hours for a day's work increases the intelligence and happiness of the laborer, and also increases the demand for labor and the price of a day's work.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

We recognize that the interests of all classes of labor are identical, regardless of occupation, nationality, religion or color, for a wrong done to one is a wrong done to all.

We object to prison contract labor, because it puts the criminal in competition with honorable labor for the purpose of cutting down wages, and also because it helps to overstock the labor market.

Resolved, That we most earnestly condemn the practice in vogue in many cities, but more especially in the West, that of advertising fictitious building booms, as it has a tendency to demoralize the trade in such localities.

## RULES REGARDING APPRENTICES.

At the Detroit Convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, held Aug. 6-11, 1888, the following rules in relation to apprentices were approved, and the Local Unions are urged to secure their enforcement:

Whereas, The rapid influx of unskilled and incompetent men in the carpenter trade has had of late years, a very depressing and injurious effect upon the mechanics in the business, and has a tendency to degrade the standard of skill, and to give no encouragement to young men to become apprentices and to master the trade thoroughly; therefore, in the best interests of the craft, we declare ourselves in favor of the following rules:

SECTION 1. The indenturing of apprentices is the best means calculated to give that efficiency which it is desirable a carpenter should possess, and also to give the necessary guarantee to the employers that some return will be made to them for a proper effort to turn out competent workmen; therefore, we direct that all Local Unions under our jurisdiction shall use every possible means, wherever practical, to introduce the system of indenturing apprentices.

SEC. 2. Any boy or person hereafter engaging himself to learn the trade of carpentry, shall be required to serve a regular apprenticeship of four consecutive years, and shall not be considered a journeyman unless he has complied with this rule, and is twenty-one years of age at the completion of his apprenticeship.

SEC. 3. All boys entering the carpenter trade with the intention of learning the business shall be held by agreement, indenture or written contract for a term of four years.

4. When a boy shall have contracted with an employer to serve a certain term of years, he shall on no pretence whatever, leave said employer and contract with another, without the full and free consent of said first employer, unless there is just cause or that such change is made in consequence of the death or relinquishment of business by the first employer; any apprentice so leaving shall not be permitted to work under the jurisdiction of any Local Union in our Brotherhood, but shall be required to return to his employer and serve out his apprenticeship.

SEC. 5. It is enjoined upon each Local Union to make regulations limiting the number of apprentices to be employed in each shop or mill to one for such number of journeymen as may seem to them just; and all Unions are recommended to admit to membership apprentices in the last year of their apprenticeship, to the end that, upon the expiration of their terms of apprenticeship, they may become acquainted with the workings of the Unions, and be better fitted to appreciate its privileges and obligations upon assuming full membership.

"It is not our fault say the rich ones.  
"No, it is the fault of the system old and strong.  
"But men are the judges of system,  
"So the cure will come when we know the wrong."

## It Pays Well to Pay High Dues.

It is poor policy to protest against high dues or assessments for vital purposes. The payment of 20 or 25 cents a week to the union makes a difference in his favor of one or perhaps two dollars a week to the journeyman. Dues or assessments for necessary purposes are excellent investments and pay more than 100 per cent. Wage workers should not forget this. A few cents weekly to their union helps to keep up and increase their wages and to reduce their hours. And if they should pay an assessment of fifty cents a week for the maintenance of their official journals, they would get it back one hundred fold. The employers know this. They support a press in their interest and don't care what it costs them.

## Laws Don't Prevent Crime.

In all its attempts to put down crime and punish criminals, our legislation still depend upon the rude forces that have been employed in every age. The continual improvement in morals, the growing tendency of the people to respect each other's rights and not encroach upon the rights of the weaker members of society, does not bring a corresponding laxity of the protective and restraining functions of government. On the contrary, in many instances where the government formerly held no jurisdiction, it now exercises petty methods of restriction which are not only annoying to those whom they prohibit from doing something they desire, but also to others who would not do that which is prohibited even if no statutes were in force.

It does not require an elaborate argument to prove that men do not refrain from committing crime, or what the statutes designate as crime, because there are laws forbidding it. On the contrary, people refrain from crime because it is their interest to do so; and if the statutes were wiped out completely they would do right from the intuitive love of justice. If the people were not inclined to be just as far as their conscience tells them, the statutes would not restrain them. Crime is committed in violation of the statutes, and there would not be a great increase if the unnecessary laws making certain acts criminal which are not criminal were repealed. It was estimated some years ago in an Indiana State report that the criminal code was necessary for only one in every 146 persons, and more than half of these criminals were guilty of committing statute-made crimes. More than half of the criminal statutes should be wiped out, for they are useless and place unnecessary restraints on individual liberty.—Cleveland Citizen.

## The Paris Labor Exchange.

In these days of unemployed labor the success of the new Paris Labor Exchange is of decided interest. It cost over \$1,500,000, and has just been turned over to the 230 trades unions in the French capital. The building is a vast intelligence office, and to it come those who wish to purchase labor to meet those that have labor to sell. It is as much of an exchange as the French bourse, or any flour or grain or iron or steel exchange and its benefits are more widespread and practical. Within the past year this Bourse de Travail has obtained situations for 300,000 persons. It is therefore no experiment, but a grand success, one that could be imitated and doubtless improved upon on this side of the Atlantic. This great building is a gift from the city to the trades unions.—Pittsburgh Bulletin.

## NINE-HOUR CITIES.

Below is a list of the cities and towns where carpenters make it a rule to work only nine hours a day.

Albina, Oreg.  
Allston, Mass.  
Amesbury, Mass.  
Atlantic City, N. J.  
Arlington, Mass.  
Arransas Harbor, Tex.  
Anacortes, Wash.  
Asbury Park, N. J.  
Astoria, Oreg.  
Asheville, N. C.  
Auburn, N. Y.  
Auburn, Me.  
Akron, O.  
Altoona, Pa.  
Apollo, Pa.  
Anderson, Ind.  
Allegheny City, Pa.  
Albany, N. Y.  
Austin, Tex.  
Bakersfield, Cal.  
Bay City, Mich.  
Bar Harbor, Me.  
Baltimore, Md.  
Belle Vernon, Pa.  
Bath Beach, N. Y.  
Buffalo, N. Y.  
Bryn Mawr, Pa.  
Butler, Pa.  
Bayonne, N. J.  
Boise City, Idaho.  
Bridgeton, N. J.  
Burlington, Iowa.  
Blaine, Wash.  
Bridgeport, Ohio.  
Bradford, Mass.  
Brunswick, Me.  
Braddock, Pa.  
Bellair, Ohio.  
Bellefonte, Pa.  
Bellevue, Pa.  
Bellevue, Can.  
Boston, Mass.  
Bridgeport, Conn.  
Brockton, Mass.  
Beaver Falls, Pa.  
Brookline, Mass.  
Butte, Mont.  
Carrollton, Ga.  
Cairo, Ill.  
Calgary, Can.  
Canton, Ohio.  
Chelsea, Mass.  
Charlottesville, Va.  
Charleston, W. Va.  
Charlestown, W. Va.  
Chester, Pa.  
Cincinnati, Ohio.

Corona, N. Y.  
Covington, Ky.  
Columbus, Ga.  
Columbus, Ind.  
Camden, N. J.  
Concordia, Kan.  
Columbia, S. C.  
Collinsville, Ill.  
Cohoes, N. Y.  
Corsicana, Tex.  
Columbus, Ohio.  
Cambridge, Mass.  
Charlestown, Mass.  
Chattanooga, Tenn.  
Coraopolis, Pa.  
Cleveland, Ohio.  
Colorado City, Col.  
Colorado Springs, Col.  
Corwall, N. Y.  
Corryville, Ohio.  
Dayton, Ky.  
Des Moines, Iowa.  
Davenport, Iowa.  
Dover, N. H.  
Decatur, Ill.  
Detroit, Mich.  
Denison, Tex.  
Dedham, Mass.  
Dorchester, Mass.  
Duquesne, Pa.  
Dubuque, Iowa.  
Dallas, Tex.  
El Paso, Tex.  
East Liverpool, Ohio.  
East Saginaw, Mich.  
East Orange, N. J.  
East Portland, Oreg.  
East Boston, Mass.  
Easton, Pa.  
Elizabeth, N. J.  
Elwood, Ind.  
Elwood, Pa.  
Englewood, N. J.  
Evansville, Ind.  
Everett, Mass.  
Exeter, N. H.  
Eureka, Cal.  
Fair Haven, Wash.  
Fall River, Mass.  
Findlay, Ohio.  
Fitchburg, Mass.  
Fresno, Cal.  
Frankford, Pa.  
Franklin, Pa.  
Fort Worth, Tex.  
Fort Wayne, Ind.  
Fostoria, Ohio.  
Franklin, Mass.  
Galesburg, Ill.  
Galveston, Tex.  
Grand Rapids, Mich.  
Great Falls, Mont.  
Greensburg, Pa.  
Greenfield, Ind.  
Gloucester, Mass.  
Greenville, Pa.  
Germantown, Pa.  
Greenwich, Conn.  
Grove City, Pa.  
Glen Cove, N. Y.  
Hot Springs, Ark.  
Homestead, Pa.  
Hamilton, Can.  
Hartford, Conn.  
Halifax, N. S.  
Hampton, Va.  
Hanford, Cal.  
Haverhill, Mass.  
Hackensack, N. J.  
Harriman, Tenn.  
Harrisburg, Pa.  
Henderson, Ky.  
Hudson, Mass.  
Herkimer, N. Y.  
Hosick Falls, N. Y.  
Hyd Park, Mass.  
Hoboken, N. J.  
Holyoke, Mass.  
Houston, Tex.  
Houston Heights, Tex.

Meriden, Conn.  
Moline, Ill.  
Mobile, Ala.  
Muncie, Ind.  
Moundsville, W. Va.  
Muskegon, Mich.  
McKeesport, Pa.  
Mt Pleasant, Pa.  
New Britain, Conn.  
Nelsonville, O.  
North Easton, Mass.  
New Kensington, Pa.  
Norfolk, Va.  
New Orleans, La.  
Newport, R. I.  
Newport, Ky.  
Newport News, Va.  
Newtown, N. Y.  
Newburyport, Mass.  
Nanaimo, Brit. Col.  
Nyack, N. Y.  
Norwood, Mass.  
N. La Crosse, Wis.  
Natchez, Miss.  
New Cumberland, W. Va.  
New Castle, Pa.  
New Haven, Conn.  
New Haven, Pa.  
New Rochelle, N. Y.  
New Westminster, B. C.  
Nyack, N. Y.  
Newark, N. J.  
Natick, Mass.  
Newton, Mass.  
Newburgh, N. Y.  
New Bedford, Mass.  
New Albany, Ind.  
New Brighton, N. Y.  
New Brunswick, N. J.  
Northampton, Mass.  
Norwich, Conn.  
Norwalk, Conn.  
Oceanic, N. J.  
Oswego, N. Y.  
Ogden Utah.  
Olean, N. Y.  
Ottawa, Can.  
Ottawa, Iowa.  
Ottawa, Ill.  
Ontario, Cal.  
Omaha, Neb.  
Orange, N. J.  
Olympia, Wash.  
Pawtucket, R. I.  
Port Chester, N. Y.  
Punxsutawney, Pa.  
Pensacola, Fla.  
Peterborough, Can.  
Portland, Oreg.  
Port Townsend, Wash.  
Passaic, N. J.  
Plymouth, Mass.  
Pomeroy, O.  
Portland, Me.  
Port Angeles, Wash.  
Portsmouth, N. H.  
Portsmouth, Va.  
Portsmouth, O.  
Pocatello, Idaho.  
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.  
Paterson, N. J.  
Philadelphia, Pa.  
Plainfield, N. J.  
Pittsburgh, Pa.  
Pierre, S. Dakota.  
Parkersburg, W. Va.  
Paris, Texas.  
Porterville, Cal.  
Peoria, Ill.  
Providence, R. I.  
Quincy, Mass.  
Racine, Wis.  
Rochester, Pa.  
Richmond, Va.  
Richmond, Ky.  
Richmond, Ind.  
Rock Island, Ill.  
Rondout, N. Y.  
Roxbury, Mass.  
Rochester, N. Y.  
Rosedale, Ind.  
Revere, Mass.  
Riverside, Cal.  
Red Bank, N. J.  
Redlands, Cal.  
Rockford, Ill.  
Rutherford, N. J.  
S. Framingham, Mass.  
Springfield, Mass.  
St. Augustine, Fla.  
South Omaha, Neb.  
South Norwalk, Conn.  
South Bend, Ind.  
Salem, Mass.  
Stoneham, Mass.  
Somerville, Mass.  
Somerville, N. J.  
Salisbury, Pa.  
Salt Lake City.  
San Angelo, Tex.  
Sandusky, Ohio.  
Shreveport, La.  
Stamford, Conn.  
Sea Cliff, N. Y.  
Springfield, Ill.  
Springfield, Mo.  
Springfield, Ohio.  
San Leandro, Cal.  
Steubenville, Ohio.  
Santa Anna, Cal.  
Santa Rosa, Cal.  
Seattle, Wash.  
St. John's, N. S.  
Saxtonville, Mass.  
Schenectady, N. Y.

Scottsdale, Pa.  
Spokane, Wash.  
Sharon, Pa.  
Sheffield, Ala.  
Staten Island, N. Y.  
Streator, Ill.  
Stoughton, Mass.  
S. Abington, Mass.  
St. Catharines, Ont.  
San Antonio, Tex.  
San Bernardino, Cal.  
Scranton, Pa.  
Sharpsville, Pa.  
Sharpsburg, Pa.  
St. Paul, Minn.  
Santa Cruz, Cal.  
Saginaw City, Mich.  
Sioux City, Iowa.  
Sheepshead Bay, N. Y.  
Seymour, Tex.  
Seymour, Ind.  
Summit, N. J.

Hingham, Mass.  
Irvington, N. Y.  
Ithaca, N. Y.  
Jacksonville, Ill.  
Jackson, Mich.  
Jacksonville, Fla.  
Jeannette, Pa.  
Jersey City, N. J.  
Kearney, Neb.  
Knoxville, Tenn.

Kingston, N. Y.  
Lansingburg, N. Y.  
Lawrence, Mass.  
La Crosse, Wis.  
La Junta, Col.  
Logansport, Ind.  
Lowell, Mass.  
Lynn, Mass.  
Leechburg, Pa.  
Leominster, Mass.  
Lafayette, Ind.  
Lancaster, Pa.  
Lewiston, Me.  
Lincoln, Neb.  
London, Canada.  
Lockland, O.  
Long Island City, N. Y.  
Long Branch, N. J.  
Louisville, Ky.  
Manchester, N. H.  
Mariboro, Mass.  
Marion, Ind.  
Morristown, N. J.  
Manayunk, Pa.  
Malden, Mass.  
Millville, N. J.  
Media, Pa.  
Meadville, Pa.  
Medford, Mass.  
Marblehead, Mass.  
Mayfield, Ky.  
Monongahela, Pa.  
Memphis, Tenn.  
Mt. Vernon, N. Y.  
Martin's Ferry, O.  
Maspeth, N. Y.  
Milford, O.  
Mamaroneck, N. Y.  
Mercer, Pa.  
Middletown, Ky.  
Southampton, N. Y.

Conshohocken, Pa.  
Cortland, N. Y.  
Ottumwa, Ia.  
Hillsboro, Tex.  
Bangor, Pa.  
Haughville, Ind.  
Madisonville, O.  
Mansfield Valley, Pa.

Tampa, Fla.  
Taunton, Mass.  
Tawas City, Mich.  
Tarrytown, N. Y.  
Terre Haute, Ind.  
The Dalles, Oreg.  
Tiffin, Ohio.  
Toronto, Ohio.  
Toledo, Ohio.  
Toronto, Ont., 50 hrs.  
Trenton, N. J.  
Trinidad, Col.  
Troy, N. Y.  
Tarentum, Pa.  
Turtle Creek, Pa.  
Union Hill, N. J.  
Utica, N. Y.  
Uniontown, Pa.  
Vancouver, B. C.  
Victoria, B. C.  
Vincennes, Ind.  
Visalia, Cal.  
Waxahatchie, Tex.  
Wellburg, W. Va.  
West Hoboken, N. J.  
West Duluth, Minn.  
Warren, Ohio.  
Winchester, Ky.  
Winthrop, Mass.  
Windsor, Can. (Ont.)  
Weymouth, Mass.  
Wabash, Ind.  
Waltham, Mass.  
Waco, Tex.  
W. Newton, Mass.  
Worcester, Mass.  
Washington, Pa.  
Wilmington, Del.  
Whitman, Mass.  
Woburn, Mass.  
Winchester, Mass.  
Wheeling, W. Va.  
Wilkesburg, Pa.  
Winnipeg, Man.  
Woodside, N. Y.  
Winfield, N. Y.  
Yonkers, N. Y.  
Youngstown, Ohio.  
Zanesville, Ohio.  
College Point, N. Y.  
Williamsbridge, N. Y.

La Crosse, Ill.  
Rockland, Me.  
Battle Creek, Mich.  
Flushing, N. Y.  
Dover, N. J.  
Bangor, N. J.  
Mt. Washington, O.  
Peru, Ill.  
Rockville, Conn.

Total, 423 cities.

## Penny as Applied to Nails.

Referring to the explanation that the word "penny" is a corruption of "pound," so that a 4d nail was originally one of such a size that 1,000 of them weighed 4 pounds, a correspondent of the *Ironmonger*, London, says that this explanation is new to him, and instead of it, gives one entirely different. He states that his grandfather, father and himself have been makers and sellers of nails for at least one hundred years, and they have always understood that by 6d nails was meant the size of nails that could be sold at 6 pence per 100, and in confirmation of this theory states that up to this day they keep 2d, 3d, 4d, 6d, 8d, 10d, 20d, 24d nails, which they retail in small lots at these prices per 100 nails counted out.

## Money is Crystallized Labor.

"There is no excellence without labor" is an old and true saw, but it is not fully comprehended by many. Money is crystallized labor, and where you cannot labor to be excellent, your contribution in the current coin of the realm takes the place of your work. Hence movements that are aided by expressed sympathy and somewhat unpalatable and immeasurable influence, fall far short of efforts for success that are backed by good, hard work or its representative, money.

Reform movements, reform papers, etc., are usually blessed with plethora of good will and wishes, but those succeeded best that are backed by good purses. Niggardly dues keeps an institution on the verge of bankruptcy, and presents for public contempt pinched faces, while their more generous neighbors command respect. A reform movement that depends on a slim treasury and the shinning around to make up its deficit by asking everybody to love it, goes down deservedly, whilst another organization that pays its way, is known to always have money to back its demands for right, whether others like it or not, ever succeeds.



## A Dollar a Day.

A dollar a day, a dollar a day,  
Six children to feed, the doctor to pay;  
The sugar is high, the coffee is higher;  
Meat is expensive, so is the fire;  
There are schoolbooks to buy and clothing to get,  
And then the old landlord calls around in a pet.  
Digging away, day after day,  
Your form growing bent, your hair turning gray  
The preacher comes next and bids you beware  
How you grossly neglect the houses of prayer;  
So you fix up your best and start out afresh,  
To be met by the deacon demanding the cash.  
Weary and worn, poor and forlorn,  
You wish in your heart you'd never been born;  
Your "shoddy" grows thin and lets in the cold,  
Your overworked wife now turns to a scold,  
And you sadly reflect while pegging away,  
One can't be a saint on a dollar a day.

—Daisy Clover.

## Disorganization a Cause of Poverty.



ASKED what is the cause of poverty in this country, the late John Boyle O'Reilly said: "The masses are poor, ignorant and disorganized, not knowing the rights of mankind on the

earth, and never knowing that the world belongs to its living populations because a small class in every country has taken possession of property and government, and makes laws for its own safety and the security of its plunder, educating the masses, generation after generation, into the belief that this condition is the natural order and the law of God.

By long training and submission the people everywhere have come to regard the assumption of their rulers and owners as the law of right and common sense, and their own blind instincts, which tell them that all men ought to have a plentiful living on this rich planet, as the promptings of evil and disorder. The qualities we naturally dislike and fear in a man are those which insure success under our present social order, namely, shrewdness, hardness, adroitness, selfishness, the mind to take advantage of necessity, the will to trample on the weak in the canting name of progress and civilization. The qualities we love in a man send him to the poorhouse—generosity, truth, trustfulness, friendliness, unselfishness, the desire to help, the heart to pity, the mind to refuse profit from a neighbor's loss or weakness, the defence of the weak. Our present civilization is organized injustice and intellectual barbarism. Our progress is a march to a precipice. The sermon on the Mount and natural justice can rule the world, or they cannot. If they can, our present ruling is the invention of the devil; if they cannot, the devil has a right to rule—if the people let him—but he ought not to call his rule Christian civilization."

## Another Definition of a Scab.

The following definition of a scab taken from the Union:

"This question has never been correctly answered. A scab is a member of a labor organization who does not pay his dues; he derives benefits by membership, cheats the organization, deceives it and his employer. A scab is a man who comes into a labor organization and disgraces it by his conduct, and although he is a member—a brother—he is a scab, a much more worse scab than the one who never joined. A scab is a selfish man who seeks to advance himself by the sacrifice of others. He becomes a member, gets an advance in wages and then withdraws or drops out in consequence of indifference and ingratitude. A scab

is a man who wants a Union to make a fight to justify his individual grievances, while he has made no sacrifices for it. A scab is he who has the most to say and the least to pay, who never attends the union meeting and is constantly grumbling because the Union did not do his bidding. A scab is a briber who is sometimes willing to pay for benefits, but never willing to share in hardships or sacrifices. He is a jug-handled individual who sees things only as the wish becomes a father to the thought. He is first to pursue the other scabs, provided they are out of his way. He goes for them like the man who boasted of his ability to bring bears out of the mountain. He had his associates remain at the bottom while he performed the daring feat: He ascended half way up the slope. The bears chased him by thirty-foot leaps back to the friends below, and as he approached their midst he shouted: "Here we come on the home stretch! Didn't I tell you I'd bring the bears?" But the man happened to be a quarter of a mile ahead of the bears. A scab is a coward, who is brave in disguise, who sees and does things from opposite sources than natural circumstances warrant.

## Twenty of the Many Reasons.

A score of reasons for the existence of labor unions are given as follows by the *Labor Leader*:

1. Because it tends to raise wages. This is proven by all sorts of evidence.
2. Because it helps to prevent reduction in wages. Cut-downs rarely come to well-organized labor.
3. Because it aids in getting shorter hours. Unorganized trade work the longest hours.
4. Because "In Union There is Strength." This is as true of wage-earners as of States.
5. Because it lessens excessive competition for situations. Useless competition is like useless friction.
6. Because it educates as to public questions. The trade union takes the place of the debating society and professor's lecture.
7. Because it gives men self-reliance. A servile boss truckler is not a freeman.
8. Because it develops fraternity. Craftsmen are all too jealous of and suspicious of one another, even at the best.
9. Because it is a good investment. No other institution gives back so large a return for expenditure of time and money.
10. Because it makes thinkers. Men need to rub intellects together in matter of common concern.
11. Because it enlarges acquaintances. Their world is too restricted for most wage workers.
12. Because it teaches co-operation. When laborers co-operate they will own the earth.
13. Because it curbs selfishness. The grab-all is toned down by the fear of the opinion of his fellows.
14. Because it makes the shop a better place to work in. The foreman bully can't bully the union card.
15. Because it is your duty. The non-union man is the sutler of the union army.
16. Because it helps the family. More money, more comforts; more luxury if you please.
17. Because it helps the State. Unorganized and discontented labor is the parent of the mob and the revolution.
18. Because it is scientific. The trade union principle stands the test of analysis and application.
19. Because it is labor saving machinery. The lever of organization can move the industrial world.
20. Because it is legal. The State has been forced to take off the conspiracy ban.

## Suggestions.

## Notes and

## Queries.

(This Department is open for our readers and members to offer suggestions and make inquiries of general public interest and of benefit to the U. B.)

Correspondents must write on one side of the paper only.

Matter for publication must be in this office by the 25th of the month previous to issue.)

H. M. TAYLOR, Dorchester, Mass.—When a member owes two months' dues, say May and June, and is charged first of July by the F. S. for July dues, is he three months in arrears the first of July or first of August?

ANSWER.—In above case the member will be in arrears for three months' dues the first of August. A member is not in arrears for three months' dues until the end of the third month for which he owes dues.

A. B. Z., Paterson, N. J.—Why is it that men who are over fifty years of age when admitted to membership in the U. B. can not have full benefits the same as those who were under fifty when they joined? The law should be changed on this point, for there are no greater risks for old men than for young men.

ANSWER.—The law in our Constitution fixing the minimum entrance of a beneficial member at fifty years of age is a decidedly wise and correct one and is indeed eminently fair and scientific. Here are extracts from a few insurance authorities on the subject:

"As a man grows older the risk of dying, and consequently the cost of insurance, increases, and this increase, and increase in cost must be paid for under any and all systems of insurance."—Sheppard Homans, formerly Actuary Mutual Life, N. Y.

"There is no need of argument to prove that the chance of dying within a year increases with the age of the individual. Scientific research, practical experience and common sense alike demand that in a contract for life insurance, the man of 70 must pay more than is required of one aged 30."—L. C. Lawton, formerly Assistant Actuary of the Mutual Life; author of "Life Tables on Life Contingencies."

"That the cost should increase with each age is self-evident, from the fact that the risk of death, at the usual insuring ages, increases with the age, and a society can no more successfully furnish insurance at less than the actual cost than a merchant can sell goods at less than cost, and all attempts to do so must end in speedy failure."—Wm. McCabe, Esq., Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries of England.

## Suggestions to Better the Condition of the Carpentry Trade.

MR. EDITOR:

Inasmuch as I am a carpenter of this great, but corrupt, metropolis and knowing full well the needs and requirements of my brother carpenters, I have, after much thought and deliberation, come to the conclusion, which conclusion I earnestly believe to be the only one to alleviate the sufferings and privations of the carpenters of this city, and that is,

That there should be a General Carpenters' Bureau for the supply of workmen in the carpentry trade, which bureau shall be accompanied by all the requisites akin to that of a "bureau for the unemployed," with a few exceptions hereinafter explained.

One of the main features of this bureau will be to save the workman from expending sums of money, which to them

justly seem large, seeking for a job, without any hope or prospect of getting one, and who often expose their health, very often disastrously, through their constant long walks, vainly endeavoring to get something to do.

The carpenters when out of work should immediately register at this bureau and when they are required, the person in charge of this bureau should supply men according to the length of time the workmen have been out of work, which shall be stated in the register.

This bureau, when in execution, should be recognized by the owners, contractors, municipal government and other persons who are in need of carpenters, as the only bureau of its kind and act accordingly. This will inevitably keep up the price of union wages and at the same time cause less strikes, which are mainly made on the ground of there being non-union workmen, and once seeing that this bureau is the only place to obtain carpenters, the despicable "scabs," will be scarce.

This bureau must be supported and maintained by the Union, by levying an insignificant tax on the members, who will, I am sure, cheerfully pay the same, when they know its beneficial results.

In order to bring about this General Bureau for the supply of carpenters, the amalgamation of all Unions of New York City will have to be brought about, and any one looking for the interests and benefit of carpenters will not oppose it. Do not forget the old motto that union is strength.

In conclusion, brother carpenters, do not give this a casual glance, but read it intently and thoroughly and after so doing, I know, without a particle of doubt, you will come to the unanimous conclusion, that the above is the only remedy for the carpenters.

JOSEPH GOLDFARB,

Member of U. B. of C. and J. of A. Local No. 200.

## A Way to Reach Non-Union Men.

The subject of how to get non-union men into a union is a hard question to solve, says General President C. W. Sullivan, of the plasterers, in the *Boston Labor Leader*. It has been tried by the ablest leaders of labor for the last twenty years, and all kinds of plans adopted to bring non-unionists into the union. Many have been brought into organizations by education, while others have come in because they were forced to at a time when some particular organization had gained a great deal of strength. Others have come into unions after all plans had been tried and it was found the only way to bring them in was to reduce the regular initiation fee. Yet, after all these things have been tried, there still remain a great many men outside of labor organizations, and they claim to have many reasons for not being members of organizations of their calling. I believe the only and successful plan to bring them into the folds of organized labor is by education, and this is to be secured from the labor press of the country. There has already been a great amount of good come from such papers, but there can be a good deal more done; and in my judgment the safest plan for organizations having a fearless paper to advocate their interests would be for union men to take and see that non-union men have a copy of the paper every week. By so doing you can educate them, and through such means bring many of them into the ranks of organized labor and make good union men out of them. There are others you could not furnish enough education to do this.





## ALABAMA

89. MOBILE—V. J. O'Connor, 483 Franklin st.  
92. " (Col.) W. G. Lewis, 761 St. Louis st.

## ARKANSAS

763. CAMDEN—J. J. Slaymaker.  
459. HOT SPRINGS—Walter Moore, 318 Market st.  
472. PINE BLUFF—J. E. Walker, 676 State st.

## CALIFORNIA

47. ALAMEDA—Jacob Hoeck, 1512 R. R. ave.  
117. BURKKA—M. F. Wolford.  
332. LOS ANGELES—S. Gray.  
645. PASADENA—Geo. W. Reed, Box 205.  
235. RIVERSIDE—Chas. Hamilton, 4th and Euclid ave.  
341. SACRAMENTO—E. S. Mason, 1017 J. st.  
86. SAN BERNARDINO—H. Wegner, Box 797.  
SAN FRANCISCO—Secretary of Dist. Council, L. P. Smith, 23 9th st.  
22. N. L. Wandell, 23 Ninth st. Sta. B.  
304. (Ger.) Wm. Jilge, 2231 1/2 Mission street.  
483. Guy Lathrop, 484 4th st.  
316. SAN JOSE—G. O. Drew, 64 George st.  
55. SAN RAFAEL—R. Scott, Box 673.  
226. SANTA BARBARA—E. A. Smith, 1429 Costello.  
153. SANTA CRUZ—Geo. M. Thompson, 147 Chestnut ave.

## CANADA

83. HALIFAX, N. S.—A. Northup, 169 Morris st.  
18. HAMILTON—W. J. Frid, 25 Nelson st.  
194. LONDON—E. J. Aust, 705 Dundas st.  
MONTREAL—Secretary of District Council, E. Maille, 383 Beaudry st.  
134. (Fr.) S. Leveille, 240 Logan st. 3d Flt.  
311. (Fr.) A. Lebul, 150 St. Chas. st., P. St. Chas.  
376. H. T. Holland, 35 Kent st.  
666. (Fr.) Jos. Bedard, 8 D Chambly Ave.  
80. (Fr.) A. Biron, 145 Desre st. Hochelaga.  
81. ST. CATHARINES—Henry Bald, Louisa st.  
397. ST. JOHN, N. B.—W. F. Cronk, 122 Adelaide street.  
77. TORONTO—D. D. McNeill, 288 Hamburg ave.  
617. VANCOUVER, B. C.—L. G. Doidge, Box 200.  
354. VICTORIA, B. C.—Chas. Chislett, Cor. Talmie and Linwood ave.  
343. WINNIPEG, MAN.—John Radford, 132 Selkirk.

## COLORADO

560. COLORADO CITY—G. F. Hamill.  
515. COLORADO SPRGS.—C. Geisler, 33 Franklin st.  
55. DENVER—C. J. Hendershot, Box 427, Highlands P. O.  
289. FREMONT—E. R. Hisey, Box 234, Cripple Creek.  
590. LA JUNTA—W. H. Noel.  
110. PUEBLO—J. H. Harner, 626 W. 14th st.  
46. TRINIDAD—E. C. Pierce, 631 N. Commercial.

## CONNECTICUT

115. BRIDGEPORT—Charles Watkins, 50 Allee st.  
43. HARTFORD—Wm. A. Nelson, 110 Mather st.  
49. MERIDEN—Geo. J. Stanley, 258 East Main st.  
97. NEW BRITAIN—John Hillipol, P. O. Box 902.  
799. NEW HAVEN—G. E. Chipman, 405 Washington st.  
137. NORWICH—A. D. Lewis, 94 Asylum st.  
746. NORWALK—Wm. A. Kellogg, Box 391.  
610. ROCKVILLE—Hugo Hoppe.  
260. WATERBURY—Joseph Sandford, Box 686.

## DELAWARE

40. WILMINGTON—W. P. Crawford, 1310 W. 3d street.

## DIST. OF COLUMBIA

190. WASHINGTON—L. F. Burner, 1418 S. st., N. W.

## FLORIDA

324. JACKSONVILLE—(Col.) M. E. Dunlap, cor. Hawk and Union sts.  
605. JACKSONVILLE—W. P. Johnson, W. Brooklyn.  
74. PENSACOLA—Geo. Marble, Box 71.  
127. " (Col.) A. B. Pettit, 313 E. Chas. st.  
396. TAMPA—T. W. Ramsey, Lock Box 271.

## GEORGIA

18. ATLANTA—F. W. Hitchcock, 136 Venable st.  
156. AUGUSTA—(Col.) T. P. Lewis, Philip st. North of Gwynette.  
322. DUBLIN—A. A. Cowart.  
144. MACON—J. W. Waterhouse, 1411 Third st.  
83. ROME—G. S. Klein, 33 Pennington ave.

## ILLINOIS

483. BELLEVILLE—Chas. Dittman, 211 E. 6th st.  
592. BLOOMINGTON—  
70. BRIGHTON PARK—P. Poullot, 2106 Joseph st.  
663. CANTON—Homer Whalen, 445 W. Cass Place.  
CHICAGO—Secretary of District Council, H. McCormack, 49 La Salle st.  
1. Adolph Stamm, 120 W. Lake st.  
31. (French) T. Beaudry, 18 Elburn ave.  
21. W. H. Goodson, 6225 Princeton ave.  
28. W. R. Bowes, 7831 Coles ave., Sta. "S."  
54. (Bohem.) Vlachy Sorna, 273 W. 18th st.  
73. (Ger.) Wm. Krugmann, 2806 S. Park ave.  
151. (Scand.) E. Engborg, 121 Barclay st.  
242. (Ger.) Theo. Desch, 5327 Union ave.  
219. J. E. Brooks, 1527 Milwaukee ave.  
406. (Ger.) Jas. Bell, 1310 Van Horn st.  
419. (Ger.) Edward Prus, 398 W. Hastings st.  
445. (Holl.) E. F. Vansteenberg, 147-148th st. Sta. T.  
521. (Stairs) Gust. Hansen, 268 Austin ave.  
558. (Polish) Theo. Pavloski, 755 W. 17th st.  
623. (Bohem.) Boh. Chittred, 1102 Kedzie ave.  
679. Jas. T. Bennett, 1163 Wilcox ave.  
590. (Ger.) (Mill Beach House) F. H. Quilmeyer, 1126 Himmam st.  
780. LAKE VIEW—H. Friedrich, 20 Helme place.  
741. JEFFERSON—F. Larson, 751 Jane st.  
744. W. Pullman—M. F. Ash, Box 8, W. Pullman.  
296. COLLINGSVILLE—J. M. Bauer.  
169. EAST ST. LOUIS—E. Wendling, 512 Illinois av.  
344. ELMHURST—(Ger.) H. Shilling, P. O. Box 39.  
42. ENGLEWOOD—O. F. Nugent, 643 Chestnut st.  
317. EVANSTON—John F. McFerran, 1008 Wallace st.  
568. FERNWOOD—C. Buhman, 1008 Wallace st.  
860. GALESBURG—P. F. Swanson, 731 E. North st.  
141. GRAND CROSSING—John Rastel, 7125 Lexington ave., Chicago.  
370. HARVEY—D. O. Morse.  
298. HIGHLAND PARK—J. H. Zimmer.  
102. HYDE PARK—S. S. Baker, 7015 Oglesby ave.  
649. JACKSONVILLE—S. P. Carter, 742 E. Chambers.  
434. KENNINGTON—(Fr.) E. Lapolice, 214 116th st., Chicago.  
350. LAKE FOREST—R. W. Dean, Box 66.  
294. LA SALLE—F. H. Elliott, 1118 Creve Court st.  
568. LINCOLN—B. F. Poe, 527 81st st.  
752. MONMOUTH—Frank Watson.

80. MCKINLEY—J. T. Hume, 2629 Kinzie st.  
586. OAK PARK—Aug. Micholsky, 27 Marengo st.  
561. OTTAWA—John D. Geary, 216 DeLeon st.  
740. PEKIN—Chas. Eyras, 421 7th st.  
245. PEORIA—R. W. Shuch, 206 1/2 Hancock st.  
195. PERU—David George.  
189. QUINCY—Wm. Benner, 1021 Kentucky st.  
166. ROCK ISLAND—Jos. Neufeld, 427 7th st.  
199. SOUTH CHICAGO—J. O. Grantham, 8023 Edwards ave., Sta. S., Chicago.  
758. B. ENGLEWOOD—J. Thompson, 7139 Aberdeen street, Chicago.  
16. SPRINGFIELD—John Zaring, Box 781.  
495. STREATOR—F. Wilson, 305 W. Stanton st.  
445. WAUKEGAN—W. J. Strickland, 118 Hickory.

## INDIANA

378. ALEXANDRIA—S. W. Richmond.  
352. ANDERSON—W. E. Mitchell, 172 N. Meridian street.  
441. BRAZIL—H. E. Hayes, Box 733.  
261. CONNERSVILLE—A. O. Moffett, 916 Sycamore st. EVANSVILLE—  
90. Jos. F. Wirth, 902 E. Columbia st.  
470. (Ger.) P. F. Nau, 1601 Fulton ave.  
742. (Pl. Mill, Mach. and B. H.) G. V. Mann, 1003 E. Mich. st.  
153. FORT WAYNE—A. S. Haag, 201 Taylor st.  
728. FRANKFORT—Frank Strothman, 458 West Morrison st.  
312. GAS CITY—W. Tempin.  
157. HAUGHVILLE—L. H. White.  
INDIANAPOLIS—Secretary of District Council, John E. Brown, 222 Ash st.  
57. (Stairs) J. W. Chapman, 308 Spaun ave.  
60. (Ger.) Fred. Stahlhut, 229 N. Pine st.  
299. D. E. Mogle, 422 W. 2d st.  
446. J. M. Pruitt, 228 Prospect st.  
705. Chas. E. Perham, 149 Hosbrook st.  
215. LAFAYETTE—H. G. Cole, 387 South st.  
793. " (Ger.) Jacob Eberle, 133 Union st.  
744. LOGANSPORT—J. L. Schrock, 720 Eleventh st.  
365. MARION—Jas. Townsend, 1020 So. Race st.  
592. MUNCIE—J. D. Clark, 715 Kirby av.  
19. NEW ALBANY—A. T. Smith, 160 W. 8th st.  
695. NORTH INDIANAPOLIS—W. F. Stultz, Box 147.  
579. PERU—C. Neiswander, 209 E. 3d st.  
756. RICHMOND—C. K. Kennedy, 29 N. 9 h. st.  
629. SOUTH BEND—Geo. Lesher, Box 658.  
48. TERRE HAUTE—S. Hutten, 312 S. 14th st.  
668. VINCENT—A. O. Pennington, 715 Perry st.  
631. WABASH—Jas. Wigginton.

## IOWA

534. BURLINGTON—C. H. Davis, 819 Arch st.  
554. DAVENPORT—W. C. Myers, 924 Harrison st.  
58. DES MOINES—A. Y. Swayne, 753 Oak st.  
578. DUBUQUE—M. R. Hogan, 299 7th st.  
767. OTTUMWA—A. Mellis, 223 N. Davis st., S. S.

## KANSAS

499. LEAVENWORTH—G. McCaully, 5th & Seneca sts.  
158. TOPEKA—C. R. Gardner, Box 346.

## KENTUCKY

712. COVINGTON—E. L. Gresham, 266 W. 4th st.  
785. " (Ger.) Joe. Kampen, 215 W. 12th st.  
531. GEORGETOWN—L. E. Nattling, Box 231.  
641. DAYTON—James Hosking.  
52. HENDERSON—E. W. Smith, 512 Fagan st.  
442. HOPKINSVILLE—W. O. Hall.  
626. LEXINGTON—S. H. Moore, P. O. Box 477.  
LOUISVILLE—Secretary of District Council, H. S. Huffman, 618 24th st.  
7. J. G. Martin, 2426 St. Xavier st.  
65. H. S. Huffman, 618 Twenty-fourth st.  
14. (Ger.) T. Schneider, 1534 Brent st.  
729. (Car) Butler Leebolt, 1715 Hancock st.  
96. LUDLOW—A. D. McMillan, Box 135.  
330. NEWPORT—(Mill) S. Schell, 1031 Columbia.  
628. " M. McCann, cor. 9th and York sts.  
201. PADUCAH—W. B. Williams, 707 S. 10th st.  
791. WINCHESTER—J. W. Grone, Box 45.

## LOUISIANA

- NEW ORLEANS—Secretary of District Council, F. G. Wetter, 518 Josephine st.  
76. J. J. Becker, 436 Second st.  
249. F. D. Ross, 673 Constance st.  
704. H. Haffner, 688 Fulton st.  
739. John Salzer, 612 Villere st.  
45. SHREVEPORT—Peter Garson, Box 839.

## MAINE

148. BAR HARBOR—J. C. Pettigill, Box 811.  
407. LEWISTON—A. M. Flagg, 94 Spring st. Auburn.  
344. PORTLAND—E. E. Webster, 236 B. st.  
339. ROCKLAND—Robt. Sylvester, 4 Willow st.  
695. WATERVILLE—E. S. Hutchins, 13 Percival st.

## MARYLAND

23. BALTIMORE—W. H. Keenan, 1137 E. Fayette st.  
44. " (Ger.) H. B. Schroeder, 506 N. Wolf st.

## MASSACHUSETTS

- State District Council—Secretary, D. Maloney, 6 Parker st., Cambridge, Mass.  
Boston—Secretary of District Council, P. A. Morley, 13 Village st.  
32. H. P. Slevins, 1570 Tremont st., Roxbury.  
56. (Jewish.) J. Mendelsohn, 16 Lowell st.  
549. (Shop Hands) W. S. Jardine, 10 Ashland st., Somerville.  
561. Geo. Clark, 15 Everett st., Allston.  
96. BROOKLINE—J. A. Walsh, 9 Walnut st.  
138. CAMBRIDGE—D. Maloney, 6 Parker st.  
204. " A. S. McLeod, 58 Mt. Auburn st.  
318. EAST BOSTON—J. E. Potts, 228 London st.  
403. FALL RIVER—Jas. Walton, 6 Branch st.  
390. FITCHBURG—V. Weatherbee, 96 Green st.  
350. GLOUCESTER—H. W. Davis, 138 Maplewood av.  
82. HAVERHILL—P. D. Oass, 100 Locke st.  
424. HINGHAM—Collin Campbell, Box 113.  
456. HOLYOKE—M. D. Sullivan, 109 Sargent st.  
708. " (Fr.) George Savoy, 292 Chestnut.  
590. HUNTON—Geo. E. Bryant, Box 125.  
136. HYDE PARK—B. Daly, 41 Garfield st.  
111. LAWRENCE—James McLaren, 160 Water st.  
535. LEOMINSTER—Chas. E. Record, 36 Greens.  
695. LOWELL—Frank Kappeler, 291 Lincoln st.  
136. LYNN—M. L. Dolano, 103 Lewis st.  
731. MARLBOROUGH—R. H. Roach, Box 61.  
104. MARLBORO—J. O. Donohue, 21 School st.  
122. NANTUCKET—S. P. Annis, 18 Oakland st.  
409. NEW BEDFORD—C. G. Francis, 38 Foster st.  
376. NEWTON—Wm. Boucher, Box 71.  
124. NEWTON CENTRE—Fred. Bolser, Box 739.  
193. NORTH ANDOVER—August Lettin, Box 185.  
306. NORTH EASTON—Jas. Hadden, Box 424.  
487. NORWOOD—A. O. Brown, Box 136, Wollaston.  
417. QUINCY—A. W. Conner, 45 Cohasset st.  
625. ROSLINDALE—H. M. Taylor, Fenton st., Dorchester.  
57. ROXBURY—H. M. Taylor, Fenton st., Dorchester.  
140. SALEM—F. A. Everts, 17 Cross st.  
702. HAXONVILLE—Jas. J. Tuttle, Box 200.  
24. SOMERVILLE—Ira Doughty, 6 Carlton st.  
230. S. FRAMINGHAM—(French) I. Hasette, Box 766.  
95. SPRINGFIELD—A. F. Russell, 66 Essex st.  
554. STOUTINGTON—F. O. Fowler, Box 1068.

574. TAUNTON—D. O. King, 10 Gen. Cobb.  
216. WALTHAM—John Kelly, 254 River st.  
426. WEST NEWTON—B. F. Ryan, Box 565.  
420. WYOMOUTH—E. J. Pratt, Weymouth Heights.  
93. WORCESTER—C. D. Fiske, 720 Main st.

## MICHIGAN

245. BATTLE CREEK—A. McKenzie, 311 North av.  
421. DETROIT—T. S. Jordan, 427 Beaufort ave.  
689. " C. H. Gibbings, 577 Beaubien st.  
760. GRAND RAPIDS—A. T. Slater, 273 S. Ionia.  
26. JACKSON—P. T. Harmon, 634 Kennedy st.  
184. LAKE LINDEN—Geo. W. Gulbord, Box 678.  
502. LUDINGTON—A. R. Dibble, P. O. Box 596.  
450. MANISTEE—Wm. Blodget, 808 Maple st.  
100. MUKWIGON—Henry Katz, 230 Southern ave.  
SAGINAW—Sec. of D. O. C. B. Oraig, 121 N. Jefferson ave., E. S.  
163. J. J. Murphy, 622 Farwell st.  
248. (Mill) L. Moler, 131 Barnard st., W. S.  
234. H. Kober, 121 S. Third st., E. S.  
468. (Ger.) Wm. Salow, 121 N. 10th st., E. S.

## MINNESOTA

561. DULUTH—H. Gillespie, 230 E. Superior st.  
569. GRAND RAPIDS—  
87. ST. PAUL—Aug. J. Metzger, 423 Rondo st.

## MISSISSIPPI

749. MERIDIAN—B. F. Miller, 4000 8th st.  
495. VICKSBURG—Frank Curtis, 509 Jackson st.

## MISSOURI

519. BENTON STATION—C. E. Nicholson, 6976 Arthur ave., St. Louis.  
150. KANSAS CITY—W. A. Lochman, 709 Moody av.  
577. SPRINGFIELD—J. H. Hoselton, 1515 N. Grant Station A.  
429. ST. JOSEPH—A. L. Curtiss, 2007 James st.  
ST. LOUIS—Secretary of District Council, A. L. Rutledge, Weston P. O.  
4. Geo. J. Swank, 2124 Alice ave.  
5. (Ger.) J. Burkhard, 2222 S. 18th st.  
12. (Ger.) Kdw. Kiesling, 2218 N. Market st.  
113. James Shine, 425 1/2 Blaine ave.  
212. (Ship) J. O. Pretaboir, 1026 Julia st.  
240. (Ger.) D. Flugel, 1912 Benton st.  
257. S. G. Ferguson, 617 W. Jefferson ave.  
390. Otto Schulz, 3922 Benton av.  
376. (Mill) Paul Garner, 5021 Shaw ave.  
423. (Ger.) G. Jablonsky, 2630 Clara ave.  
518. (Ger.) Henry Thiele, Loughbaugh and Gravois ave.  
572. (Stair Bldg.) Wm. G. Thiedemann, 2614 Lempe ave.  
604. (Millwrights)—W. H. Ostermeyer, 2607 Madison st.  
699. C. H. Guipre, 1528 Olive st.  
784. (Ger. Mill) P. A. Laux, 2207 Gravois ave.

## MONTANA

83. ANACONDA—C. W. Starr, Box 505.  
135. BASIN—A. I. Woodbury.  
112. BUTTE CITY—H. F. Laper, Box 623.  
386. GREAT FALLS—A. J. Emmerton.  
80. HELENA—Chas. Cain, 810 5th ave.

## NEBRASKA

373. LINCOLN—W. H. Klingery, 1612 N. 28th st.  
OMAHA—Secretary District Council, O. Reinhart, 918 N. Twenty-seventh st.  
551. (Ger.) R. Ruppert, 2016 Martha st.  
485. (Dan) C. Holgersen, 1822 N. 31st st.  
427. A. Downie, 2828 Cassius st.

## NEW HAMPSHIRE

383. OROUO—Hans Larsen, P. O. Box 553.  
118. MANCHESTER—S. Thomas, 55 Douglas st.  
425. PORTSMOUTH—E. C. Frye, 2 Rock st.

## NEW JERSEY

756. ASBURY PARK—Henry P. Gant, Box 897.  
517. ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS—Chasney Slayton.  
486. BAYONNE—F. R. Vreeland, 39 W. 50th st.  
121. BRIDGEPORT—J. H. Reeves, 145 Fayette st.  
20. CAMDEN—T. E. Peterson, 337 Mechanic st.  
388. DOVER—L. G. Pott.  
167. ELIZABETH—H. Zimmerman, 347 Fay av. So. Elizabeth.  
687. ELIZABETH—(Ger.) John Kuhn, 827 Martin st.  
647. ENGLEWOOD—Paul Feckheim.  
391. HOBOKEN—F. Steiglefer, 199 Garden st.  
365. HACKENSACK—T. Heath, 250 State st.  
HUDSON COUNTY—D. O. Secretary, David Morrison, 614 Palisade ave., Jersey City.  
482. JERSEY CITY—G. Williamson, 220 1/2 3d st.  
544. (J. O. Heights) D. K. Hadsall, 494 Central av.  
151. LONG BRANCH—Chas. E. Brown, Box 241, Long Branch City.  
292. MILBURN—J. H. White, Short Hills.  
305. MILLVILLE—B. O. Ingersoll, 420 N. 6th st.  
638. MORRISTOWN—C. V. Deats, Lock Box 163.  
119. NEWARK—H. G. Long, 151 13th ave.  
723. " (Ger.) G. Arendt, 698 S. 14th st.  
602. OCEANO—Zach. T. Alas, Box 70.  
173. PATERSON—(Holl) A. Meenen, 51 Hopper st.  
325. " P. E. Van Houten, 713 E. 27th.  
490. PASSAIC—Frank Wentink, Box 122.  
399. PHILLIPSBURG—Wm. Dodge, cor. Mulberry and Spring Garden sts., Easton, Pa.  
155. PLAINFIELD—Wm. H. Langer, 94 Westervelt.  
605. SOMERVILLE—W. W. Pittenger.  
456. SUMMIT—Edward Martin.  
543. TOWN OF UNION—Jos. Wohlfarth, Weehawken P. O.  
31. TRENTON—O. B. Gaston, 1 Hudson st.

## NEW YORK

- ALBANY—Secretary of District Council, D. P. Kirwin, 43 Myrtle av.  
274. James Finn, 337 Orange st.  
659. (Ger.) Alex. Rickert, 416 Elk st.  
6. AMSTERDAM—Herbert Clark, Perkins st.  
453. AUBURN—W. W. Gillespie, 119 E. Genesee.  
181. BINGHAMTON—O. H. Torrey, Box 993.  
BROOKLYN—Secretary of District Council, W. Cheriton, 848 Livingston st.  
65. CONEY ISLAND—H. E. Young, Gravesend, L. I.  
109. M. A. Maher, 51 Irving Pl.  
147. M. E. Nichols, 156 Somers st.  
176. Robert Logan, 192 Grove st.  
247. Chas. Monroe, 51 St. Mark's ave.  
256. H. P. Culver, 11 Cornelia st.  
291. (Ger.) F. Kramer, 95 Hamburg ave.  
381. S. E. Elliott, 291 McDougal st.  
451. Wm. Carroll, 102 Bergen st.  
471. Fred. Brandt, 455 5th ave.  
567. (Millwrights) W. E. Kelk, 12 Butler st.  
639. Jas. Black, 269 53d st.  
BUFFALO—Secretary of District Council, Geo. Ullmer, 674 Genesee st.  
9. W. H. Wreight, 55 Trinity st.  
255. (Ger.) John Selberchlag, 951 Genesee st.  
574. E. O. Yokom, 19 Ferguson ave.  
440. Jos. Buddy, Jr., 1248 Jefferson st.  
802. E. M. Rathburn, 1906 Niagara st.  
99. COBURN—A. Van Arman, 22 George st.  
640. COLLINGS POINT—G. A. Pickel, 5th ave. and 11th st.

581. CORNWALL-ON-HUDSON—E. Decker, Box 283.  
585. CORTLAND—J. M. Harrison, 5 Orandall st.  
516. ELMIRA—E. M. Snyder, 761 E. Market.  
523. FISHKILL-ON-HUDSON—Jas. Hayes, Matheawan, N. Y.  
714. FLUSHING—F. S. Field, 154 New Locust st.  
500. GLEN COVE, L. I., Geo. Montfort.  
229. GLENS FALLS—Ira Van Dusen, 36 Sanford st.  
91. GOVERNEUR—Geo. Getman.  
670. HERKIMER—Alex. H. Smith, Box 187.  
143. IRLINGTON—A. F. Nye, 83 Fayette st.  
608. ITHACA—J. Deyo Chipp, Box 100.  
281. KINGSTON—T. R. Mangan, 529 Garden st.  
521. LITTLE FALLS—T. R. Mangan, 529 Garden st.  
493. MT. VERNON—James Beardsley.  
301. NEWBURGH—S. M. Wilcox, 144 Renwick st.  
42. NEW ROCHELLE—F. McGeough, 7 Division st.  
507. NEWTOWN, L. I.—J. A. Owens, Corona P. O., L. I.  
NEW YORK—Secretary of District Council, J. H. Wright, 347 W. 45th st.  
51. John J. Hewitt, 871 Southern Boulevard.  
63. Jas. J. Kane, 337 E. 36th st.  
54. J. U. Lounsbury, Hudson Bldg., 301 W. 87th.  
203. (Jewish) John Goldfarb, 212 Madison st.  
340. A. Watt, Jr., 929 Columbus ave.  
382. H. Seymour, 1300 2d ave., care Sta. K. 160 N 86th st.

457. (Scan.) Jos. Haslund, W. 100th st.  
464. (Ger.) Carl Muller, 1123 Intervale ave.  
463. Ed. Bartlette, 431 W. 84th st.  
473. Wm. Trotter, 918 9th ave.  
478. F. J. Doherty, 2312 Arthur ave., Sta. T.  
497. (Ger.) G. Berthold, 42 Rivington st.  
509. Patrick Kavanagh, 418 W. 56th st.  
513. (Ger.) Richard Kuehnel, 61 Ave. A.  
707. (Fr. Canadian) L. Bellmare, 228 E. 75th st.  
715. J. P. Spaine, 2402 8th ave.  
786. (Ger. Millwrights and Millers) Henry Maak, 339 17th st., So. Brooklyn.  
474. NYACK—Robt. F. Wool, Box 493.  
101. ONEONTA—Frank McFee, 5 Gardner Pl.  
404. PORTCHESTER—W. H. K. Jones, Rye, N. Y.  
208. Poughkeepsie—H. C. Board, Box 52.  
72. ROCHSTER—H. M. Fletcher, 31 Bartlett st.  
179. " (Ger.) Frank Schwind, 4 May Place.  
159. ROME—D. Parry, 169 N. Madison st.  
479. SENECA FALLS—H. S. Oetner, 806 Fall st.  
146. SCHENECTADY—Henry Bain, 328 Craig st.  
413. SHEPPARD BAY—Wm. Cramer, Box 71.  
STATEN ISLAND—Secretary of Dist. Council, C. T. Shay, 19 6th ave, New Brighton.  
371. NEW DORP—Thomas Burke.  
606. PORT RICHMOND—J. Keenan, 388 Jersey st., New Brighton.  
567. STAPLETON—P. J. Klee, Box 497.  
15. STRAUGH—(Ger.) E. Kretsch, 724 Butternut street.

314. TARRYTOWN—D. Page, North Tarrytown.  
73. TROY—Robt. Laurie, Box 468.  
125. UTICA—G. W. Griffiths, 240 Dudley ave.  
580. WATERTOWN—P. J. Doocey, Union Block, Arsenal st.  
263. WAVERLY—E. S. Gregory, Box 175.  
WEST CHESTER COUNTY—Secretary of District Council, James Gagan, 22 Lawton st., New Rochelle, N. Y.  
352. WEST TROY—Charles Angus, 121 3d st.  
593. WILLIAMS BRIDGE—John Edgley, Box 8.  
775. YORKERS—F. E. Maxwell, 60 School st.  
726. " F. Saarup, 47 Garnet st.

## OHIO

84. AKRON—J. Glass, 111 E. Thornton st.  
132. BARBERTON—J. H. Smith, New Portage.  
17. BELLAIR—Geo. W. Curtis, Box 20.  
170. BRIDGEPORT—John A. Fawcett.  
501. BUTTE—J. A. Fluk.  
143. CANTON—Keller Huff, 37 Center st.  
236. CHILLICOTHE—Chas. Schwartz, 82 No. Hickory street.  
CINCINNATI—Secretary of District Council, Thos. F. McGrath, 129 Dremann ave., Station A.  
2. D. Fisher, 115 Guy st. Clifton Heights, Sta. E.  
309. (Ger.) August Welas, 359 Freeman ave.  
324. (Ship Carp.) J. A. Hamilton, 590 E. Front.  
327. (Mill.) Geo. Marshall, 457 Main st.  
481. (Stairs) H. Hogg, 427 Milton st.  
628. A. Berger, 227 Fergus st., Station A.  
664. A. J. Haines, 392 Delta ave. Station C.  
667. H. S. Hunt, Madison and Woodburn aves., Station D.  
676. L. A. Groll, 213 Jefferson ave., Sta. E.  
681. F. A. Wagner, 729 Freeman ave.  
682. Wm. Ethel, 1244 W. 6th st.  
692. F. Walber, 87 Liddell st., Fairmount.  
CLEVELAND—Secretary of District Council, Vincent Havin, 158 Superior st., Room 11.  
11. A. M. Blair, 26 Sayles st.  
89. (Bohem.) Fr. Divoky, 126 Petrie st.  
334. (Ger.) Wm. Kampke, 52 Norwood st.  
241. A. O. Nickerson, 370 Pearl.  
393. (Ger.) Theo. Wehrlich, 16 Parker ave.  
449. (Ger.) Fred. Albrecht, 21 Brooklyn st.  
515. H. J. Riggs, 84 Sayles st.  
532. (Boh.) Wm. Mares, 1872 Central ave.  
331. COLLEGE HILL—H. Cummings.  
COLUMBUS—Secretary of District Council, H. A. Goddard, 269 No. 17th st.  
61. A. C. Welch, 762 W. Broad st.  
326. John Gahan, 958 Leonard ave.  
DAYTON—Secretary of District Council, S. G. Mathers, 23 Catherine st.  
104. W. O. Smith, 1020 Wayne ave.  
302



## OREGON

530. ASTORIA—Jacob Frey, 291 Bond st.  
50. PORTLAND—David Henderson, Box 548.

## PENNSYLVANIA

**ALLIANCE CITY—**  
311. C. L. Mohny, 70 Wilson ave.  
327. (Ger.) Robert Gramberg, 341 Howard st. Extension.  
457. ALTOONA—H. E. Haines, 3207 Walnut ave.  
551. EANGOR—John Albert, Box 150.  
345. BEAVER FALLS—A. Barry, Box 611, New Brighton.  
605. BELL VERNON—G. W. Engle, Box 55.  
550. BRADFORD—O. F. Cummings, 1 Main st., Rooms 11 and 12.  
733. CARBONDALE—Fred Sluman, 21 Thorn st.  
207. CHESTER—Eber S. Rigby, 240 E. Fifth st.  
239. EASTON—Frank P. Horn, 914 Butler st.  
423. FRANKFORD—J. R. Nace, 6410 Keystone st. Tacony.  
122. GERMANTOWN—J. E. Martin, 53 W. Duval st.  
462. GREENSBURG—J. H. Rowe.  
306. GREENVILLE—M. M. Schout.  
287. HARRISBURG—G. W. Diehl, 1228 Herr st.  
268. HOMESTRAD—J. A. Wolff, Box 473.  
253. JEANETTE—J. G. Baker, Penn Station.  
794. JERMYN—J. D. Williams.  
690. JOHNSTOWN—Eugene Dwyer, 205 Franklin st.  
110. KITTANNING—O. F. Boney, Box 431.  
206. LANCASTER—O. Honsell, 304 New Holland st.  
626. LOCK HAVEN—W. D. Tidlow, Flemington, Clinton Co.  
177. McKESPORT—S. G. Gilbert, 1010 Brick alley.  
709. McKESPORT—(Ger.) Wm. Kohler.  
481. MANFELD—R. H. McConkey, Chartiers, Pa.  
378. MURDER—J. D. Boyd.  
533. NEW KENNINGTON—J. C. Reed, Box 12.  
206. NEW CASTLE—W. W. McCleary, 338 Harbo. Philadelphia—  
8. Chas. Hardican, 2228 Tasker st.  
227. (Kensington) Chas. L. Spangler, 3164 Sergeant.  
238. (Ger.) H. C. Schneider, 115 Pomona Terrace, Germantown, Pa.  
359. (Mull) J. Duerfing, Jr., 3331 Sergeant st. Pittsburgh—Secretary of District Council W. P. Patton, 13 John st.  
142. H. G. Schemaker, 126 Webster st., Allegh.  
164. (Ger.) Adolph Bats, 131 12th st., S. S.  
163. (E. End) F. A. Kinney, 6361 Shakespeare st.  
229. F. B. Robinson, Juliet St., 14th Ward.  
402. (Ger.) Ludwig Pauker, 1310 Breed st., S. S.  
145. POKESWATER—Wm. Evans, Box 137.  
535. READING—T. Klasinger, 1113 Greenwich st.  
388. ROCHSTER—A. N. Gutermuth, Box 152.  
SCRANTON—Secretary District Council, Robert Gould, 812 Marion st.  
563. S. B. Price, 101 No. Filmore ave.  
718. Geo. Steenback, 908 Oxford st.  
751. A. A. Kearney, 1428 Penn ave.  
484. S. SCRANTON—(Ger.) T. Straub, Rear 109 S. Main ave., Scranton.  
87. SHAMOKIN—H. A. L. Smink, 510 E. Cameron.  
263. SHARON—E. B. Brookway, 17 First st.  
276. TARENTUM—T. C. Miller, Box 267.  
757. TAYLOR—George Wicks, Box 45.  
459. UNIONTOWN—W. S. Koonis, 18 Morgantown.  
400. WASHINGTON—E. B. Young, Call Box 243.  
102. WILKES-BARRE—A. H. Ayers, 51 Penn st.  
266. WILLIAMSPORT—L. F. Irwin, 441 Hepburn st.  
191. YORK—Ed. Mickle, 19 N. Penn st.

## RHODE ISLAND

176. NEWPORT—P. B. Dawley, 693 Thames st.  
543. PAWTUCKET—Jas. E. Duffy, 284 Weeden st.  
94. PROVIDENCE—Jos. Aiken, Rear 58 Sutton st.

## SOUTH CAROLINA

52. CHARLESTON—(Col.) E. A. Washington, 12 Mount st.  
69. COLUMBIA—(Col.) O. A. Thompson, 106 East Tabor st.

## TENNESSEE

225. KNOXVILLE—N. Underwood, 14 Anderson st.  
126. MARTIN—E. R. Jeffries.  
294. MEMPHIS—C. F. Callahan, Estelleville P. O.  
706. NASHVILLE—J. F. Dunnebacke, 1405 N. College st.

## TEXAS

300. AUSTIN—H. Roessler, 1912 Breckenridge st.  
751. CORPORA—W. J. Foster.  
196. DALLAS—E. J. Moffitt, Box 209.  
371. DENISON—O. H. Miller, Box 306.  
277. FT. WORTH—A. Krause, Cor. New York and Willie sts.  
511. GAINESVILLE—A. A. Laird, E. Imlove st.  
526. GALVESTON—O. E. Ballard, Box 395.  
611. (Ger.) Richard Seidel, N. W. Cor. M<sup>y</sup> and 27th sts.  
711. HILLARIO—McClure H. Parker.  
114. HOUSTON—W. X. Norris, 1207 Webster ave.  
129. HOUSTON—Jas. Monroe, St. Emanuel and Hadly sts.  
748. LA GRANGE—H. Mauer.  
387. SAN ANTONIO—G. W. Smith, Box 433.  
460. (Ger.) T. Jauernig, 1111 E. Commerce st.  
717. " A. G. Wietzel, 127 Centre st.  
106. TAYLOR—W. B. Pybas, P. O. Box 397.  
623. WACO—B. G. Longuth, 11 Walnut st.

## UTAH

266. SALT LAKE CITY—Geo. B. Stum, 513 W. 4th, So. St.

## VERMONT

512. BELLOWS FALLS—H. E. Dodge, Box 1023.  
329. BURLINGTON—Jas. Childs, 22 North st.  
59. RUTLAND—J. A. Thibault, 8 Terrill st.

## VIRGINIA

751. PORTSMOUTH—L. W. G. Soorey, 300 4th st.  
122. RICHMOND—Wm. H. Gaul, 605 Albemarle st.  
262. (Col.) J. B. Mason, 704 Clark st.

## WASHINGTON

551. SEATTLE—Geo. W. Boyce, Box 1450.

## WEST VIRGINIA

511. CHARLESTON—J. L. Jones, Box 590.  
294. CLARKSBURG—J. H. Ridenour, Box 88.  
619. ELKINS—D. E. Martin, Box 209.  
426. FAIRMONT—G. E. White, Box 14, Palatine.  
577. MARTINSBURG—Geo. L. Schoppert.  
425. WHEELING—Sam. Patterson, Box 243.  
8. WHEELING—A. L. Bauer, 1619 Jacob st. Sec. District Council Bridgeport and vicinity.

## WISCONSIN

553. GREEN BAY—J. O. King.  
325. LA CROSSE—John Leide, 1306 Adams st.  
120. MADISON—G. Bingham, 1022 E. Johnson st.  
MILWAUKEE—Secretary of District Council Herman Obrecht, 542 S. Pierce st.  
20. (Ger.) Wm. Bubitz, 740 10th st.  
223. (Ger.) Wm. Arens, 809 Nat. ave.  
210. (Ger.) Hugo Knepel, 1131 6th st.  
318. (Ger.) F. Schuerer, 995 24th st.  
522. O. Trapp, 760 14th st.  
572. Otto Kent, 185 4th st.  
598. Theo. Dembinski, 625 Eleventh ave.  
472. No. LA CROSSE—O. Leverans, 2105 Kane st.  
634. OSHKOSH—Joseph Tuttle, 404 Mt. Vernon st.  
587. SHEBOYGAN—(Ger.) F. W. Miller, 914 Erie st.  
122. WASHINGTON—Hans O. Hage.

## The Real Dignity of Labor.

There is a great deal said about the dignity of labor which is nothing more than oratorical commonplace—the meaningless froth of the rhetorician.

There is no dignity about labor in itself. What is there about piling bricks on top of each other, or mixing mortar, or sewing blue demins into overalls, or trading earthen jars for nickel coin, that has about it any inherent dignity? It is only as there is mixed with the mortar, or builded with the bricks the only cement of a moral purpose; only as there is stitched into the cloth the diviner thread of hopeful love; only as the deed gathers the aroma of an inspiring human life is it a dignified transaction.

But when you make of the laborer a slave, degrade his work into mere fight for bread, harraas him by continued debt, put him in a vile tenement house that smotherers all holy ambition, labor has no longer dignity, it smells rather of the dungeon and the pit.

It is idle, and Pharisaical as well, for us to shrug our shoulders and say, this is not a question for the pulpit. So intimate is the relation between the body and the soul, that every question which has to do with the feeding or clothing of a human body is at the last analysis a moral question—Rev. Louis A. Banks, in *Bakers' Journal*.

## The Best Form of Organization.

The trade union is the best form of organization that has ever been devised to forward the interests of workingmen, and protect them from the rapacity and greed of employers. It is to the interest of employers to get labor as cheaply as they can, and it is equally the interest of labor to obtain as high wages as is possible. Capital naturally looks out for its interest without any agreement among employers, but labor is not so wise. It is necessary for labor to combine in strong, compact organizations to obtain its rights. Higher wages, shorter hours and improved conditions of labor can only be secured through trades unions. Every working man desires to improve his condition, and experience proves that it must be done through organization. It is therefore to the interest of every workingman to join the union of his craft and labor for its welfare. If every workingman in America belonged to the union of his craft wages would be much higher and the hours of labor shorter. A strong effort should be made to get the non-union men in the fold. There is not enough active work being done to do this, and we hope that the local unions will infuse a little more energy in this work. Let every union man appoint himself a committee of one and induce at least one non-union man to join a union.—Exchange.

## PATENTS

Promptly secured. Trade-Marks, Copyrights and Labels registered. Twenty-five years experience. We report whether patent can be secured or not, free of charge. Our fee not due until patent is allowed. 32 page Book Free. H. B. WILLSON & CO., Attorneys at Law, Opp. U. S. Pat. Office. WASHINGTON, D. C.

## FIRST CLASS BOOKS,

CHEAP, PRACTICAL AND USEFUL.

BELL'S CARPENTRY MADE EASY . . . \$5 00  
THE BUILDER'S GUIDE AND ESTIMATOR'S PRICE BOOK. Hodgson . . . 2 00  
THE STEEL SQUARE, AND HOW TO USE IT. PRACTICAL CARPENTRY. Hodgson . . . 1 00  
STAIR-BUILDING MADE EASY. Hodgson . . . 1 00  
HAND RAILING MADE EASY . . . 1 00  
ILLUSTRATED ARCHITECTURAL AND MECHANICAL DRAWING-BOOK. A Self-Instructor, with 300 Illustrations . . . 1 00  
THE CARPENTER'S AND BUILDER'S COMPANION . . . 2 50

Address P. J. McGUIRE,  
Box 54, Philadelphia, Pa.

## BUY UNION MADE GOODS

It is an old, well-established principle of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters for members to buy UNION LABEL GOODS in preference to other articles. And why not? If we ask fair wages for our labor, why should we buy goods made at unfair wages by others.

The Union Label in every industry is a guarantee of fair wages, decent working conditions and union labor employed.

We here give a facsimile of the Union Labels so our members may know Union Label goods and make it a point to ask for them.

## AMERICAN FEDERATION LABEL.



This Label is used on all goods made by Union men connected with the American Federation of Labor, where such unions have no distinctive trade label of their own. This label is printed on white paper.

## UNION BREAD.



This is the label of the Journeymen Bakers and Confectioners, under their International Union. It is printed on white paper in black ink and is pasted on each loaf of bread. It means death to long hours and low wages in bakers' slave pens underground.

## UNION BOOTS AND SHOES.



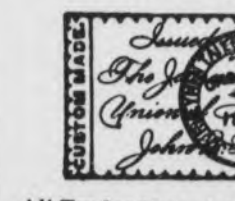
This is the joint Label of the Boot and Shoe Workers' International Union and of the Leathers' Protective Union and all other union men in the Boot and Shoe trade. It is printed in blue ink and pasted on every boot and shoe made by Union men. It guarantees the boots and shoes are not convict or prison made.

## UNION PRINTERS' LABEL.



This Label is issued under authority of the International Typographical Union and of the German Typographia. The Label is used on all newspaper and book work. It always bears the name and location of where the printing work is done.

## CUSTOM TAILORS' LABEL.



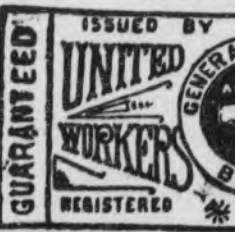
All Trades Unionists are requested to ask for the label of the Journeymen Tailors' Union, and insist on having it when they order any clothing from a merchant tailor. It is to be found in the inside breast pocket of the coat, on the under side of the buckle strap of the vest, and on the waistband lining of the pants. It is printed in black ink on white linen, with the words "Journeymen Tailors' Union of America" in red ink in the centre. It means a fair price for good work.

## BLUE LABEL CIGARS.



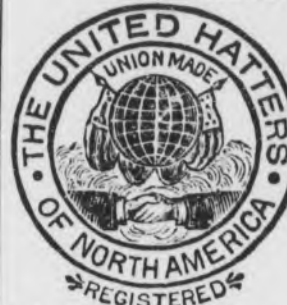
This label is printed in black ink on light blue paper, and is pasted on the cigar-box. Don't mix it up with the U. S. Revenue label on the box as the latter is nearly of a similar color. See that the Cigar Makers' Blue Label appears on the box from which you are served. It insures you against Chinese made cigars and tenement made goods.

## UNION MADE CLOTHING.



This Label is the only positive guarantee that Ready-made Clothing, including overalls and 'sackets, is not made under the dreaded, disease infested tenement house and sweating system. You will find the linen label attached by machine stitching to the inside breast pocket of the coat, on the inside of the buckle strap of the vest and on the waistband lining of the pants.

## UNION MADE HATS.



This Label is about an inch and a half square and is printed on buff colored paper. It is placed on every union made hat before it leaves the workman's hands. If a dealer takes a label from one hat and places it in another, or has any detached labels in his store, do not buy from him as his labels may be counterfeit, and his hats may be the product of scab or non-union labor.

## RETAIL CLERKS' LABEL.



This is a fac-simile of the badge worn by all members of the Retail Clerks' National Protective Association of the United States. See that all salesmen and clerks wear this badge and you may be sure they are union men.

## UNION MADE STOVES.



The above Label is issued by the Iron Molders' Union of North America and can be found on all union made stoves, ranges and iron castings. It is printed in black ink on white paper and pasted on all union made stoves, ranges and castings.

## TACK MAKERS' LABEL.



The Tack Makers' Union is the oldest labor organization in America. It was founded in 1824. Above is the label placed by the Society on every package of Union made tacks.

## BROOM MAKERS' LABEL.



The label of the German printers will be found on page 15, in our German department. There are labels also for these trades: The Coopers, Journeymen Barbers, Horse Collar Makers, Elastic Web Weavers; International Furniture Workers and Hardwood Finishers.

## MISCELLANEOUS LABELS.

The label of the German printers will be found on page 15, in our German department. There are labels also for these trades: The Coopers, Journeymen Barbers, Horse Collar Makers, Elastic Web Weavers; International Furniture Workers and Hardwood Finishers.

## LASTER'S LABEL.



The Rev. Dr. Easton, of San Francisco, in a recent sermon to his congregation said: "While it is right for corporate bodies to manage their own affairs, they have no right to let selfish greed grind down the wages of employees. I believe in the right of organized capital to manage its own affairs, but Christianity demands that the welfare and interests of the laborer be protected. Wealth, however, becomes arrogant. When I first came to this country, Chauncey M. Depew was an ironworker and carried a tin pail. I knew him then. He doesn't know me now. Let things go on as now and inside of twenty years you will have a reign of terror sure."

Chauncey Depew Carried a Tin Pail.

The Rev. Dr. Easton, of San Francisco, in a recent sermon to his congregation said: "While it is right for corporate bodies to manage their own affairs, they have no right to let selfish greed grind down the wages of employees. I believe in the right of organized capital to manage its own affairs, but Christianity demands that the welfare and interests of the laborer be protected. Wealth, however, becomes arrogant. When I first came to this country, Chauncey M. Depew was an ironworker and carried a tin pail. I knew him then. He doesn't know me now. Let things go on as now and inside of twenty years you will have a reign of terror sure."





(For Our German Members.)

Monats-Rundschau.

Von Josephus.



Der auflärende, erzählerische Werth des großen Eisenbahn-Strikes geht am Besten daraus hervor, daß noch jetzt über seine Ursachen und wahrscheinlichen Folgen allenthalben diskutiert und verhandelt wird. Eine Regierungskommission vernimmt Zeugen und häuft einen Stoß Akten und Papiere an, welche demnächst Gegenstand der Debatten und Beratungen des Kongresses und der Bundes-Verwaltungsbehörden bilden werden; die Politiker aller Parteien behandeln die Arbeiterfrage in ihren Reden und Resolutionen; die Literaten schreiben darüber in ihren Zeitungen und Monatschriften und die Arbeiter sprechen davon in ihren Shops, Versammlungen und geselligen Zusammenkünften. Vor Allem aber ist es bemerkenswerth, daß die Wortführer der Kapitalistenklasse es jetzt öffentlich aussprechen, daß die gesammte amerikanische Arbeiterklasse vom Geiste der Auflehnung, der Rebellion gegen die bestehende Gesellschaftsordnung erfüllt ist. Das einsfältige Geheul über die „ausländischen Agitatoren“, welche die „Unzufriedenheit erregen“, hat aufgehört. Man hat eingesehen, daß nicht nur die „Fremdgeborenen“ unzufrieden sind; man giebt jetzt endlich zu, daß die große Masse des arbeitenden Volks, die hiergeborenen, nicht mehr zufrieden sind. Und das ist ein erfreulicher Fortschritt. Diese Erkenntniß der Kapitalistenklasse ist ein sehr bedeutendes Zeichen der Zeit; es ist ein Beweis für den nahe bevorstehenden Zusammenbruch des kapitalistischen Systems!

Am deutlichsten hat sich wohl Harry P. Robinson, der Redakteur der „Railway Age“, eines der rabiatesten Organe der Groß-Kapitalisten, über die in deren Lager herrschende Angst und Unruhe ausgesprochen, wenn er erklärt, daß die Ursache des Pullman Strikes nicht die Unzufriedenheit der betreffenden Arbeiter war, sondern daß dieselbe bei diesem Strike nur eine günstige Gelegenheit zu einem allgemeinen Ausbruch bot, und daß die Arbeiter im ganzen Lande nur den günstigen Augenblick erwarten, um eine große Rebellion in Scene zu setzen, um sich durch die Uebermacht ihrer Zahl in den Besitz der Regierungsgewalt zu setzen. Dieser kapitalistische Lohnschreiber sagt seinen Auftraggebern mit dünnen Worten, daß sie sich auf einen großen Kampf vorbereiten müssen, denn die Arbeiter würden ohne allen Zweifel, wenn richtig organisiert und richtig geführt, mit Gewalt nehmen, was ihnen gebührt; nur die Eifersucht ihrer Führer habe die Arbeiter bis jetzt verhindert, ihr Ziel zu erreichen. Der Mann hat Recht und solche Aeußerungen, wie er sie in die Welt hinaus schleudert, werden dazu dienen, das Hinderniß, welches unserem Erfolg heute noch im Wege steht, wegzuräumen. Die Arbeiter werden sich vereinigen, trotz alledem und alledem!

Die Kapitalisten bereiten sich aber auch auf den zu erwartenden Zusammenstoß vor, wie sich unter Anderem aus der General-ordre des Generalmajors Schofield ersehen läßt, in welcher es heißt, daß die Bundes-soldaten streikende Arbeiter als Feinde des Landes anzusehen und nicht zu ernügen haben, wie viele von ihnen todtgeschossen werden, sondern, daß es ihre Pflicht ist, mit größter Rücksichtslosigkeit allen Widerstand gegen die Macht des Gesetzes niederzuschlagen und erst dann in der Befriedung von Menschenleben einzuhaken, wenn aller Widerstand gegen das Gesetz gebrochen ist.

Mit ihren 25,000 Mann Bundesstruppen könnten die amerikanischen Kapitalisten natürlich nichts ausrichten, wenn einmal im ganzen Lande ein allgemeiner Strike in Scene gesetzt würde. Sie sinnten auf eine Vermehrung der Bundesarmee und auf Centralisirung der Miliz. Die Armee soll auf 100,000 vermehrt werden und die Miliz wollen sie derart organisiren, daß sie vom Präsidenten kommandirt wird, um vor irgend einem Staat zum andern gebracht werden zu können.

Es wäre nur zu wünschen, daß dieser schöne Plan so schnell wie möglich zur Ausführung gebracht werden würde; die Herren Gattwänste und Millionäre würden dann ja sehen, daß die Arbeiter auch nicht auf den Kopf gefallen sind und daß sie in kürzerer Zeit mobil machen können, als ihre gemieteten Nordbrenner und ihre künstlich gedillten Ladenschwengel und Advokaten-Clarks. Laßt sie nur machen: je eher sie Geld für Arbeiter-schlächter bewilligen, desto eher wird die Arbeiterarmee gewappnet und gerüstet sein und wir werden es noch erleben, nicht allein Ihr jungen Burschen, mit frischen Wangen und kräftigen Fäusten, die Ihr erst eben Eure Unionkarte in die Tasche gesteckt habt, sondern auch wir alten graulöpfigen Kerle, die wir seit einem Vierteljahrhundert gepredigt und geschrien haben, daß die eisengepanzten Schiffe, welche die amerikanischen Kapitalisten gebaut haben, um unsere großen Industriestädte an den Küsten der unser Land umspülenden Ozeane im Falle von Arbeiter-Revolutionen zusammenzuschießen, mit der Flagge der sozialen Republik in den Säfen aller Welttheile erscheinen, um zu verkünden, daß in den Ber. Staaten von Nordamerika das arbeitende Volk in dem Kampfe für Recht, Freiheit und Menschenliebe auf immer und ewig den Sieg davongetragen hat!

Mittlerweile laßt uns an dem Ausbau unserer Gewerkschaftsorganisationen rüstig weiterarbeiten, unbeschadet der Rüstungen, welche unsere Gegner machen. Es ist da noch so viel zu verbessern und nachzuholen, daß nicht ein Augenblick unserer freien Zeit darüber veräußert werden darf. Da sollte z. B. in allen größeren Städten nicht geruht noch geraselt werden, bis alle einander bekämpfenden Elemente geeinigt und mit einander versöhnt sind. In allen Gewerken sollte nur eine einzige Organisation bestehen und nirgend sollte es mehr wie einen lokalen Centralkörper geben, noch weniger aber sollten irgendwo die Arbeiter mit einer politischen Partei stimmen, auf deren Programm nicht die Uebernahme des Landes und aller Produktionsmittel durch das ganze Volk klar und deutlich gefordert werden. Einen guten Anfang zur Einigung Aller haben kürzlich die Zimmerleute und Cabinetmaler von New York gemacht, indem sie sich der Bruderschaft angeschlossen, sowie die Painter's, welche die Streitart begraben, um ihre Unions, die sich seit Jahren bekämpften, zu einer einzigen Körperschaft zu verschmelzen. Ebenso machten es die Cloakmacher und andere Kleiderarbeiter, die jüdischen Schriftsetzer und Andere, welche eingesehen haben, daß es ein Verrath an der Arbeitersache ist, einander zu bekämpfen. Die Bestrebungen der Carpenter in dieser Hinsicht werden hoffentlich vor denjenigen anderer Gewerke nicht zurückbleiben und ich denke, daß der Tag nicht ferne ist, an welchem die Amalgamated Carpenters, die United Order und die Knights of Labor Hand in Hand mit uns eine geschlossene Phalanx bilden werden, denn nur vereint ist es uns möglich, den Feind aufs Haupt zu schlagen und die Uebernahme des Carpenter-geschäftes des ganzen Landes durch unsere Organisation zu erreichen. Dies ist das Ziel unserer Wünsche und, so lange wir es nicht erreicht haben, so lange kann davon nicht die Rede sein, daß der Ertrag unserer Arbeit in unsere eigenen Taschen fließt.

Daß in New York Tausende von Bauhandwerkern für \$1 per Tag arbeiten, hat sich bei Gelegenheit des Strikes an den dortigen Schulgebäuden herausgestellt, und daß die

Politiker für die Arbeiter nichts als glatte heuchlerische Redensarten übrig haben, ist auch wieder einmal angestrichelt worden, ebenso wie die Thatsache, daß in vielen Gewerken, wie z. B. bei den Schneidern, durch Strikes nicht mehr viel, oder gar nichts zu erreichen ist, denn die New Yorker Schneider sind seit mehreren Monaten gegen eine Lohnreduktion von 10 Prozent und an Benefits sind für ungefähr 600 Mann über \$80,000 ausgegeben worden, ohne daß irgend etwas erreicht worden wäre, denn die Plätze der Striker sind durch Arbeitslose gefüllt worden, von denen ein großer Theil trotz Anti-Kontrakt-gesetz aus England, Deutschland und Frankreich importirt wurden und gleichzeitig erließ ein richterlicher Schurke Namens Dugro in der Superior Court einen Befehl, durch welchen die streikenden Schneider mit Gefängnisstrafen bedroht wurden, wenn sie es wagen würden, mit Nicht-Unionleuten auf der Straße über den Strike zu sprechen! Und das nennen dann die Hallunken von der kapitalistischen Presse „Freiheit“ und „republikanische Institutionen.“ Wahrhaftig, je eher mit einem System aufgeräumt wird, das solche Einhaltsbefehle möglich macht, desto besser!

Der Krieg zwischen den Japanesen und Chinesen interessiert uns insofern, als dadurch die hiesigen Geschäfte ein klein wenig gehoben werden, denn beide Nationen brauen Silber, Gold, Waffen, Munition und Nahrungsmittel, die sie nur von uns beziehen können; aber die sogenannte „Settlung“ der Tarifffrage hat für uns kaum dieselbe Wichtigkeit, denn sie wird wohl einigen Kleinkrämern wieder auf kurze Zeit einen sicheren Profit bringen, aber eine Erhöhung der Arbeitslöhne oder eine Reduktion der Arbeitszeit, noch eine allgemeine Hebung der Geschäfte wird durch sie nicht herbeigeführt werden, denn die Industriekrisis ist im vergangenen Jahre permanent geworden und nur die Beilegung des Kapitalismus wird ihr auf immer ein Ende machen.

Ueber hundert Jahre bestand die schwarze Sklaverei hier im Lande, aber kein Sklavenghalter war im Stande, mit Hilfe aller seiner Sklaven eine Million Dollars anzuhäufen. Aber in den achtundzwanzig Jahren nach der Sklaverei mit Hilfe der Finanzschwindelerei war es möglich, nicht weniger als 4,300 Millionen zu machen, von denen einige von 80 Millionen bis zu 200 Millionen Dollars bestanden. Das beweist, daß die gegenwärtige Form der Sklaverei viel schlimmer ist, als die alte je gewesen. — (D. A. B.)

Pullman, der Urheber der ganzen Verwilderung, sucht dem Publikum weiszumachen, daß er aus reiner Gnade die Hungerlöhne bezahlte, welche seine Arbeiter schließlich zum Strike trieben. Es ist möglich, daß er jetzt Geld verliert, denn um alle Concurrenten aus dem Feld zu schlagen, hat er den Preis für die Wagen thatsächlich unter die Produktionskosten reduziert. Er ist aber unverschämmt genug zu verlangen, daß die Arbeiter die Kosten seines Krieges mit seinen Nebenbuhlern bezahlen. Die Arbeiter boten ein Schiedsgericht an, aber die Pullman Compagnie lehnte es kurz ab. Sie weigerte sich, Sachverständige in ihre Bücher schauen zu lassen. Allein sie bezahlte gleich darauf eine vierteljährliche Dividende von zwei Prozent aus, folglich macht sie doch Profit und großen dazu. Die Compagnie vergrößerte ihr Kapital von einer Million in 1867 auf 16 in 1888 und 36 in 1893. Es wird behauptet, daß nicht ein Viertel davon thatsächlich einbezahlt worden sei. Sie hat nach ihrem eigenen Bericht einen Reservefond von \$25,791,643. Ihr Reimprofit war im Jahre 1893 nicht weniger als \$6,526,448 oder 58 Prozent der Einnahmen. Davon wurden \$2,520,000 als Dividenden vertheilt und der Rest zum Reservefond geschlagen. Die Compagnie muß auf ihr wirkliches Capital mindestens 50 Prozent Profit machen. Den Ausfall, den sie jetzt vorübergehend erleidet, schindet sie an den Arbeitern wieder heraus, deren Löhne sie von 33 bis 50 Prozent reduziert hat. Es ist ein Diebstahl, Concern ersten Ranges. (Phila. Tageblatt.)

## CONSTITUTION FOR BUILDING TRADES COUNCIL.

## ARTICLE I.

SECTION 1. This organization shall be known as the Amalgamated Council of the Building Trades.

SEC. 2. This council shall be composed of delegates duly chosen from all societies in the building trades, who shall, before being admitted, produce credentials signed by the president and recording secretary of their society, and shall have the seal of their union attached.

SEC. 3. In case of a secret society, the seal of their lodge attached shall be a sufficient guarantee of their genuineness.

SEC. 4. The officers of this society shall consist of a chairman, vice-chairman and recording secretary, corresponding secretary, financial secretary, treasurer and sergeant-at-arms.

SEC. 5. The chairman and vice-chairman shall be elected at each meeting, and shall be nominated from delegates of different societies, nor shall any chairman sit in judgment on any case affecting the union he belongs to.

SEC. 6. The recording secretary, corresponding secretary, financial secretary, treasurer and sergeant-at-arms shall be elected quarterly; the recording secretary shall receive such salary as this council shall deem advisable.

## ARTICLE II.

SECTION 1. The executive functions of this council shall be vested in the officers and delegates while in session, and in such committees as this council may find necessary to conduct its business under this constitution.

SEC. 2. The objects of this council shall be to centralize the united efforts and experience of the various societies engaged in the erection and alteration of buildings, and that they may form one common council, and with common interest to prevent that which may be injurious, and properly perfect and carry into effect that which they may deem advantageous to themselves, and for the common good of all.

SEC. 3. All trade and labor societies represented in this council, when desirous of making a demand for either an advance of wages or an abridgement in the hours of labor, shall, through their delegates, report the same to this council, prior to the demand being made, when, if concurred in by a two-thirds vote of all the societies present, at any stated meeting, the action shall be binding. This section shall not prevent any society from acting on its own responsibility.

## ARTICLE III.

SECTION 1. No trade shall be entitled to more than three votes on any question that directly affects the material interests of any trade society.

SEC. 2. All trades or societies represented shall be entitled to three delegates.

SEC. 3. Any society having three or more branches shall be entitled to one delegate for each branch.

## ARTICLE IV.

SECTION 1. Any trade society represented in this council that may desire material aid, shall state their case to this council, and, if approved by the delegates, shall bring the matter before their respective organizations for immediate action.

## ARTICLE V.

SECTION 1. It shall be the special duty of this council to use the united strength of all the societies represented therein, to compel all non-union men and „scabs“ to conform to, and obey the laws of, the society that they should properly belong to.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of any trade or labor society to use every lawful means to induce all non-union men or scabs to become members of their respective unions and any trade society failing in their just efforts, shall bring the matter before this council through their delegates, with all the facts in the case, with the names of the men, if possible, where employed, and the name of the employer, the same to be presented in writing with the signature of the president of the society affected, when this council shall take immediate action in the matter, and, if deemed advisable, this council may, by a two-thirds vote of the delegates then present, forming a quorum, order a withdrawal of any or all trades or societies who may be on any building where said non-union men or scabs may be employed. This order shall be carried into effect through the agency of the walking delegates of the various societies.

## ARTICLE VI.

SECTION 1. All societies represented in this council shall pay the sum of two dollars each per month.

## ARTICLE VII.

SECTION 1. On demand of a union represented, a general strike shall be ordered to reinstate a member or members who have struck and are refused employment on that job that was struck.

SEC. 2. Any walking delegate or delegates of any society ordering a strike without the consent of this council, the trade he represents shall be held responsible for the wages of the men on strike. This shall not prevent a delegate from ordering a strike of the members of the society he represents to adjust its own internal affairs without the assistance of this council.

SEC. 3. Members of a union seceding from a parent organization and forming a separate union shall be excluded from this council.

SEC. 4. All branches of a union shall demand the same wages and the same hours of labor.

## ARTICLE VIII.

SECTION 1. When the members of two unions represented in this council work at the same trade, it shall be unlawful for one to take the place of the other when on strike.

## ARTICLE IX.

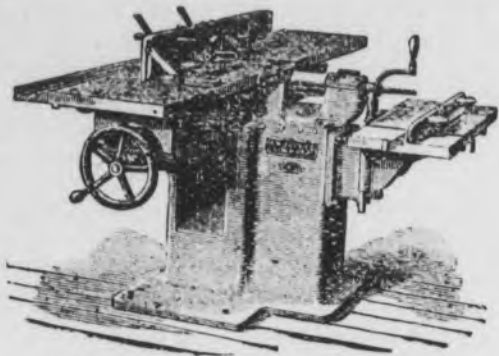
SECTION 1. No society or branch of a society shall be allowed to strike more than one employer at a time, unless there are two or more employers on the same job.

## ARTICLE X.

SECTION 1. Two-thirds of all the trades represented in this council shall form a quorum.

SEC. 2. It shall take two weeks' notice of motion and two-thirds majority to alter or amend any article of this constitution.





End View of No. 2 Variety Wood Worker

Send for Special Wood Worker Catalogue, which will show all the various kinds of work it will make. It is the most useful machine for a Carpenter or Builder now in existence.

# J. A. FAY & EGAN CO.,

188 to 208 West Front St., CINCINNATI, OHIO, U. S. A.

ORIGINATORS, INTRODUCERS AND MAKERS OF

## WOOD WORKING MACHINERY

FOR ALL PURPOSES.

The Largest Line in the World of the Latest and Best Approved Designs.  
"GRAND PRIX" AT PARIS, '89. HIGHEST AWARDS WORLD'S FAIR, CHICAGO, '93.  
Outfits or Single Machines Supplied. Send for Catalogues.



Egan Foot Power Mortiser. The Latest and Best.

### TOPP'S FRAMING TOOL.

Gives all PITCHES & CUTS for hip, valley, principal, jack and cripple rafters, and lengths in ft. and ins. Sets instantly. Ask your Hardware Dealer. Price \$1.75.



**ROBERTS' Handy Wood Cutting Tool**  
Patented July 19, 1892.



PRICE, \$1.50.

For gaining or routing out stair stringers, fitting in window pulleys, cutting out pocket pieces, fitting in flush bolts on doors, etc., fitting in striking and mortise lock-plates, dadoing from 1/4 in. to any width, either straight or on a curve. Agents wanted. Carpenters preferred. Sample sent, postpaid to any address upon receipt of price. Send for circulars.

**ROBERT ROBERTS,**  
25 Avenue B, Scranton, Pa.

## IMPORTANT

To the Labor World and Students of the Industrial Problem.

## STRIKING FOR LIFE;

OR,  
Labor's Side of the Labor Question

BY  
**JOHN SWINTON,**

WITH ARTICLES SPECIALLY CONTRIBUTED

BY  
**SAMUEL GOMPERS,**

President of the American Federation of Labor.

ALSO BY

**EUGENE V. DEBS,**

President of the American Railway Union,

AND

**JOHN W. HAYES,**

General Secretary-Treasurer of the Knights of Labor,

SOLD BY SUBSCRIPTION ONLY.

CLOTH, . . . . . \$1.50.  
FULL RUSSIA, . . . . . 2.00.

"Striking for Life" has the indorsement of all Labor Organizations.

ILLUSTRATED with 32 full-page Photographs taken specially for this book during the strike.

**Wm. McNiece & Son,**  
515 CHERRY ST.,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

MANUFACTURERS OF

**Hand, Panel**  
**and Rip Saws,**

FROM THE VERY BEST CAST STEEL.

Warranted the Best in the World.

**HAND MADE.**

## CARPENTER'S TOOLS

**HAMMACHER SCHLEMMER & CO.**

209 BOWERY

NEW YORK

Br. C. & J. of America Society Goods.

ESTABLISHED 1866.

**CHAS. SVENDSON,**

MANUFACTURER OF



Flags and Banners  
FOR SOCIETIES.

Regalia, Badges, Uniforms and Military Goods.  
Over 2000 Society Flags and Banners Manufactured. Over 6000 Societies furnished with Badges or Regalia.

No. 84 Court St., Cincinnati.

## CUT THIS OUT.

Send for the Best and Cheapest Practical Book printed. Written for Carpenters by a Carpenter.

## HOW TO FRAME A HOUSE,

Or Balloon and Roof Framing, by Owen B. Maginnis, author of "Practical Centering," "How to Join Mouldings," etc., etc.

It is a practical treatise on the latest and best methods of laying out, framing and raising timber houses on the balloon principle, together with a complete and easily understood system of Roof Framing, the whole making a handy and easily applied book for carpenters, builders, foremen and journeymen.

### CONTENTS.

PART I.—Balloon Framing.  
Chapter I. General description of Balloon Frames, Framed Sills and their construction.  
Chapter II. First Floor Beams or Joists, Story Sections, Second Floor Beams, Studding, Framing of Door and Window Openings, Wall Plates and Roof Timbers.  
Chapter III. Laying out and working Balloon Frames, Girders, Sills, Posts and Studding.  
Chapter IV. Laying out First and Second Floor Joists or Beams, Ceiling Joists and Wall Plates.  
Chapter V. Laying out and Framing the Roof.  
Chapter VI. Rafting.

PART II.—Difficult Roof Framing.  
Chapter I. Simple Roofs.  
Chapter II. Hip and Valley Roofs.  
Chapter III. Roofs of Irregular Plan.  
Chapter IV. Pyramidal Roofs.  
Chapter V. Hexagonal Roofs.  
Chapter VI. Conical or Circular Roofs, etc., etc.  
The work is illustrated and explained by over 86 large engravings of houses, roofs, etc., and measures 8 1/2 inches.

PRICE, . . . . . \$1.00

Send name, address and cash for book to

**OWEN B. MAGINNIS,**  
384 W. 124th St. - New York City.

## DISSTON'S



ASK FOR No. 7. Send for Pamphlet, "THE SAW." Mailed Free.

**Henry Disston & Sons,**

## ALL KINDS AND SHAPES OF FILES AND RASPS.

Made of best steel with great care, and each file carefully inspected before leaving the factory. Send for Catalogue containing over 200 full steel engravings of files.

**HENRY DISSTON & SONS, Inc., Philadelphia, Pa.**

## Save \$50 When you Build.



**I. P. HICKS,**

Box 37, Station A, Omaha, Neb.

### Hicks' Builders' Guide

comprising an easy and practical system of estimating material and labor for Carpenters, Contractors and Builders. A comprehensive guide to those engaged in the various branches of the building trade. It saves time, money and mistakes. 160 pages, 114 illustrations, cloth bound. Price, \$1.00.

### The Building Budget and Everybody's Assistant

contains the practical experience of over 60 builders right to the point on all subjects relating to calculations of materials, labor and proper construction. Price, 50 cents.

10,000 sample copies of the Contractor's Bill and Time Book, also Hicks' Handy Estimate Card to be given to our friends in October. Send order at once.

## BADGES

MADE FROM RIBBON, METAL & CELLULOID.

THE LARGEST BADGE BUSINESS IN THE WORLD. FLAGS AND LODGE SUPPLIES.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE.

**THE WHITEHEAD & HOAG CO., NEWARK, N. J.**



TRADE MARK.

If you want the very best tools made, buy only those stamped as above.



Stair Builders' Chisel.



Stair Builders' Gauge.

## NO EDGE TOOL CAN BE GOOD

without a hard, smooth, keen, cutting edge. This is the one essential feature of a good edge tool, and the one in which the Barton Tools are unequalled. They are also of the best shape and well finished, but to their superior cutting quality is mainly due the reputation which they have held for so many years, and still hold, of being the best in the United States. Do you want such tools? If you do you can have them. They are for sale by dealers in high grade tools throughout the United States. If your dealer does not keep them and refuses to order them, send for our illustrated catalogue, in which full directions for ordering are given.

**MAK & CO.,** foot of Platt Street, ROCHESTER, N. Y.  
Manufacturers of the most extensive line of Fine Edge Tools in the United States.

### MORRILL'S



SAW SET.

**CHAS. MORRILL,**

Room 172, Palmetto Building, New York.

## MARSTON'S HAND AND FOOT POWER MACHINERY.



Circular Saw, Iron Frame, Steel Shafts and Arbors, Machine Out Gears, Iron center part in top.

Send for Circular and Price-List

**J. M. Marston & Co.,** 242 Ruggles Street Boston, Mass.

## Patent Foot Power Machinery. Complete Outfits.

Wood or metal workers without steam power can successfully complete with the large shops, by using our New Labor Saving Machinery, latest and most improved for practical shop use, also for Industrial Schools, Home Training, etc.

CATALOGUE FREE.  
**Seneca Falls Mfg. Co.**  
22 WATER ST., SENeca FALLS, N. Y.



## THOM. GILL'S BOOKS.

GILL'S RAPID CARPENTRY, 2d Ed., Revised, Price \$2.00  
GILL'S DETAIL ON THE SQUARE, " \$1.00  
GILL'S ENLIGHTENED STAIR BUILDER, No. 1, Price \$1.00  
No. 2, " \$1.00

Sent free by mail on receipt of price by application to R. LEONARD, General Agent, P. O. Station 1, Jersey City, N. J. Member of L. U. 423. Agents wanted in every city and town on profitable terms. Correspondence solicited from Secretaries of Local Unions.



# THE CARPENTER

A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, and Kindred Interests.

VOL. XIV.—No. 10.  
Established 1881.

PHILADELPHIA, OCTOBER, 1894.

{ Fifty Cents per Year.  
Single Copies, 5 Cts.

## Another General Movement of Carpenters to be Undertaken to Establish the Eight-Hour Day.

At the recent Indianapolis Convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters decisive action was taken to secure the more general adoption of the eight-hour working day among the carpenters in every town and city in every section of the entire country. It is to be pushed forward by incessant agitation, public discussion, thorough organization, and through conferences and consultations with contractors, builders and employers, so to avoid strikes or any possibilities of labor disturbances.

The sentiment of the Convention was opposed to any course of action that would in any respect embarrass the employers in these stagnant times, or that would occasion any greater distress or uncertainty to the building trades, or in any way retard a restoration of business confidence and industrial activity. Now at this time, however, it is felt there would be less friction and trouble in these dull days to inaugurate this movement for the eight-hour day and establish it generally with the co-operation and support of the contractors and employing builders.

The subject came before the Convention in the report of the General Secretary, and the Convention on September 20, 1894, decided that "We recommend that in all trade movements on the part of our Local Unions in the direction of shortening the hours of labor, that the eight-hour system be adhered to." (See page 41 of printed proceedings.)

On September 20, 1894, the subjoined set of resolutions was introduced and referred to the Committee on Resolutions, viz.:

As a means of awakening an interest in our organization in the minds of non-union men of our craft, and

As a means by which we can once more arouse that enthusiasm which seems to be sadly lacking, and which in the past was such an encouraging feature in the work of our unions;

As a means by which our U. B. can once more take its place in the vanguard of the labor movement and stir a live fire among the men of the craft to that end be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of this convention that no strikes other than those for the establishment of an eight-hour day shall be sanctioned or entitled to strike benefits. This shall not debar eight-hour cities from entering into trade movements whenever they may so decide.

Resolved, That the general office be instructed to use every effort toward promoting this sentiment, and the G. E. B. instructed to govern themselves accordingly.

Resolved, That as soon as the business outlook throughout the country shall warrant such action, the G. E. B. shall take proper steps and make such preparations so that they can inaugurate a simultaneous, concerted movement on a fixed date in every city all over this country where the eight-hour day has not yet been established.

On September the Committee on Resolutions reported favorably on the foregoing and the resolutions and report of the committee were unanimously adopted. The report of the committee is as follows:

Your committee heartily recommends the adoption of the foregoing resolutions, and further recommends that the general officers be

instructed to at once make preparations for the same, and also recommends that the eight-hour conventions, as held throughout the country in February last, be continued, and if practical, that they be held in cities that have not yet obtained the eight-hour work-day.

We trust the Local Unions wherever the eight-hour day is not now the rule will take up these resolutions, discuss them thoroughly and act in accordance with them.

## Negligent Secretaries.

There should be no excuse for any Recording Secretary why he should not send in the list of officers of his Local promptly after the semi-annual election. Whether there are any changes or not, the list should be sent in.

It is the duty of the Recording Secretary to send it. See lines 7 and 8, Sec 152. It is not the duty of the F. S. or anyone else.

We cannot account for the negligence of some Secretaries in this particular. We send out a printed addressed postal card in due time to each Local with only the blanks to be filled out with name and address of each officer elected. This we do to secure prompt returns. Still, the work is not attended to.

Even at the end of two months, after the last semi annual election, fully one-sixth of the Locals had not made returns, until we sent out a postal reminder to all the delinquent Secretaries, and threatened to publish them. This brought quite a number to a sense of their duty.

But for all that there are now 47 Unions from which we have no list of the officers elected last June. To make good our promise we now publish these delinquent Secretaries.

We also propose publishing next month a list of the Financial Secretaries, who do not send in their F. S. reports regularly each month to the G. S. And we shall insist on fining these F. S. who are delinquent the sum of \$2 as prescribed in Sec. 153 of the Constitution.

It is of the highest importance that correct lists of the names and addresses of local officers, and of all changes in the same, should be on file in the general office.

It is equally important to have the F. S. reports sent on to the G. S. regularly each month to keep accounts right and to have affairs in proper shape.

Here is the list of unions from which we have not had any list of officers as elected last June:

## UNIONS NOT SENDING LIST OF OFFICERS.

6	278	598
47	302	604
49	320	633
63	326	656
57	329	657
78	341	670
91	399	676
100	403	680
110	405	694
124	413	709
131	422	749
152	417	763
183	532	776
217	535	781
216	626	801
275		

## Further Amendments to the Constitution Acted on at the Convention.

In addition to the amendments published in the July and August CARPENTER we received a number too late to be published in advance of the Convention, and also a number which were brought or sent direct to the Convention. These amendments were all passed on by the Committee on Constitution, and quite a number were agreed to by the Convention. The amendments referred to came from the following Unions and Districts, viz.:

D. C. of Chicago.		
" Cincinnati.		
" New York.		
" Milwaukee.		
Unions No:		
4	122	434
8	126	481
11	167	487
21	169	572
22	238	667
29	299	692
54	326	706
89	352	715
114	374	766

## United Effort Only can Secure Justice

The purpose of a labor organization is to better the condition of laborers, whether in the organization or out of it. This bettered condition relates to many things—increased wages, shorter hours, better treatment by bosses, more independence, intellectual culture, the development of mind forces, more knowledge, and therefore more power and influence; better dwellings, better food and clothing and so on; in everything advancement in all that pertains to the welfare of men, women and children; in a word to make the workingman's home what it should be in America. The men who oppose labor organizations are the enemies of working men. This enmity on the part of employers is prompted by mercenary motives and by aristocratic ideas of superiority on the one side, and on the other by scabs, whose ignorance and degradation render them oblivious of their rights and makes them servile creatures, content with such conditions as their masters may impose.

Necessarily labor organizations regard such creatures, high and low, as enemies—and nothing is more natural than that the scab should be looked upon with contempt and loathing. It is in no sense tyranny. Labor organizations simply let scabs severely alone. Degraded creatures who would bring all workingmen down to their level and subject them to the tyranny of the corporation, reduce wages and create conditions of poverty, rags and dirt, labor organizations treat them with merited disdain.

Workingmen, those who organize are satisfied that their only hope is in union. Only in union can they maintain their rights and secure justice; hence, to oppose labor unions is to seek the degradation of labor, and those who are engaged in the business, no matter who they are or what methods they employ, are the enemies of labor, and should be treated as enemies.—Locomotive Firemen's Magazine.

## Power and Influence of Unionism.

We of the proletariat are skillful and industrious, but despite our skill and industry, and all the talk about our prosperity, we are wretchedly poor. We are thus poor because we are weak; and we are weak and helpless because we are disunited or united on a wrong basis.

Capital is but the accumulated result of the work of our hands, yet the sword of capital is forever directed against the throat of labor; and for want of that strength which intelligent unity alone can afford us, we are powerless to throw it aside. Do we want an example of the force, the power of unity, we find it in those cannons, rifles and bayonets which are hurled by the centres of despotism against humanity when engaged in a struggle for the realization of its heaven-inspired aspirations for freedom. Our enemies are more powerful, more subtle than we; they have read the fable of the old man and the bundle of sticks, and the application of its moral for the enforcement of their designs is to be found in the army, the militia, the navy and many other things. The strength of those who slander us lies in their confederacy of purpose. They are as wise as serpents while we are more simple than children. The stone of dissension is hurled amongst us, our forces are divided, when from our isolation we are unto our enemies as a bundle of sticks untied, who, finding us destitute of power, take us and break us upon the wheel of their will.

We are the slaves, and our slavery exists and is prolonged but by our own assent. The cause of labor is a common cause, and when any one of the multifarious branches of industry is engaged in a struggle against the encroachments of rapacity, a common support should be at the service of the strugglers. Fighting thus under the banner of the united trades of America, and in time of the world, the right of labor would be victoriously asserted. Capitalists, finding our power invulnerable, would hesitate ere risking a battle where defeat would be certain. Thus strikes and lockouts would result, in our federated trades. Thus combined and federated we use not our power for the purposes of intimidation or unjust aggression, but rather that when our voice is uplifted in legitimate assertion it shall be heard and respected—or if forced by the greedy and rapacious into a struggle for the common rights of existence, the termination by such effort shall not be to us a ruinous defeat.

Our social and political ruin lies on the side of isolation, our emancipation in one vast confederation of the toilers of the world—from the serf upon the soil to the toiler in the mine, the forge and the workshop.

TRADE schools, however well managed, can never imbue the boy with that actual shop experience which is necessary to make a good mechanic.



## Every Man's a Brother.

[Altered from the Scotch.]

Be kind to one another, lads!  
Be kind to one another;  
Remember, as you wend through life  
That every man's a brother!  
When cares o'ertake him never stand  
And leave it to another;  
But like a man put forth your hand  
And help a fellow brother.

All honest hearts go sometimes wrong,  
The wisest heads may blunder,  
But when you tell them of their faults,  
It need not be with thunder.  
An angry look may make the heart  
Its holiest instincts smother,  
So put him right with wisdom's light—  
Be kind to one another.

When traveling o'er life's rugged road,  
A friend may sigh in sadness;  
But try to help him with his load  
And cheer his heart with gladness.  
And guard with care the souls we love  
In maiden, wife or mother;  
And like a man put forth your hand,  
And help a fellow brother.

## Practical Estimating from Plans and Details.

BY I. P. HICKS.

In order to give the readers of THE CARPENTER an example of estimating of a somewhat wider range than usual, we have selected the plan of an eight-room house with cellar, pantry, bath, bay window, porches, tower and all modern improvements. The size and style of this house will necessarily bring about a much higher estimate than the estimates given on the smaller plans.

The cellar will be estimated under the kitchen, pantry, dining room and front hall, making a cellar about 23x24 feet in size.

Length of cellar wall 105 feet, 7 feet high, 12-inch brick wall.

Length of foundation wall 66 feet, 2 feet high, 8-inch brick wall.

Number of piers for porches and girder under centre of floor joists 15, 8x8 inches 2 feet high.

Entire distance around outside of floor plan, 143 feet.

Length of main cornice 142 feet.

Length of porch and baywindow cornice 106 feet.

Length of tower cornice 52 feet.

Length of main rafters, including projection, 19 feet.

Length of main tower rafters 20 feet.

Number of window frames 32.

Number of door frames 21.

Cellar window frames 3.

Tower frames, 4 round windows.

## EXCAVATING AND MASONRY.

120 yards excavating, 30c. per yd. \$36 00

18,800 bricks laid in wall, \$8 per m 150 40

70 lineal feet chimneys, 80c. per ft. 56 00

26 lineal feet chimney breasts for fire places, \$2 per foot . . 52 00

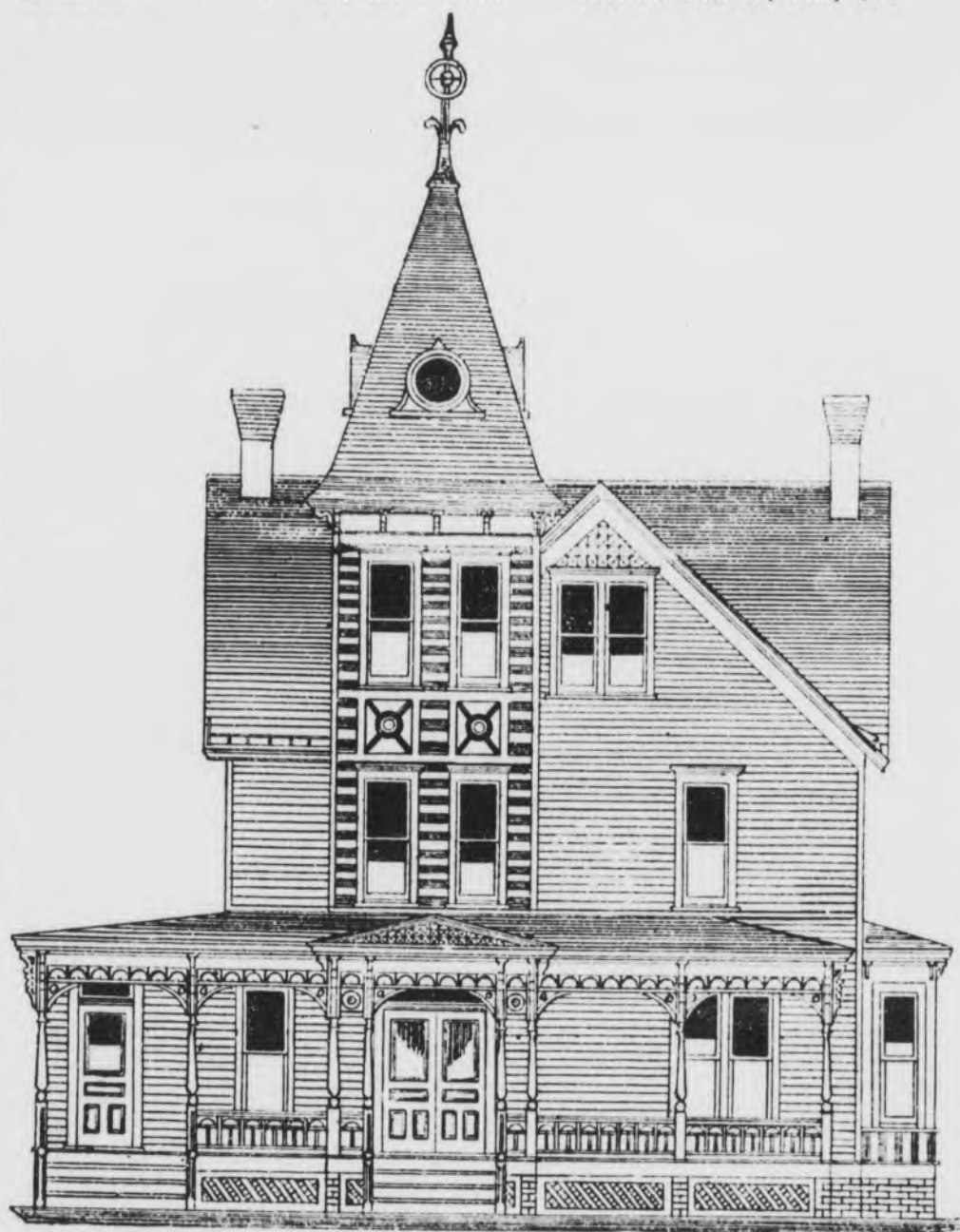
\$294 40

## LUMBER BILL.

	Feet
1, 6x8, 18 feet sills . . . . .	72
2, 6x8 20 " . . . . .	160
1, 6x8 26 " . . . . .	104
5, 6x8 16 " . . . . .	820
3, 6x8 14 " . . . . .	168
74, 2x10 14 " floor joists . . . . .	1702
12, 2x10 20 " " . . . . .	396
4, 2x10 12 " " . . . . .	80
8, 2x10 18 " " . . . . .	240
100, 2x6 20 " outside studding . . . . .	2,000
52, 2x4 20 " partition " . . . . .	676
56, 2x4 18 " " . . . . .	624
20, 2x6 16 " plates . . . . .	820
74, 2x4 16 " plates, collar beams and porch rafters . . . . .	814
42, 2x4 14 feet porch ceiling, gable studding . . . . .	378

18, 2x8 14 feet attic joists . . . . .	342
15, 2x8 10 " " . . . . .	182
4, 2x8 20 " " . . . . .	108
4, 2x8 22 " " . . . . .	116
4, 2x8 12 " " . . . . .	64
4, 2x8 13 " " . . . . .	84

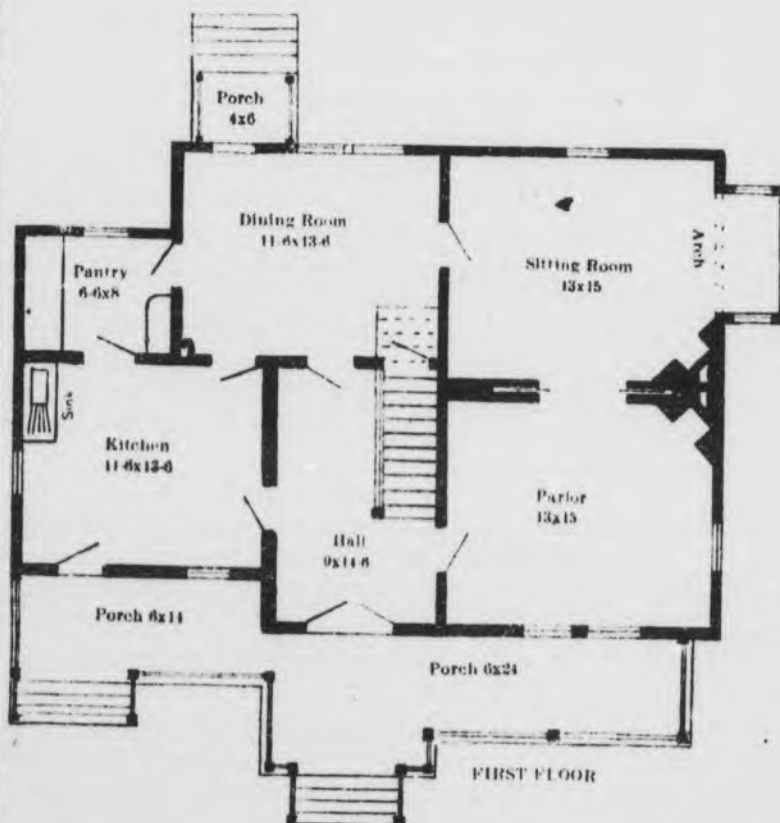
3,000 feet 5½-inch siding, \$25 per m . . . . .	\$75 00
1,500 feet 4-inch ceiling, \$30 per m . . . . .	45 00
1,900 feet ½ pine finish, jambs, cornice shelves, etc., \$40	



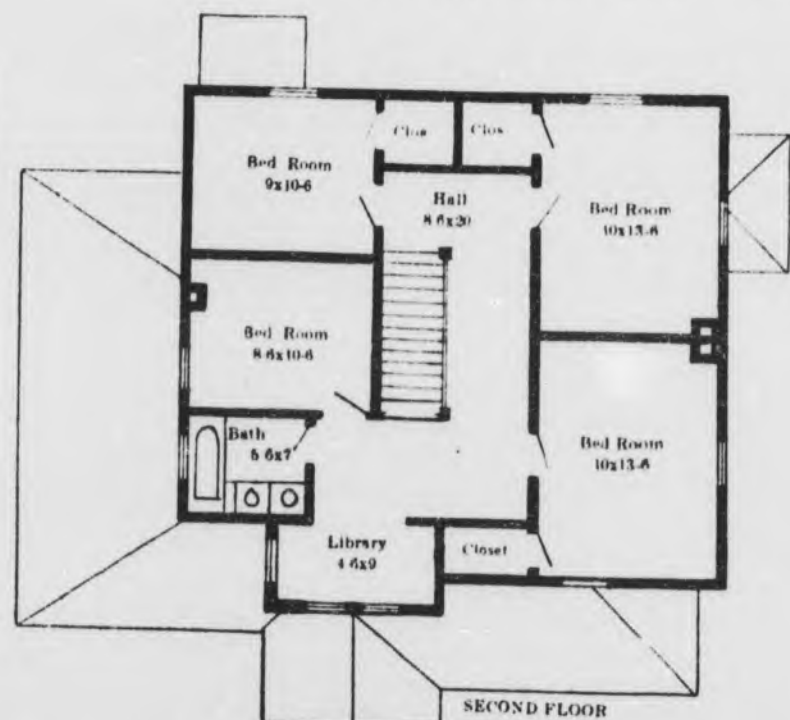
FRONT ELEVATION

36, 2x6 22 feet rafters . . . . .	792
1, 2x6 26 " valley rafter . . . . .	26
8, 2x6 20 " rafters . . . . .	160
32, 2x6 18 " " . . . . .	576
45, 2x6 14 " porch joists and tower studding . . . . .	630
7, 2x6 12 feet porch joists and tower studding . . . . .	84
9, 2x6 10 feet ceiling joists for tower . . . . .	90
	11,308

per m . . . . .	\$76 00
1,000 feet 1½ pine finish casings, steps and outside finish, \$40 per m . . . . .	40 00
300 feet ½ hard pine finish, \$30 per m . . . . .	9 00
200 feet 1½ hard pine finish, \$30 per m . . . . .	6 00
100 ft. 1½ oak finish, \$50 per m . . . . .	5 00
70 feet ½ " \$50 " . . . . .	3 50
140 " 10-inch oak base, \$6	



FIRST FLOOR



SECOND FLOOR

11,308 feet in frame, \$16.50 per m \$186 58	
3,350 " 8-inch shiplap sheeting walls, \$20 per m . . . . .	67 00
1,800 feet sheeting, main roofs, \$16.50 per m . . . . .	29 70
15,000 shingles, \$3.25 per m . . . . .	48 75
600 feet sheeting, porch roofs, \$16.50 per m . . . . .	9 90
3,300 feet 6-inch flooring, \$25 per m . . . . .	82 50

per h . . . . .	\$8 40
300 feet 10-inch hard pine base \$3 per h . . . . .	9 00
340 feet 5-inch oak casing, \$4 per h . . . . .	13 60
960 feet 5-inch hard pine casing, \$2 per h . . . . .	19 20
16 5x12 inch oak plinth blocks 15c. . . . .	2 40
30 5x5 inch oak cor. blocks, 8c. . . . .	2 40

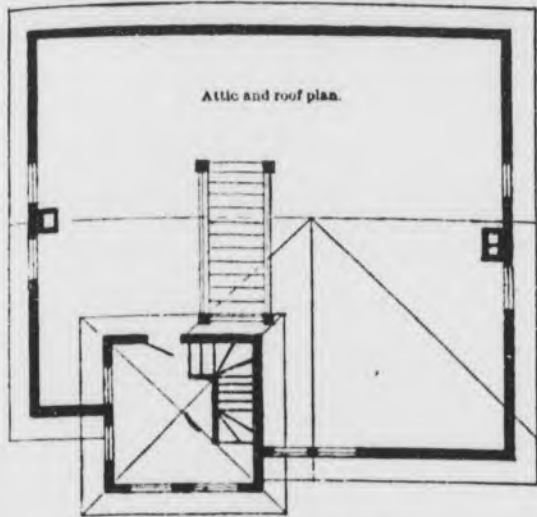
46 5x12 inch hard pine plinth blocks, 8c. . . . .	\$3 68
74 5x5 inch hard pine corner blocks, 5c. . . . .	3 70
10 windows, 24x36, 2-light, \$1.85 . . . . .	18 50
2 windows, 20x36, 2-light, \$1.65 . . . . .	3 30
13 windows, 24x32, 2-light, \$1.70 . . . . .	22 10
8 windows, 20x28, 2-light, \$1.55 . . . . .	12 40
4 round windows, 2 feet diameter, \$1.50 . . . . .	6 00
10 pair blinds, 24x36, 2-light, \$1.20 . . . . .	12 00
2 pair blinds, 20x36, 2-light, \$1.10 . . . . .	2 20
13 pair blinds, 24x32, 2-light, \$1.10 . . . . .	14 30
8 pair blinds, 20x28, 2-light, \$1.00 . . . . .	8 00
3 cellar sash, 8x12, 3-light, \$1 . . . . .	3 00
1 transom, 10x28, 1-light . . . . .	1 10
1 " 10x26, 2-light . . . . .	2 00
1 front door, 2-8x7, 1½ thick . . . . .	8 00
2 front doors, 2-6x7, 1½ " oak, \$10 . . . . .	20 00
2 sliding doors, 2-6x7-6, 1½ thick, oak, \$10 . . . . .	20 00
4 doors, 2-8x7, 1½ thick oak, \$9 . . . . .	36 00
4 doors, 2-6x7, 1½ pine, \$3 . . . . .	12 00
1 door, 2-8x7, 1½ " \$3 . . . . .	3 00
6 doors, 2-8x6-8, 1½ pine, \$2.40 . . . . .	14 40
3 doors, 2x6-8, 1½ pine, \$2 . . . . .	6 00
200 feet 4-inch crown mould, \$2 per h . . . . .	4 00
120 feet 3-inch crown mould, \$1.75 per h . . . . .	2 10
450 feet 2-inch bed mould, \$1.25 per h . . . . .	5 62
600 feet ¼ quarter round pine, 60c. per h . . . . .	3 60
140 feet ¼ quarter round oak, \$1 per h . . . . .	1 40
500 feet parting stops, 50c. per h . . . . .	2 50
150 feet 1 inch oak window stops, \$1 per h . . . . .	1 50
350 feet 1-inch pine window stops, 60c. per h . . . . .	2 10
100 feet 2 inch oak door stops, \$2 per h . . . . .	2 00
288 feet 2-inch pine door stops, \$1.25 per h . . . . .	3 60
200 feet ¼ cove 60c. per h . . . . .	1 20
120 " 3 inch watertable \$2 00 per h . . . . .	2 40

\$1011 61



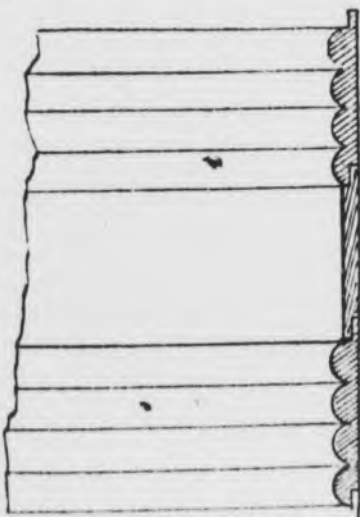
## MILL WORK.

Porch finish, bay window and tower . . . . .	\$50 00
Front stairs, complete in building	65 00
Newels, balusters and railing for attic stairs . . . . .	30 00
	<hr/>
	\$145 00



## CARPENTER WORK.

33 sqrs. framing and laying floors \$1.30 . . . . .	\$42 90
30 sqrs. framing, sheeting and siding \$2 30 . . . . .	69 00
15 sqrs. framing, sheeting and shingling roof \$3.00 . . . . .	45 00
194 lineal feet main and tower cornice 15c . . . . .	29 10
44 lineal feet gutter 6c . . . . .	2 64
140 lineal feet 10-in. oak base 8c . . . . .	11 20
300 lineal feet 10-in. pine base 5c . . . . .	15 00
14 door frames complete pine finish \$2.50 . . . . .	35 00
5 door frames complete oak finish \$5.00 . . . . .	25 00
1 sliding door frame complete oak finish . . . . .	20 00
25 window frames complete pine finish \$2 50 . . . . .	62 50
8 window frames complete oak finish \$5.00 . . . . .	40 00
3 cellar frames \$1.00 . . . . .	3 00
Wainscoting kitchen . . . . .	3 50
Finishing sink . . . . .	2 00
Finishing bathroom . . . . .	8 00
Finishing closets 3 at \$1 25 . . . . .	3 75
Cellar stairs . . . . .	3 00
Garret stairs . . . . .	18 00
Tower stairs . . . . .	15 00
Work on front porch . . . . .	40 00



Detail of corrugated siding on tower. Scale, 1/4 inches to the foot.

Work on baywindow outside . . . . .	15 00
Back porch . . . . .	8 00
Work on tower . . . . .	30 00
Gable finish 3 at \$4.00 . . . . .	12 00
Outside corner casings . . . . .	5 00
Outside base 90 lineal feet 4c. . . . .	3 60

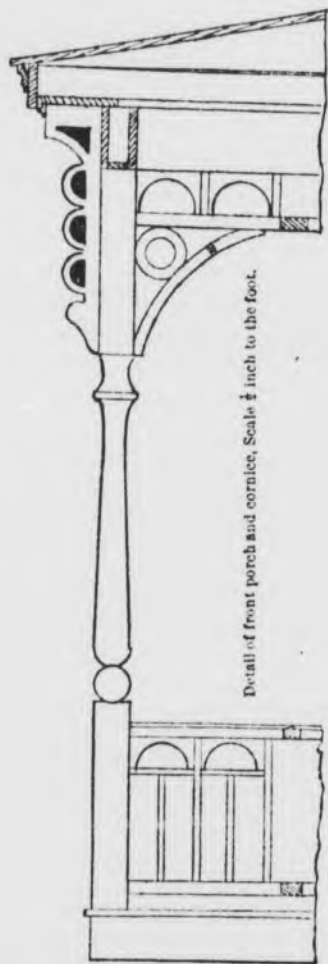
\$567 19

## HARDWARE.

100 lbs. 20d nails . . . . .	\$ 2 45
50 " 12d " . . . . .	1 30
200 " 10d " . . . . .	5 20
300 " 8d " . . . . .	8 10
80 " 6d " . . . . .	2 30
60 " 3d coarse . . . . .	1 98
80 " 10d finish . . . . .	2 30
100 " 8d " . . . . .	3 00
30 " 6d " . . . . .	1 00
5 " 3d " . . . . .	20

32 set blind hinges 18c . . . . .	5 76
900 lbs. sash weights 1 1/2c . . . . .	11 25
8 skeins sash cord 60c . . . . .	4 80
128 sash pulleys 4c . . . . .	5 12
32 sash locks 15c . . . . .	4 80
14 pair butts 3 1/2 x 3 1/2 25c. . . . .	3 50
5 " 3 1/2 x 3 1/2 40c. . . . .	2 00
1 set parlor door hangers . . . . .	3 50
1 sliding door lock . . . . .	2 00
2 front door locks . . . . .	4 00
16 mortise locks and trimmings \$1 00 . . . . .	16 00
6 dozen wardrobe hooks 15c. . . . .	90
20 doorstops 2 1/2c. . . . .	50
44 lineal feet gutter 10c. . . . .	4 40
70 feet conductors 3-inch 10c. . . . .	7 00
650 feet tin roof on porches and bay 8c. . . . .	52 00
Galvanized iron finial . . . . .	5 00
26 feet valley tin 10c. . . . .	2 60
Flashing chimneys and tin for windows . . . . .	5 00

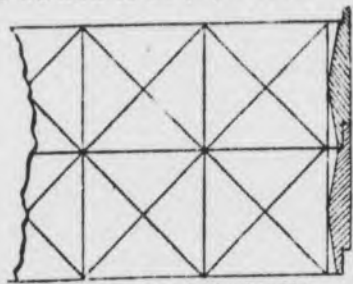
\$167 96



## RECAPITULATION.

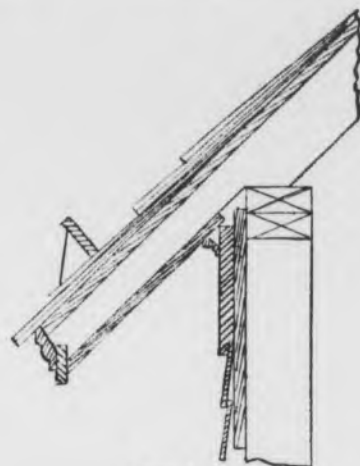
Excavating and masonry . . . . .	\$ 294 40
Lumber bill . . . . .	1011 61
Mill work . . . . .	145 00
Carpenter work . . . . .	567 19
Hardware and tinwork . . . . .	167 96
Painting . . . . .	120 00
Plastering 900 yards 25c. . . . .	225 00
Mantels 2 oak finish set \$50 . . . . .	100 00
Furnace complete for hot air heating . . . . .	110 00
Gas fitting . . . . .	30 00
Plumbing . . . . .	80 00
	<hr/>
	\$2851 16

The estimated cost of this large eight-room house with tower, bath, pantry, baywindow and all modern improvements we find to be \$2,851.16.



Detail of chamfered siding in gables. Scale, 1/4 inches to the foot.

The front hall, parlor and sitting-room are to be finished in oak. The detail of the main cornice is so plain and easily understood that a description is unnecessary. The tower cornice is similar except it is bracketed and concaved at the foot of the rafters as shown in elevation. The variegated appearance of the tower from porch roof to tops of windows is



Detail of Main Cornice. Scale 1/2 inch to the foot.

represented by using corrugated siding alternately as shown in the detail. The effect may be brought out very prominently with different shades of paint in the painting. The gable finish is easily made by cross chamfering rabbetted siding as shown in the detail. The detail of front porch is somewhat elaborate and ornamental in appearance, yet it is not difficult to make or put up and the general construction is clearly shown, and a description is unnecessary. The bay-window is finished up with a plain bracketed cornice, and is sided perpendicularly with the same material used on the tower, from window sills to top of outside base, as shown in the elevation.

## A Comment Upon "Ethical" Reform

The *Cigarmakers' Journal* editorially says: It is not surprising to hear employers of labor theorists and those who make a living other than by the sweat of their brow, talk in a patronizing manner about ethical reform, and to hear them assert that such reform should precede all others. But it is surprising to hear, workmen following in the same strain. The former tell us we should be thankful that we have an opportunity to work, to cultivate a cheerful and contented disposition; that we should not complain, etc.; that all we need is to be good "moral" citizens, and accept in a Christian spirit just what the munificent employer is willing to give—only be contented, cheerful and good, and the social question will reform itself. Such is ethical reform! We are inclined to and do believe that no genuine reform in society can obtain or be of a permanent character until our economic or industrial condition is elevated to a higher and better plane. A man's better nature and higher intelligence can be reached and developed more rapidly by increasing his comforts in life than by any other method, be it "ethical"—or some other high-sounding phrase—reform. Trades unions, properly conducted, enable the working classes to obtain more of the comforts of life and the just fruits of their labor. And in proportion to the progress made in our economic condition and as the barriers that now impede the upward and onward growth of the industrial movement disappear before the advancing hosts of organized labor, just so fast will "ethical" reform assert itself. A certain prominent writer recently said that the surest and quickest way to reach the so-called vicious and criminal classes of darkest London was to give them "more beef and less tracts." One of the most successful financiers of modern times once said that when he wanted to obtain a good bargain he always invited his business associates to a good dinner and then talked business. And if we follow this question to its logical conclusion it will be found that "ethical" reform in the future, as it has in the past, will follow in the wake of industrial advancement, and economic reform and industrial improvement in the future, as it has in the past, will follow in the wake of trade unions.

## Financial Report.

## RECEIPTS—AUGUST, 1894.

From the Unions (tax, etc.). . . . .	\$4,376 34
" Supplies . . . . .	123 50
" Advertising . . . . .	2 50
" Rent . . . . .	10 00
" Clearances, etc. . . . .	4 50
Balance on hand, August 1, 1894 . . . . .	2,847 60
Total . . . . .	\$7,363 44

## EXPENSES—AUGUST, 1894.

For Printing . . . . .	\$402 00
" Office, etc. . . . .	507 00
" Organizing and Lecturing . . . . .	196 87
" Tax to A. F. of L. . . . .	60 00
" Advertising Commission . . . . .	35 00
" Benefits Nos. 2931 to 2973 . . . . .	5,857 00
Balance on hand, September 1, 1894 . . . . .	305 87
Total . . . . .	\$7,363 44

## Detailed Expenses—August, 1894.

Printing 5,000 noteheads . . . . .	\$12 50
" 1,000 envelopes . . . . .	1 25
" 1,000 " and furnishing . . . . .	2 50
" 500 postals . . . . .	1 25
" 150 Convention credentials . . . . .	5 25
" 150 " circulars . . . . .	2 75
" 5,000 notices of arrears . . . . .	10 00
" 1,000 doctors blanks . . . . .	8 75
" 19,250 copies August Journal . . . . .	356 75
Expressage . . . . .	1 00
Postage on August Journal . . . . .	21 16
Special writers for August Journal . . . . .	15 75
Engravings for August Journal . . . . .	10 26
Postage on supplies, etc. . . . .	21 07
1,000 stamped envelopes . . . . .	21 80
10 telegrams . . . . .	6 09
Expressage . . . . .	6 17
Office rent for August . . . . .	25 00
Gas bill for past quarter . . . . .	13 50
Salary and clerk hire . . . . .	378 00
Tax to A. F. of L. (July) . . . . .	60 00
Hugh McKay, organizing in New England and postage, etc., as member G. E. B. . . . .	3 08
Hugh McKay, lecturing trip to New Haven, Stamford, Wilkesbarre, Elmira, etc. . . . .	97 40
P. J. McGuire, visits to Long Branch, New York, Newark, Paterson, Chester, etc. . . . .	61 92
D. F. Featherstone expenses at Eight-Hour Convention . . . . .	9 85
Henry Rice, advertising commission . . . . .	35 00
Stationery . . . . .	3 00
Repairing typewriter . . . . .	1 50
Incidentals . . . . .	2 70
Janitor, cleaning office . . . . .	6 00
Benefits Nos. 2931 to 2973 . . . . .	5,857 00
Total . . . . .	\$7,363 44

## Claims Approved in August, 1894.

No.	NAME.	UNION.	AMT.
2931	Mrs. E. Romag . . . . .	1	\$ 50 00
2932	Mrs. M. J. Kerr . . . . .	3	50 00
2933	John Newnham . . . . .	11	200 00
2934	Chas. Strieder . . . . .	12	200 00
2935	Mrs. C. Fritz . . . . .	14	50 00
2936	John Greenwood . . . . .	16	400 00
2937	J. H. Carlyle . . . . .	28	50 00
2938	Mrs. M. E. Romer . . . . .	43	50 00
2939	Mrs. E. Murphy . . . . .	51	50 00
2940	John Griffin . . . . .	52	200 00
2941	Mrs. L. Russell . . . . .	72	50 00
2942	J. A. Reymunda . . . . .	74	200 00
2943	Geo. Tanner . . . . .	83	200 00
2944	Mrs. S. Achum . . . . .	92	50 00
2945	W. A. Duncan . . . . .	104	200 00
2946	Wm. Williams . . . . .	109	50 00
2947	Mrs. C. Johnson . . . . .	121	50 00
2948	Mrs. R. Lussier . . . . .	137	25 00
2949	Louis Sievers . . . . .	153	300 00
2950	Mrs. M. Nixon . . . . .	176	50 00
2951	Ole Olsen . . . . .	181	200 00
2952	H. Eliason . . . . .	181	50 00
2953	Mrs. E. H. Dunlap . . . . .	224	50 00
2954	A. Walts . . . . .	235	50 00
2955	Ward Lee . . . . .	240	200 00
2956	Wm. McKinzie . . . . .	240	200 00
2957	Mrs. F. Anfield . . . . .	260	50 00
2958	Nels Berg . . . . .	260	200 00
2959	Fred Nordman . . . . .	281	200 00
2960	J. McDonald . . . . .	309	200 00
2961	Mrs. F. C. Smith . . . . .	311	50 00
2962	J. E. Shaw . . . . .	392	200 00
2963	Mrs. R. O. Steele . . . . .	339	50 00
2964	E. F. Lindeman . . . . .	347	200 00
2965	D. F. Haring . . . . .	347	50 00
2966	Mrs. H. Coray . . . . .	349	50 00
2967	G. M. Dalley . . . . .	365	50 00
2968	Chas. Schimp . . . . .	392	200 00
2969	Geo. W. Burt . . . . .	392	40 00
2970	D. Barnets . . . . .	706	200 00
2971	Mrs. E. Hiller . . . . .	714	50 00
2972	A. Berberich . . . . .	739	40 00
2973	B. W. Robinson . . . . .	781	200 00
2127	Wm. Haub (bal. due) . . . . .	818	132 00
Total . . . . .			\$5,857 00



## THE CARPENTER

PHILADELPHIA, OCTOBER, 1894.



## How to Frame a Moulded Roof With a Circular Plan.

OWEN B. MAGINNIS.

Some time since I described the proper methods to be followed in framing a straight sided or conical roof with a circular base of plan. So in this article I will give readers the information necessary to know in laying out and framing a roof with a molded form of rafter, as there are many of these constructed now-a-days it will no doubt be welcome to studious mechanics.

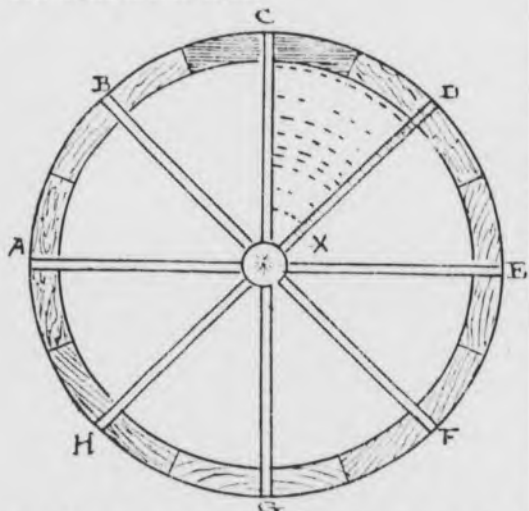


FIG. 1.—PLAN OF PLATE, RAFTERS &amp; SWEEP.

By referring to Fig. 1 it will be seen that the plate or plan is a complete circle, as A B C D E F G H, made up in two thicknesses of sweeps cut out as I have shown by the joint lines. The molded rafters (of a bell shape) are, as seen on plan, eight in number and must be made exactly to the curvature represented on the projected framing of the roof or rafters, etc., raised as seen at Fig. 2.

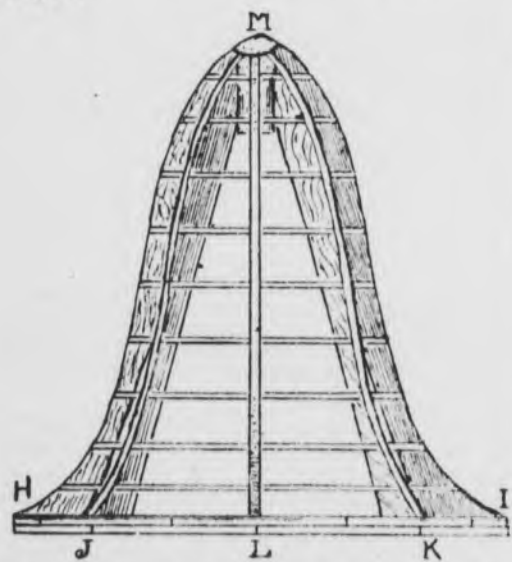


FIG. 2.—MOLDED RAFTERS, PLATE &amp; SWEEPS.

In order to obtain the exact flexure or curves the writer has followed the following method with much success and shaped many molded rafters to the design intended by the architect: let, make a laying-out floor out of a number of boards placed level on planks, or sweep an ordinary floor clean, big enough to lay the roof out in, and draw any base line as A B in Fig. 3; also divide it in the centre at O, and draw an exactly vertical or plumb line to it, as O D, then divide the height line C D into 12 equal parts as 1 2 3, etc., and draw through these lines parallel to A B, as 1 1, 2 2, and so on up to 11. Now set off the lengths 1 1, 2 2, and so on up, and trace the bell-shaped curves to the desired flexure. If the architect furnish only a 1/4-scale drawing of the roof, the scale drawing can be similarly lined off, and the lengths taken with the scale rule, transferred and relaid on out on the floor, thus obtaining the curve.

When the curve is laid out on a drawing board the pattern rafter is made by placing the planks on the lines and marking on it the length as before described and in the manner illustrated in Fig. 3, where a rafter sawn out is delineated on the left hand side, as A D, and the thickness of the 6-inch boss at D,

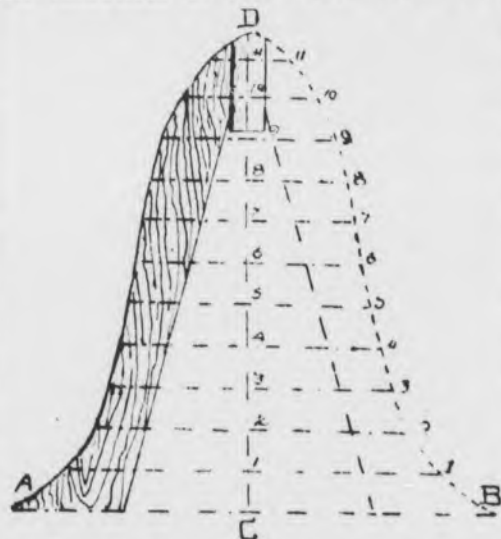


FIG. 3.—HOW TO LAY OUT CURVE OF RAFTERS.

which is inserted for the purpose of giving a better nailing at the peak, is taken from the top cut. This boss is also seen on the plan, Fig. 1 at X, and on the projection of set-up rafters, Fig. 2 at M, where it is obviously necessary in order to obtain a firm nailing for the top ends of the molded rafters. At Fig. 2 the mechanic will see how a series of circu-

lar strips or sweeps as they are technically termed, are nailed in, ranging from the plate to the peak. These are essential when it is intended to board the roof from bottom to top, for the purpose of nailing the boards to them.

They are sweeps or arcs of circles and struck from different radii, decreasing as they go up. This will be readily understood by studying the plan, Fig. 1, where the dotted lines represent the outside edges of the sweeps shown on Fig. 2. As there are eight intervening spaces between the rafters, and there are 9 in the height, there will be 72 needed altogether or 8 of each kind, and they may be solidly nailed in the way indicated in the engraving, Fig. 2.

This form of roof may be covered in two ways, either vertically or horizontally. When covered vertically, the sweeps described above are inserted and the shape of the covering boards determined, in the following manner. Let A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P on Fig. 4 be the plan of the outside edge of the circular plate, and A X, C X, E X, G X, I X, K X, M X, and O X be the rafters, all abutting against the boss X, on plan, in the manner seen at D, Fig. 3, also suppose the dotted lines on Fig. 4 represent the outside edges of the sweeps. Now to determine the shape of one covering board, produce X C to U and on the line E U, taking U as centre, proceed to strike the arcs a b, c d, e f, g h, i j, k l, m n, o p, q r, s t cutting U C at the points 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10. Then set off on each side of the line U C on each arc the distances from X B on the plan, taking the exact full length of the curve and not on a straight line, each corresponding as shown in the engraving. For instance, s c t must be the full length of the curve B C D, and so on with each all the way up.

If the roof is intended to be boarded horizontally then more rafters must be inserted, in order to give a better nailing, and this roof will then need sixteen, instead of only eight, as before, see Fig. 4. To obtain the shape of the horizontal covering boards, proceed to the upper engraving and draw Q R equal to M E below, and S T vertical to it. Also set off the bell-shaped curves as shown.

To find the shape of the first or bottom board, assume R V to be a straight line, and produce it till it cuts the vertical

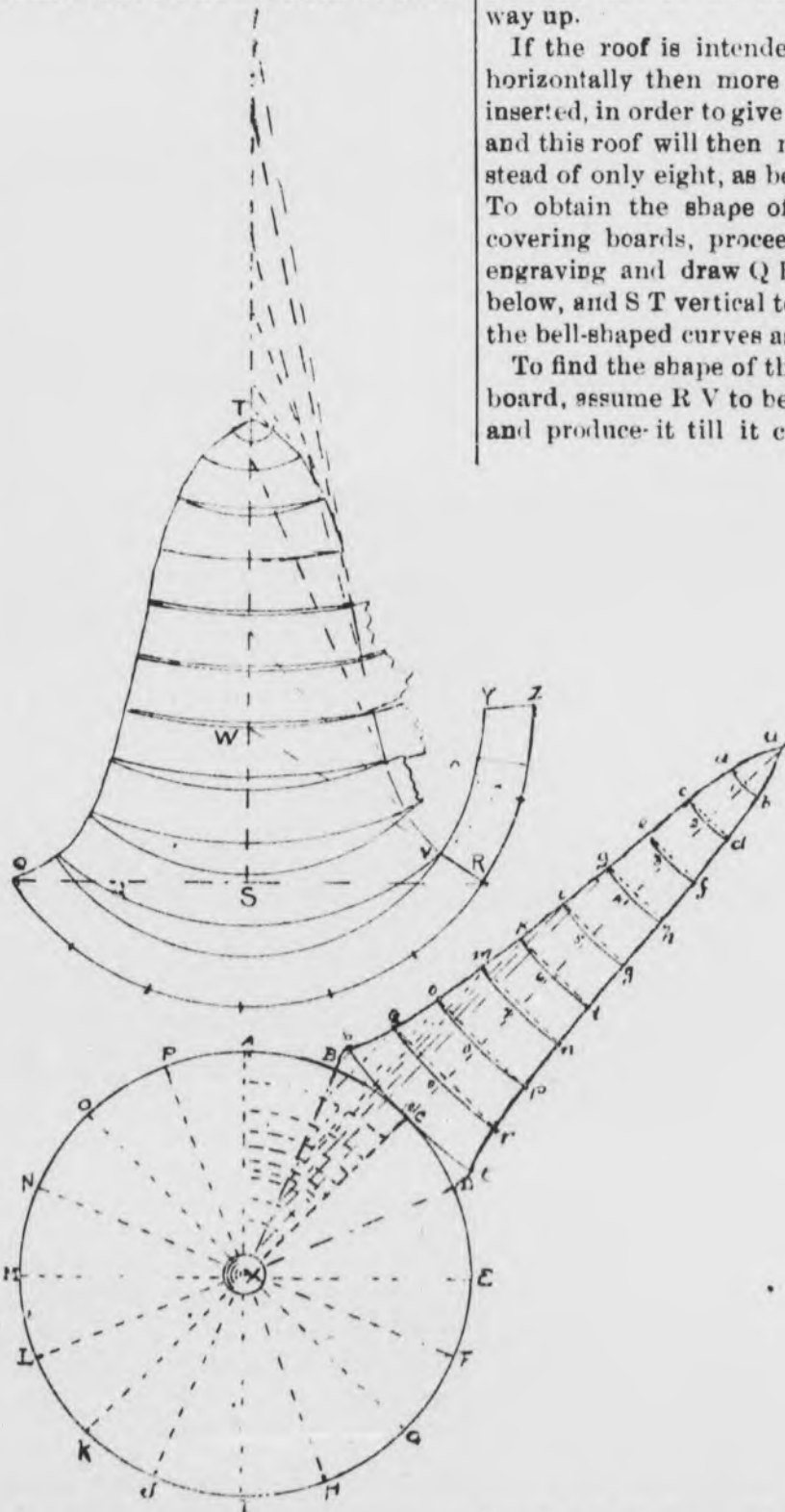


FIG. 4.—METHODS FOR OBTAINING SHAPE OF COVERING BOARDS.

line S T at W, then with W as centre and radii W R and W V, strike the two arcs Q R Z and Q V Y. Finally, to find the exact length of this bottom board, take any curved distance on plan, as A B, Fig. 4, and set it off eight times from Q to Z, as indicated by the marks. This will give half way round, which doubled will give entire circular covering board for the first section. By continuing this process up to the top, all the horizontal boards may be laid out.

## Some Advantages of High Dues.

Members of labor organizations generally have got to learn how vital is the question of high dues. This is one of the most important questions, and should be discussed in the meetings of the branches. Large aggregations of capital fear only one thing, and that is, larger capital. It is imperative, then, for the labor organizations to intrench behind the bulwarks of a full treasury.

There is no mistaking the tendency of the times. Whoever will look will see that the battle is yet to be fought. The struggle to prevent being thrown down and trodden under foot is becoming more fierce. Conditions are hardening for him who has only his labor to sell, and the only refuge is in the organization, which has an enormous fund to back its demands for justice.

The most progressive union in existence is the cigar-makers' international. The dues of members are 25 cents a week. The high dues which the members pay enable them not only to receive strike benefits, but also sick, traveling and death benefits. The organization has now in its treasury over one-half million dollars, which it uses as a club to threaten unfair monopolizers with. As a consequence, the cigarmakers meet with very little opposition, and have reduced the hours of labor to eight in the past few years, and at the same time have greatly increased wages. Capital is always timid, and manufacturers will hesitate before engaging in combat with greater capitalists. How low dues tend to the defeat of laborers, is generally admitted by those who have given thought to the question. The contest which the Granite Labor Unions are now engaged in is an example. At this writing it is evident that the quarry men are beaten, and the defeat is directly chargeable to lack of funds. Capital only wastes when unemployed, but labor starves. Empty pockets competing against money bags will always be beaten in a protracted struggle. The successful labor unions of the future will be those with high dues and extensive bank accounts.—*The Laster*.

## A Medical Society Fights "Scabs."

The trades-union known as the New York County Medical Society is conducting a vigorous crusade against "scab" toothpullers on behalf of its sister society, that of the dentists. It appears that the regular minimum charge of a professional practitioner for extracting a tooth is fifty cents; but many barbers perform the same service for twenty-five cents, to the great detriment of the professionals. The laws recognize the exclusive right of the regular dentists to extract teeth for pay, and punish with fines all infringers of that right. The Medical Society employs "spotters" to discover and bring to justice the offending barbers. The spotters are usually women who have teeth that they wish to have extracted. To such a woman the Medical Society pays one dollar for each tooth that she induces a barber to draw, then one dollar on her procuring his arrest, and one dollar for each appearance she makes in court. Is not this discrimination against the non-union toothpullers a violation of the non-unionists' "fundamental and inalienable right" to work for less than the union wages? And why may not a union of carpenters or of steelworkers procure a like law for themselves? If such a law existed in Pennsylvania to-day, the unionists would simply have to haul Carnegie's scabs before a magistrate and have them fined or imprisoned in the most legal and orderly way.—*Twentieth Century*.



## PROTECTIVE FUND.

Below is a report of all the Protective Fund received by the G. S. during the month of September, 1894.

All moneys received since September 30, will be published in next month's CARPENTER.

Whenever any error appears notify the G. S.

Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.
1-51 70	169-8	4 75	346-8	2 50	620-8	3 40	
2-16 10	170-	55	310-	21 60	521-	3 70	
3-2 10	171-	3 10	312-	4 10	532-	4 46	
4-40 20	173-	1 05	343-	6 00	534-	1 26	
5-6 85	176-	6 90	314-	1 25	543-	1 08	
6-85 177-	3 15	445-	1 70	560-	50		
7-85 179-	2 95	346-	1 75	561-	65		
8-6 80	181-	28 90	351-	1 40	553-	1 15	
9-2 90	184-	45	352-	8	564-	4 60	
12-10 90	186-	1 30	354-	30	555-	4 65	
14-1 10	188-	80	356-	3 05	557-	2 70	
15-2 65	189-	2 20	356-	1 00	553-	4 00	
16-8 10	190-	4 45	359-	3 30	564-	1 60	
18-1 15	191-	1 60	360-	2 10	567-	3 50	
19-85 194-	85	361-	1 20	568-	70		
20-3 10	195-	1 75	366-	1 15	572-	1 76	
21-19 30	198-	2 80	368-	50	574-	85	
22-30 40	200-	2 40	369-	1 80	578-	4 60	
23-24 00	201-	1 00	371-	66	581-	1 30	
25-4 45	203-	4 55	373-	1 95	585-	75	
26-2 25	204-	1 25	374-	4 55	588-	4 80	
27-2 25	206-	1 65	376-	2 80	591-	1 25	
28-67 70	207-	9 20	377-	55	592-	1 05	
30-3 15	208-	1 90	380-	1 75	593-	1 10	
33-34 35	209-	6 40	381-	4 95	596-	90	
35-1 45	211-	6 50	382-	14 20	598-	1 05	
37-75 212-	3 65	385-	7 95	602-	35		
38-1 25	214-	75	388-	1 00	603-	3 05	
39-5 30	215-	3 35	390-	1 50	605-	2 25	
40-1 90	217-	6 30	391-	2 00	606-	1 30	
42-2 60	218-	1 60	393-	1 05	611-	2 90	
43-16 10	220-	70	394-	90	617-	1 25	
44-2 95	221-	2 40	395-	45	619-	1 45	
45-35 224-	2 40	396-	2 05	622-	1 60		
46-70 226-	2 20	397-	65	629-	1 45		
47-70 227-	95	399-	50	631-	70		
48-80 228-	2 40	400-	1 40	631-	1 50		
50-1 45	229-	3 35	401-	95	637-	2 80	
51-8 65	229-	1 35	402-	90	638-	3 30	
52-2 20	230-	2 30	403-	55	649-	2 60	
59-1 15	231-	70	409-	85	641-	70	
60-2 55	232-	50	410-	1 90	645-	1 60	
62-10 90	233-	45	416-	8 00	647-	2 70	
63-4 85	234-	6 35	417-	65	649-	1 15	
64-6 50	235-	1 80	419-	4 65	650-	3 40	
69-80 236-	80	420-	1 20	651-	1 00		
70-2 50	237-	2 35	422-	50	654-	7 00	
72-6 75	238-	2 75	423-	2 85	656-	65	
73-6 60	239-	3 25	424-	3 10	659-	2 45	
74-1 75	240-	3 85	425-	35	663-	1 70	
76-1 20	243-	1 90	426-	3 20	664-	5 10	
78-1 95	244-	2 15	427-	4 90	665-	1 70	
80-2 15	245-	2 10	428-	1 10	667-	4 10	
82-2 45	246-	2 45	430-	6 75	676-	2 55	
85-6 25	247-	7 65	431-	1 15	678-	6 35	
86-85 248-	3 20	432-	95	679-	6 90		
87-60 249-	1 60	433-	4 40	681-	5 25		
88-4 30	250-	1 65	434-	2 40	683-	3 30	
89-2 05	251-	2 10	435-	1 10	685-	1 90	
90-4 35	253-	1 55	437-	90	687-	1 85	
92-6 05	257-	12 45	440-	3 60	689-	4 30	
93-1 00	258-	3 45	445-	76	692-	3 00	
94-4 30	260-	2 55	446-	7 10	696-	1 75	
96-3 95	261-	40	449-	2 90	698-	4 05	
97-1 00	262-	50	460-	95	699-	7 10	
99-95 263-	1 00	461-	5 65	701-	1 00		
101-3 40	265-	50	463-	5 90	703-	8 70	
103-58 266-	75	465-	2 10	704-	2 70		
104-1 95	267-	80	466-	70	705-	4 95	
106-1 80	268-	2 80	467-	8 36	711-	65	
107-1 30	270-	4 70	469-	1 55	712-	6 65	
108-7 40	273-	3 00	460-	1 90	714-	3 00	
109-15 05	274-	6 10	461-	1 00	715-	5 95	
111-5 80	275-	2 10	462-	3 30	716-	4 20	
112-7 70	276-	95	464-	2 75	717-	50	
113-1 50	277-	2 35	468-	5 80	718-	6 90	
114-3 40	279-	2 00	469-	3 25	723-	99	
116-2 20	280-	1 85	470-	1 20	726-	2 40	
118-5 85	284-	5 15	471-	9 30	728-	4 45	
119-3 60	286-	4 70	472-	1 35	730-	7 10	
121-8 45	287-	2 00	473-	4 20	731-	45	
122-4 05	288-	2 75	474-	3 05	736-	91	
126-90 289-	2 55	478-	2 30	738-	1 35		
127-80 291-	3 30	479-	1 30	739-	1 85		
132-4 50	294-	2 20	481-	13 80	740-	80	
134-2 08	299-	2 60	482-	6 75	741-	6 45	
136-1 60	300-	75	483-	4 40	742-	1 00	
137-1 80	301-	5 60	484-	1 80	744-	1 30	
141-13 55	304-	1 75	485-	55	745-	1 00	
142-6 25	305-	1 60	486-	2 65	746-	2 50	
143-1 45	308-	2 55	489-	1 45	750-	2 80	
144-2 10	311-	4 45	493-	3 85	756-	1 35	
146-2 10	312-	35	496-	85	757-	90	
147-2 90	314-	1 70	497-	8 35	758-	1 15	
149-1 75	315-	1 30	499-	1 10	760-	80	
151-6 20	316-	1 90	500-	2 00	766-	1 40	
154-3 40	318-	8 40	501-	1 10	767-	90	
156-3 45	323-	85	502-	1 90	783-	1 10	
158-1 50	324-	1 30	508-	1 00	785-	1 95	
160-4 20	328-	2 80	510-	13 00	786-	1 95	
162-7 85	326-	1 70	511-	2 00	791-	65	
163-5 85	327-	15 05	511-	1 70	799-	75	
165-5 85	328-	1 85	513-	8 60	802-	45	
166-2 40	329-	1 20	515-	5 80	805-	75	
167-4 80	332-	5 95	518-	7 70	811-	80	
168-3 15	334-	2 00	519-	95			
Total . . . . .				\$1,523 00			

## Social Conditions Make Drunkards.

Miss Frances Willard says:—"It is social conditions which make men drunkards and our organizations too frequently neglect to make allowance for that fact. In my opinion we shall be obliged to become the champions of the trade unions, and work with might and main to better the condition of wage earners before the vice of drunkenness can be attacked." And Miss Willard knows what legislation would better the condition of wage earners and by whom it is championed.

## MONEYS \$\$\$ RECEIVED

FOR TAX.

During the month ending September 30, 1894.  
Whenever any errors appear notify the G. S. without delay.

Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.
1-\$155 10	169	\$14 25	335	\$ 7 50	521	\$11 10	
2-38 90	170	1 65	340	64 80	532	1 35	
3-6 30	171	9 30	342	12 30	534	3 75	
4-120 60	173	3 15	343	18 00	543	3 15	
5-20 55	176	15 00	344	3 50	560	1 50	
6-2 40	177	9 45	345	6 10	551	1 95	
7-2 58	179	4 20	346	5 30	563	3 45	
8-19 50	181	86 70	351	4 20	564	13 80	
9-8 60	184	1 36	352	2 55	556	13 65	
12-22 20	186	3 90	351	90	557	8 10	
14-3 30	188	2 40	355	9 15	563	12 00	
16-7 95	189	6 60	366	3 00	564	4 50	
16-25 80	190	10 50	359	9 90	567	10 50	
18-3 45	191	4 80	360	6 30	568	2 10	
19-2 58	194	2 55	361	3 60	572	10 20	
20-9 30	195	5 25	365	3 48	574	2 55	
21-39 00	198	8 40	364	1 50	578	13 80	
22-60 15	200	7 20	369	6 40	581	3 96	
23-35 70	201	3 00	371	1 95	585	2 25	
26-13 35	203	13 65	373	5 85	586	14 40	
26-6 75	204	3 76	374	13 65	591	3 75	
27-6 75	206	4 95	376	8 40	592	3 16	
28-203 10	207	27 60	377	1 65	593	3 30	
30-9 45	208	70 390	380	5 25	596	2 70	
33-103 05	209	20 70	381	14 85	598	2 75	
35-4 35	211	19 60	382	42 60	602	1 05	
37-2 25	212	11 05	386	16 65	603	9 16	
38-3 75	214	2 25	388	8 00	605	6 75	
39-15 90	215	10 05	390	4 50	606	3 90	
40-8 70	217	1 56	391	6 00	611	8 70	
42-7 80	218	4 80	393	3 15	617	3 75	
44-8 85	220	2 10	394	2 70	619	4 35	
45-1 05	224	7 20	396	1 35	622	4 80	
46-2 10	225	6 60	397	4 95	629	4 25	
47-2 10	226	2 85	399	1 50	631	2 70	
48-2 40	227	7 35	400	4 20	634	5 70	
50-4 35	228	10 05	401	2 85	637	8 40	
51-25 95	229	4 05	402	2 70	638	9 90	
52-6 80	230	6 90	403	1 65	640	7 80	
54-30 60	231	2 10	409	2 55	641	2 10	
59-3 45	232	1 50	410	3 60	645	4 80	
60-7 65	233	1 35	416	24 00	647	8 10	
62-32 70	234	9 45	417	1 15	649	3 45	
63-14 55	235	5 40	419	13 95	680	10 20	
64-19 50	236	2 40	420	3 60	661	8 00	
66-4 35	237	7 05	422	1 50	654	2 10	
69-7 40	238	8 25	423	4 05	655	1 95	
70-2 50	239	9 75	424	9 30	659	7 35	
72-17 25	240	11 55	428	1 05	683	5 10	
73-19 80	243	5 70	426	9 60	664	15 30	
74-5 25	244	6 45	427	14 70	666	5 10	
76-3 60	245	6 30	428	3 30	667	12 30	
78-6 85	246	7 36	430	13 25	676	7 60	
80-6 85	247	22 95	431	3 50	678	19 05	
82-7 35	248	7 36	432	2 85	679	20 70	
83-19 05	249	4 80	433	13 20	681	16 75	
84-2 55	250	4 95	434	7 20	683	9 90	
87-1 80	251	6 30	435	3 30	685	5 70	
88-12 90	253	4 65	437	2 70	687	5 55	
89-6 15	254	10 00	440	10 80	689	12 90	
90-13 05	257	38 35	445	2 25	692	10 05	
92-6 15	258	11 10	446	21 30	695	9 45	
93-3 00	260	7 55	449	8 70	696	5 35	
94-12 90	261	1 20	450	2 85	698	12 15	
96-11 85	262	2 70	451	16 95	699	21 30	
97-3 00	263	3 00	453	17 70	701	3 00	
99-2 85	265	1 80	455	4 50	703	5 85	
101-10 20	266	2 25	456	2 10	704	8 10	
103-1 65	267	2 40	457	12 15	705	14 85	
104-6 85	268	8 40	459	4 65	711	1 55	
105-6 40	270	14 10	460	5 70	712	16 95	
107-3 90	273	9 00	461	3 00	714	9 00	
108-22 60	274	15 30	462	9 90	715	17 85	
109-45 15	275	6 40	464	8 25	716	12 60	
111-17 40	276	2 85	468	17 40	717	1 50	
112-24 10	277	7 05	469	9 75	718	20 70	
113-4 50	279	6 00	470	8 60	723	2 70	
114-10 20	280	3 75	471	27 90	726	7 35	
115-6 60	284	15 25	472	4 05	729	1 20	
118-8 70	285	14 10	473	11 60	730	21 30	
119-10 80	287	6 00	474	9 15	731	1 05	
121-10 35	288	8 25	478	6 90	736	2 70	
122-12 15	291	9 90	479	3 90	738	4 05	
126-2 20	294	6 60	481	40 50	739	5 55	
127-2 40	295	3 75	482	10 20	740	1 60	
132-13 50	299	7 20	483	13 20	741	16 35	
134-6 15	300	2 85	484	5 40	742	1 95	
136-4 80	301	16 80	485	1 65	744	3 90	
137-6 40	304	6 25	486	10 15	745	1 60	
141-14 55	305	4 80	490	4 35	746	7 50	
142-18 75	308	7 65	493	11 55	750	8 00	
143-4 35	311	13 35	496	2 55	756	4 05	
144-6 30	312	2 45	497	25 05	767	2 70	
146-6 50	314	5 10	499	3 30	758	3 45	
147-8 70	315	3 90	500	6 00	760	2 40	
149-6 25	316	5 70	501	3 30	765	4 20	
151-18 60	318	25 20	502	5 70	767	2 70	
154-9 00	323	1 05	508	3 00	783	3 30	
156-10 35	324	3 60	509	85 80	785	5 85	
158-4 80	326	8 40	510	6 00	786	5 85	
160-12 60	326	5 10	511	3 80	794	1 95	
162-23 55	327	15 75	813	25 80	799	2 25	
168-17 85	328	6 55	816	16 50	802	1 35	
165-17 55	329	3 60	818	16 90	805	2 25	
166-7 20	332	17 85	819	2 85	811	2 40	
167-14 40	333	5 00	820	1 20			
168-9 45	334	6 00					



## For All Their Race.

JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL.

He's true to God who's true to man; wherever wrong is done,  
To the humblest and the weakest, 'neath the a'l-beholding sun,  
That wrong is also done to us; and they are slaves most base,  
Whose love of right is for themselves, and not for all their race.

God works for all. Ye cannot hem the hope of being free  
With parallels of latitude, with mountain-range or sea.  
Put golden padlocks on Truth's lips, be callous as ye will,  
From soul to soul o'er all the world, leaps one electric thrill.

'Tis ours to save our brethren, with peace and love to win  
Their darkened hearts from error, ere they harden it to sin;  
But if before his duty man with listless spirit stands,  
Ere long the Great Avenger takes the work from out his hands.

"He's true to God, whose true to man; where-ever wrong is done  
To the humblest and the weakest, 'neath the all-beholding sun  
That wrong is also done to us; and they are slaves most base  
Whose love of right is for themselves and not for all the race."

## A Rough Sketch of a Rough Struggle.

THE WORKERS EXCLUDED FROM THE UNIONS.



We have refrained from negative criticism of the theories of current authorities on trade unionism because we believe that a positive statement of trade union history, considered as a whole, is the best method of correcting erroneous views on this most important subject. Let us, however, briefly restate our position. There are, in our opinion, sufficient grounds for the belief that there are now living those who will see the trade union command a numerical force that will be irresistible, provided its intellectual and moral direction be adequate to the occasion. Animated and controlled by this conviction, we can spare neither time nor effort for denial or negation. We seek to prove our main premise that the trade union is the unique institution spontaneously evolved by the workers for the protection of their interests as a class. We seek this proof because if the solidarity of the workers in the trade union and the continuity of the trade union throughout the ages can be proven; then it will be evident to all competent minds that the trade union is an organic body resembling nothing so much as an individual man, ever living and ever learning; and that this organic body is governed by invariable natural laws, which it is our duty and interest to discover and utilize. The discovery and formulation of these scientific laws is desirable that the workers may be emancipated from mental dependence on the doctrines of hide-bound politicians, and the destructive, though well-meant schemes of social revolutions on the one hand, and, on the other hand, that the workers with the clear prevision of the future which only science can give, may march unhesitatingly to the accomplishment of their destiny.

Among the host of conflicting theories professing to explain the existence of trade unions, there are a certain few which recognize that the unions are not the exclusive growth of the present century; and among these latter, which include all those worthy of consideration, we find the hypothesis that the decline

of the medieval unions was the result of the masters withdrawing therefrom and founding the present livery companies. We have given some attention to this subject, and the only basis of fact we find to sustain the hypothesis is that twenty-two masters seceded from the Pepperers' Union of London and formed a livery company, to which Edward III, in 1345, granted his fourth charter of reorganization. It will be well worth while to devote some space to this unique instance on account of the insight it gives us of the interior workings of craft organizations.

The Pepperers' Union *corpus piparium*, like the great majority of unions, has its origin shrouded in the mist of time; or, more properly speaking, in the confusion resulting from five centuries of Low-Dutch and Scandinavian invasions of Britain. It would be prudent, however, to note the claim made for this union by its successor, the grocers', in an address presented to William III, October 22, 1689: "And this society may boast of its antiquity, deriving its origin from merchants of Rome, who from Rome transported themselves to this city with the conquest of this island." The pepperers were preparers of spices, drugs, dye-stuffs and oils, which they obtained from the Italian and Belgian merchants, who brought these products of the Orient and the Northern seas to the ports of England. We find the pepperers at the opening of the fourteenth century occupying the stately stone houses built by the Jews, which had been confiscated by the king at the time of the wholesale expulsion of that much oppressed race, situate chiefly in Soper's Lane, now named Queen street, Cheapside. The mania for the re-organization of the trade unions was not without its effect on the pepperers, for after an internal conflict of eighteen years' duration, a minority despairing of achieving their object by other means resolved to form a rival union; the first "progressive" union, we believe, on record. It is probable that the seceders had received an assurance of royal support, seeing that their first proceedings were marked by the lavish expenditure characteristic of men playing for high stakes when confident of success. Nevertheless, the seceders were sufficiently cautious to mask their movements until success was certain, by simply assuming the form of a fraternity connected with the Church of St. Antoine, Watling street. With this intent the malcontents agreed to dine together at the sign of the Abbott of Bury, in the street called St. Mary Axe, and after dinner to elect two of the company as their future wardens, appoint at the same time a priest to celebrate daily Masses, and to choose a house wherein to hold their regular meetings. The proceedings of this meeting have been preserved in the first volume of the Minutes of the existing company. The record is in French, the business language of London in that age, and commences with this declaration.

"In honor of God, His dear Mother, of St. Antoine and of all saints, the 5th day of May, in the year of grace, 1345, and the 19th year of the very noble King Edward the third after the conquest, a fraternity was founded by the pepperers of Soper's Lane, for love, unity and better maintaining our common interests. Of which fraternity, William of Grantham and (here follow twenty-one other names) are the founders."

By common consent the priest was to commence Mass for the fraternity and all Christian souls on St. John's Day, and for the priest's maintenance every one was to contribute at the rate of one silver penny per week, payable annually in advance. It was agreed that an annual feast should be held on St. Antoine's Day, or within an octave

thereof; and that the fraternity should adopt a livery, for which every one was to pay on the day of the annual feast. Rules were agreed to fixing the initiation fee of new members at three ounces of silver, the fee for the annual dinner at two ounces of silver for each member attending the same, and three half ounces for those not attending, if they were in the city. Every member paid twelve silver pennies, and the wardens elect, Roger Osekyn and Lawrence of Holywell, spent twenty-three pennies more; and the meeting adjourned to meet on the 12th day of June at the same place.

On the front page of the Minute book referred to appears an entry in English; probably written when, in 1422, Henry V, ordered the records of corporate bodies to be written in that language. The entry, giving the names of the original members, reads as follows: "Alle these XXIJ persons before wretyn, were founders of our fraternity, and the same day before wretyn, they were accorded to be togydre at a denner in the Abbotts of Bery, the XII Juyn, in the yere of ourre Lord Jhu' M. CCCXLV. and in the XIX. yere of Kyng Edward the thredde, as it appeareth behynde in this book in the IIJ. left: and at the same denner were Roger Osekyn and Lawrence of Haliwell chosen IJ. the first wardens that ever were of ourre fraternity."

Though organized as a fraternity simply, the seceders were forthwith recognized as the veritable corporation of the craft, and as such the king gave to them under the title of the "Wardens and Commonalty of Pepperers of Soper's Lane," a charter of reorganization. The first ordinances of the Company thus established raised the initiation fee from three to eight ounces of silver; imposed a fine of three ounces for non-attendance at the annual dinner; required every member taking a new apprentice to pay to the company one pound weight of silver; and the livery was made more costly, every member being required to have a coat and surcoat renewable annually, and a robe and hood for ceremonial use, renewable biennially. The new ordinances did not materially change the usual relations of sisters, but they more definitely stated those relations, as shown by the following extract:

"Women who marry members are to be entered and looked upon as members of the fraternity of St. Antoine forever, and to be assisted and made one of us. If left a widow such member is required to come to the annual feast, and pay the usual fee, if able. But if she marries again to one not of the fraternity she shall be suspended, and so remain during such marriage. None of us ought to meddle with her on account of the fraternity so long as she remains so married."

The Black Death which first made its dread appearance in London, November, 1348, afforded the company an opportunity of securing a desirable meeting place in a vacated mansion called Ringed Hall, facing on the then "silvery Thames," where the meetings were held on Sunday morning after the hour of prime. The dreadful ravages of the plague, which carried off all the Goldsmiths' wardens, so that no entry appears in their books for two successive years, and swept away more than 50,000 people, or half the population of London, does not appear to have checked the financial progress of the new company.

In 1351, Andrew Aubrey, a member of the Pepperers' Union, was elected mayor. This event seems to mark the turning point in that Union's fortune, for from this period the Union's influence rapidly diminished, until at length the name of the Pepperers' Union altogether disappears from the municipal records.

The year 1363, however, witnessed a powerful outbreak of popular indignation against the practices of the company. And, in obedience to this feeling, the members of the Commons presented a petition to Parliament (printed in the Parliamentary Rolls) stating: "That certain merchants called 'Grocers' engrossed all kinds of merchandise and suddenly raised the prices thereof, conspiring among themselves when they should put to sale merchandise most dear. They had become so great and monopolous as to threaten ruin to all other crafts. Your petitioners pray that every merchant hereafter shall deal in one kind of wares and no other."

The Parliament responded in the manner usual with legislatures; it passed an act ordering that "all merchants and artificers shall chose his own craft, and, having so chosen, shall use no others, under penalty of six months imprisonment." But the next year all that portion of the Act which related to merchants was repealed. Thus aided and abetted by the State in their criminal practices, the company, in brazen defiance of public opinion, assumed the opprobrious name of "grocer," that had been hurled at them by the people as their official title. Three years thereafter the grocers established a system of "secret elections," by which all the powers of the company were irresponsibly wielded by a "Court of Assistants" composed of nine past wardens.

Of the now existing ninety-one nominal trade corporations or livery companies of the city of London, with their fifty-two palatial halls and immense misused revenues, nearly two-thirds of them assumed their present plutocratic form during the fourteenth century. But all of them, irrespective of the date of their charters, had their origin as livery companies in a legalized process of fraud, by which a few of the more unscrupulous members of each craft, acting in collusion with the State, monopolized and perverted their unions. By such shameful collusion the journeymen were deprived of the protection of their courts of craft and of all share in the administration of justice; were deprived of a voice in all craft, municipal and national legislation; were robbed of their inheritance in the insurance funds of their brotherhoods; were socially ostracised and reduced almost to the condition of the Hindu *pariah*. Practically outlawed and actually disinherited the workers were placed in a most anomalous condition. Having lost by emancipation all claim to the food, clothing and shelter inuring to the bondsman and being destitute of property, the essential basis of freedom, the workers have ever since remained encamped, as it were, in the midst of modern society; just as gypsies encamp on some lordly domain where they dare not burn a bough, snare a rabbit or rest for one single night, save by the landowner's permission.

The essential feature of the Mediaeval trade union was that it freely admitted all who had served an apprenticeship to the craft, and furnished a practical avenue by which the industrious and intelligent might, irrespective of wealth, achieve the highest industrial rewards and civic honors. But the policy of the livery companies on the contrary, was ever directed to the restriction of their membership, with a view to the elimination of competition and the personal or family aggrandisement of a select few. The companies sought to make access to the corporate body more and more difficult by increasing the initiation fees; by the institution of sumptuous banquets instead of the fraternal trade union repasts, and by the compulsory use of costly liveries or uniform robes for ordinary business wear, no less than for ceremonial occa-



sions. In further pursuance of this policy of restriction they superimposed on the three original trade union degrees two other degrees known as the "livery" and the "wardenship," admission to which degrees exclusively constituted membership. On the other hand, and in seeming contradiction to this policy, the passage through the three original degrees might be entirely evaded by the possession of financial means and the judicious exercise of influence. These degrees, varying somewhat in the qualifications and obligations imposed by the several companies at successive periods, but invariably growing more arbitrary and plutocratic with time, were as follows:

*First Degree.*—Apprentice.—Free-born; not liable to be claimed as a serf, and agreeing to be bound for a term of years, generally seven, to a shopholder or liveryman of the company. Apprentices were required to pay a fee, ranging from three half-ounces to twelve ounces of silver to the company in addition to any "bounty" they may have paid to their masters. They were forbidden to work *journee* (day's work for wages).

*Second Degree.*—Journeyman.—Free-man of the craft. One who had served an apprentice; who had been examined by the wardens and found to be an efficient workman; who had been presented to the City Chamberlain and admitted to work *journee*. Journeymen were required to take an oath to work only for a shopholder or liveryman of the company; and "not to make any brotherhood, unlawful assemblage, congregation, or flocking together of journeymen." They were required to pay three half-ounces of silver, a sum nearly equal to one week's wage, on being admitted to the freedom of the craft; and to come to the hall every quarter-day at the appointed time to listen to the reading of the company's ordinances, or be fined one day's wage. They were also required to pay a proportional share of all contributions, taxes as assessments levied by the Court of Assistants, although they had neither voice nor vote in the management of the company's affairs; were ineligible to fill any office of trust or honor in the gift of the company, and had no legal claim to relief in case of sickness or burial at death. And, finally, they were not permitted to depart from the service of any master before the cause of their dissatisfaction had been heard by the wardens, under penalty of arraignment before the Mayor for disobedience of the company's ordinances, and, when proven, of fine and imprisonment.

*Third Degree.*—Shopholder.—Master of the craft, but without full freedom of trade. Shopholders were entitled to manufacture for liverymen of the company and for private customers who provided their own materials; to have apprentices and employ journeymen according to the company's ordinances regulating the same. They were eligible to be chosen to the livery. When fallen into poverty through other cause than riotous living they might be relieved and, dying insolvent; were honorably buried by the company. This concession was perhaps due to the fear that the old masters might combine with the journeymen to restore the unions to power.

*Fourth Degree.*—Liverymen.—Members of the company. Originally, in the earliest companies, the livery possessed a voice and vote in making the company's ordinances and in the election of mayor, sheriffs, aldermen and other municipal officers; but they were deprived of the power of craft legislation by the institution of Courts of Assistants, and of municipal elective

powers by the institution of a Common Council in 1377, as we have previously mentioned. Liverymen were required to furnish proof of their financial stability and pay an initiation fee ranging from two to five pounds weight of silver and upward. They were eligible to be chosen wardens of the Court of Assistants. They were required to take oath to well and truly keep the secret of the craft, and not to take anybody not of the livery to any place where materials or goods were to be bought and sold, or afford any person not of the livery any knowledge of prices.

*Fifth Degree.*—Warden.—Full member of the body corporate. Having served one annual term as junior warden they became life members of the Court of Assistants with power to admit shopholders to the livery, and to admit to the livery any person by "redemption," that is, independent of apprenticeship or masterpiece, upon the offering of the usual livery fee and a satisfactory present: to make "secret election of under and upper wardens and masters; to institute searches for ill-made and fraudulent goods and punish the offenders, subject to appeal to the Mayor, according to the powers conferred by the charter of reorganization, powers of which the unions had been deprived by decision of the Court of King's Bench; and furthermore, to make all ordinances for the government of the company and craft "without the consent of any others." A quorum for business generally consisted of twelve past masters and wardens with the master and wardens of occupation.

Although the transformation of the trade unions into livery companies by the restriction of membership constituted in itself a profound revolution, the mediaeval industrial system was destined to be further modified and the livery companies to be transformed in their turn by the system of redemption. Thus, just as the journeymen were excluded so, in the course of time, the masters having practical craft knowledge were superseded in the livery companies—relegated to the position of shopholders—by privileged incompetents, who seized the municipal power and fastened themselves, their heirs and successors to the present day on the industry of the city like barnacles on a ship's bottom. In possession of the city government they effectually entrenched themselves by concentrating all judicial, legislative and executive municipal power in the hands of the wardens of twelve of the richest companies. This piratical combine, after many fiercely contested struggles, was finally composed of the Courts of Assistants of the mercers' grocers' drapers' fishmongers', goldsmiths', furriers', tailors', haberdashers', salters', ironmongers', vintners', and clothworkers, companies, or some three hundred persons.

For so many centuries did this infamous plutocracy exercise their usurped powers that the very fact of the usurpation became a vague tradition handed down from generation to generation of journeymen. But a sufficiency of ancient records have escaped the great fire and the ravages of time to reveal to modern investigators London's share in the great social revolution and to add another page to that history necessary to the emancipation of the working class and the final reorganization of Western civilization.

THOMAS JEFFERSON, at his second inauguration as President of the United States, nearly ninety years ago, said: "The liberties of the people are more in danger from the aggressions of the courts than from mobs and riots."

### The Boy and His Pa.

QUESTIONING THE OLD GENTLEMAN ON MONEY—PA GETS MIXED UP IN TRYING TO EXPLAIN THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN GOVERNMENT STAMP AND INTRINSIC VALUE.

"Pa, what is money?"  
"Why, gold is money, my son."  
"Ma's ring is gold; is it money?"  
"No, gold has to be sent to the mint, and be coined first, and then it is money."  
"What's a mint?"  
"It's a great big building where they take gold and melt it into bars, and then they stamp it."

"What do they stamp it for?"  
"Oh, I mean they have a machine that prints on it, five dollars, ten dollars, or twenty dollars."

"Is it money before they print on it?"

"What makes you ask such foolish questions? Don't bother me."

"But, pa, I want to know. Everybody is talking about money, and I want to find out."

"Well, let me see; I never thought about it before. No, I guess it isn't money before they print on it."

"Then does the printing make the money?"

"Why, no; just printing can't be money."

"You said that gold wasn't money, and printing on it wasn't money; then what is money? If the money isn't in the gold nor in the printing, where is it?"

"I'll be hanged if I know. I'll have to look this thing up."

"But there is such a thing as money, is there not?"

"Why, of course there is. There now what have you got your hand in my pocket for?"

"I want to see what you've got in your pocket book. Say, what's this?"

"That's a greenback."

"Is that money?"

"Yes."

"Then a piece of paper with something printed on it is money?"

"Y-e-s, I s-u-p-p-o-s-e so."

"Well, is it the paper or the printing that makes the money?"

"It is the printing."

"But awhile ago you said 'just printing' can't be money."

"Neither can it be."

"But if the money is not in the paper nor in the printing; where is it?"

"Now do stop, you'll drive me crazy."

"What does intrinsic mean? I see the New York papers say the intrinsic value of the metal in a dollar must be a dollar."

"Why, ah;—intrinsic means actual value; it means that the material in a dollar must be worth a dollar before it is made a dollar."

"You mean, pa, that it must be worth as much before it is made into a dollar as it is after?"

"Yes, that's it."

"Is that what they call an honest dollar?"

"Yes my son; and that's the kind of money I believe in."

"Don't you believe in any other kind, pa?"

"No, sir, I don't."

"How big would the honest money plan make a silver dollar now, pa?"

"Why, at present prices of silver it would be about three and one fourth inches in diameter. I tell you my son, no cart-wheel dollars for me."

"You believe in greenbacks, don't you pa?"

"Oh, yes, of course I do."

"How much was the paper in that

greenback of yours worth before it was printed into a five-dollar bill?"

"Why, ah—say, I'm busy."

"Pa, I'm seeking information."

"Oh, well, about a cent I suppose. Now run away, I'm very busy."

[Boy goes out.]

"That was a close call for me. How the deuce is this? A five dollar bill, the best in the world, made of a cent's worth of paper, and my papers are urging me to howl for an honest dollar. My God, here he comes again!"

"Say, pa, how big would that greenback of yours be on your intrinsic plan?"

"Oh, run off now, that's a good boy."

"I don't want to be a good boy, I'd rather be a smart one. Say, pa, it would be five hundred times as big as it is, a regular blanket sheet, as it were."

"Well, run off now, I've got the headache."

"Pa, there's only seven cents' worth of copper in a hundred cents, and only 14 cents' worth of material in 20 nickels. If this honest money plan that the money lenders are trying to fasten upon the country prevails, pennies ought to be six inches in diameter, and nickels about three and one-half inches. As it is, they are dishonest. Any government that makes dishonest things is dishonest, and a dishonest government ought to be overthrown."

"My son, that's anarchy, and—"

"No, pa, that's logic. Either you must drop that idiotic, absurd intrinsic value idea, or else a hundred-dollar greenback should be as big as a barn lot."

"Why, how ridiculous—"

"Ridiculous, pa; it's d—m foolishness. Why, if these fools destroy silver, where will you get gold to pay that \$1,000 you owe? There isn't \$20 in this township."

"Why, I don't know; I hadn't thought much about it. I—"

"Isn't it a fact, pa, that you have let these bought-and-paid-for newspapers do your thinking for you? If you have got a think-shop, why not use it a little? If you swallow the reasons they give you for the low prices of wheat, wool and cotton, you ought to have a guardian, and—"

[Grabs for boy].

"I'll intrinsic you—"

[Boy slips out.]

Old man soliloquizes: "Think shop, fifty-cent wheat, intrinsic value, fifteen-cent wool; honest dollar, one thousand-dollar mortgage, seven cent cotton, three and one quarter-inch dollars, Jews, sheriff sale, John Sherman, h—l and d—n, I give it up."

[Enter boy.]

"Pa, I know what money is."

"How did you find out?"

"Bill Smith told me. He found it in a big law book. He says that the United States Supreme Court decided what money was a long time ago."

"Well, what is it?"

"Bill says that the court said, 'Money is not a substance. It is a printed legal decree.'"

"Not a substance! A legal decree! That beats me. Now run away. You can go fishing or swimming, or anywhere else if you won't ask me any more questions."

—Non-Conformist.

GARFIELD: "I am persuaded that the next great question confronting the American people will be that of corporations and their relation to the national life. The fear is now entertained by many of our best men that by the creation of these vast corporations a spirit has been evoked which will defy control, and wield a power that is greater than that of the Government itself."



# THE CARPENTER

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and  
Joiners of America.

Published Monthly, on the Fifteenth of each Month.

AT

124 N. Ninth St., Phila., Pa.

P. J. McGuire, Editor and Publisher.

Entered at the Post-Office at Philadelphia, Pa.,  
as second-class matter.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE:—Fifty cents a year, in  
advance, postpaid.

Address all letters and money to

P. J. McGuire,  
Box 881, Philadelphia, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, OCTOBER, 1894.

Various Questions of Importance Sub-  
mitted to General Vote of the Local  
Unions of the U. B.



On October 18,  
1894, a cir-  
cular will go  
out to all  
Locals under  
the jurisdic-  
tion of the  
U. B. The  
circular will  
not only call  
for general

vote of the members of the Locals on  
the amendments to and changes in the  
Constitution, but a general vote will  
likewise be called for on the questions  
of single tax, independent political  
action, State Socialism, and on a num-  
ber of labor measures and subjects for  
labor legislation.

We deem it to be of the utmost interest  
to all our members that they should be  
fully acquainted with the nature of these  
resolutions. They should also come to  
the meetings of their Locals and be pre-  
pared to vote intelligently on each one of  
these propositions. To reach that end  
we here publish the resolutions which  
are to be referred to a general vote:—

## SINGLE-TAX ON LAND.

WHEREAS, In the order of nature, man is  
dependent on the earth for subsistence, in  
the very nature of things the earth is common  
property, and all men have equal rights to use it.  
And, while we recognize that the undisturbed  
possession of land is essential to civilization, it  
is evident that no one should be allowed to mon-  
opolize land without fully compensating those  
who have equal rights to it. That common rights  
to land are notoriously abridged, enriching some  
and impoverishing the workingman. There-  
fore, be it

Resolved, That we demand that those who mon-  
opolize land shall be required to pay to the com-  
munity in which they live the rental value of the  
monopoly they enjoy; and that the community  
shall all expend the revenues thus derived for the  
common good of all; that it shall abolish all  
taxes on improvements on or in land, and, also,  
on every other form of industry, in order that  
the rights of all to the use of the earth may be  
equalized, and that each may enjoy the full pro-  
duct of his labor.

We respectfully ask the convention to indorse  
the above resolutions and submit them to the  
Local Unions for a vote.

(See pages 44, 47 and 48 of Printed Proceed-  
ings.)

On the subjoined political platform or  
programme a separate vote must be taken  
on each one of the eleven planks of the  
platform or programme. Plank 10 has  
aroused considerable opposition in a  
number of Unions as it is considered  
positive State Socialism. The resolu-  
tions are:

## POLITICAL PROGRAMME PROPOSED BY AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

To the Trade and Labor Unions affiliated with the  
American Federation of Labor:

FELLOW-WORKMEN—The Chicago convention  
of the American Federation of Labor very  
thoroughly discussed and referred the subjoined  
programme for your consideration with the  
view of having the delegates to the fourteenth  
annual convention of the A. F. of L. instructed  
by each and every union as to what action  
should be taken upon the same.

The Executive Council has decided that the  
organization should be requested to discuss and  
instruct their delegates upon each of the propo-  
sitions separately, thus giving the opportunity  
for the concentration of effort upon those propo-  
sitions in the programme upon which all are  
agreed, or the adoption of them as a whole,  
should that course be deemed advisable.

National and International Unions not holding  
conventions prior to December 1, 1894, are re-  
quested to submit the matter seriatim to a  
referendum vote of the members. The follow-  
ing is the programme:

WHEREAS, The Trade Unions of Great Britain  
have, by the light of experience and the logic of  
progress, adopted the principle of independent  
labor politics as an auxiliary to their economic  
action; and,

WHEREAS, Such action has resulted in the  
most gratifying success; and,

WHEREAS, Such independent labor politics  
are based upon the following programme to wit:

1. Compulsory education.
2. Direct legislation.
3. A legal eight-hour work day.
4. Sanitary inspection of workshop, mine and  
home.
5. Liability of employers for injury to health,  
body or life.
6. The abolition of the contract system in all  
public work.
7. The abolition of the sweating system.
8. The municipal ownership of street cars,  
and gas and electric plants for public distribu-  
tion of light, heat and power.
9. The nationalization of telegraphs, tele-  
phones, railroads and mines.
10. The collective ownership by the people of  
all means of production and distribution.
11. The principle of referendum in all legisla-  
tion. Therefore

Resolved, That the convention hereby indorse  
this political action of our British comrades, and  
Resolved, That this programme and basis of a  
political labor movement be and is hereby sub-  
mitted for the consideration of the labor organi-  
zations of America, with the request that their  
delegates to the next annual convention of the  
American Federation of Labor be instructed on  
this most important subject.

(See pages 18, 40 and 51 of the Printed Proceed-  
ings.)

The third set of resolutions for a gen-  
eral vote are seventeen in number and  
cover a wide field of political and indus-  
trial reform, and must also be voted on  
each one separately. The last resolu-  
tion—No. 14—is an endorsement of the  
Socialist Labor Party. The resolutions  
are:

## LABOR LEGISLATION—INDEPENDENT POLITICAL ACTION—SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

WHEREAS, It has been shown at this Con-  
vention through the General Secretary's report,  
that through the terrible condition of business  
throughout the country and despite the strength  
and activity of organization we have had great  
losses of membership, and through statements  
of delegates from all over the country we hear  
of the cutting down of wages, of longer hours  
and of long idleness and suffering among our  
fellow-craftsmen and also among other trades  
and industries; and,

WHEREAS, It has been thoroughly demon-  
strated that the strike and boycott are not  
sufficient nor powerful enough weapons to  
change this condition; and,

WHEREAS, Through the perversion of de-  
mocracy to the ends of plutocracy labor is robbed  
of the wealth it alone produces and is denied  
the means of self-employment, and by compul-  
sory idleness in wage slavery is even deprived of  
the necessities of life, science and invention are  
diverted from their humane purposes to the  
enslavement of women and children; and,

WHEREAS, Everywhere monopolists, trusts,  
syndicates and concentrated capital have reduced  
the American workingman to a condition alarm-  
ingly approaching, and even, in some cases,  
worse than European labor; and,

WHEREAS, The time has now come when we  
can no longer turn aside from the only course to  
be pursued for the emancipation of wage slavery  
—namely, to be union men on election day and  
unite at the ballot-box. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That it be the sense of this Con-  
vention that we indorse, and call upon all labor  
organizations to also indorse, the following plat-  
form, viz:

1. Reduction of the hours of labor in proportion  
to the progress of industrial development and  
the increased efficiency of human effort, result-  
ing from new inventions and improved ma-  
chinery, so that the beneficence and human  
purposes of science and the arts which are the in-  
tellectual achievements of mankind, shall lighten  
the burdens of toil, ameliorate the condition of  
the producing millions, and thus forward  
humanity in a career commensurate with nine-  
teenth century aspirations and the enlarged men-  
tal and physical requirements of enlightened  
mankind, rather than increase the dividends  
and profits of a numerically small, but highly  
privileged class, which thrives from the unpaid

labor of the wage-earner and the ruin of the yeo-  
manry and the middle classes.

2. Inventions shall be free to all; inventors to  
be fairly rewarded in accordance with the judg-  
ment of a National committee of experts and  
the real value of such invention as determined  
by practical public use.

3. The United States shall legally acquire  
possession of the railroads, canals, telephones,  
telegraphs and all other means of transporta-  
tion and communication, but no employe shall  
be discharged for political reasons.

4. Municipal ownership of all local street rail-  
ways, electric plants, gas works and all indus-  
tries requiring public franchises, but no employe  
shall be discharged for political reasons.

5. Legal incorporation by the State of all trade-  
unions, and a repeal of all pauper, tramp, and  
conspiracy and sumptuary laws; the abolition  
of capital punishment; the right of unabridged  
combination, public assemblage and free speech  
shall be legally secured as well as theoretically  
enunciated. Employment of the unemployed  
by the State, county and municipal authorities.

6. The United States to have the exclusive  
right to issue money.

7. Congressional legislation providing for the  
scientific management of forests, water-ways and  
mines, and prohibiting the waste of the natural  
resources of the country.

8. The public lands to be declared inalienable  
and to be granted to actual settlers only; no  
more land grants to railroads, corporations,  
monopolies, trusts or syndicates organized by  
alien or domestic schemers for the purpose of  
eating out the substance and usurping the herit-  
ance of the people; revocation of all land grants  
to corporations and individuals the conditions  
of which have not been complied with.

9. Progressive income tax and a tax on in-  
heritances, the smaller incomes to be exempt.

10. Prohibition of the employment of children  
of school age, and of female labor in occupa-  
tions detrimental to health and morality. Equal-  
ization of woman's wages with those of men in  
all occupations where equal service is performed;  
all wages to be paid in lawful money of the  
United States.

11. Direct and secret vote at all elections; uni-  
versal and equal suffrage without regard to color,  
creed or sex; elections days to be made legal  
holidays; the principle of proportionate repre-  
sentation to be introduced, with the initiative  
and referendum.

12. Laws for the protection of health, life and  
limb, and the enactment of an employer's  
liability law.

13. Official statistics concerning the condition  
of labor in mills, mines, factories, etc., and  
sanitary inspection of all establishments em-  
ploying labor.

14. Faithful public service alone to determine  
the tenure of office, rather than party service or  
subservience to political bosses; all boards and  
directors of departments to be elected directly  
by a vote of the people, and all public officers to  
be subject to recall by a vote of their constitu-  
encies.

15. Gratuitous instruction in all public educa-  
tional institutions; text-books and all school  
supplies to be furnished free by the State and  
counties, compulsory education of all children  
of school age.

16. The administration of justice to be free of  
charge. In all trials growing out of industrial  
disturbances, common justice dictates that in  
order that defendants may be insured an impar-  
tial trial by a jury of their peers the panel shall  
be drawn exclusively from the ranks of the indus-  
trial classes.

17. We call upon all American citizens who  
are rightfully alarmed at the gigantic encroach-  
ment of corporate power and monopolistic greed  
upon the rights of the people to unite with the  
Socialist labor party in a mighty effort to de-  
throne the representative of monopolies and  
trusts now holding office, so that liberty, peace  
and prosperity shall not vanish from the land  
where life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness  
have been fundamentally recognized as the in-  
alienable heritage of all.

(See pages 49 and 69 of printed proceedings.)

## Put Children in the Schools, not in the Shops.

It is bad enough that in this country we  
have a part of our people working twelve  
and fourteen hours a day, while another  
part are tramping the highways vainly  
seeking work; but that we should allow  
strong and willing hands to be idle while  
little children fill the factories is a dis-  
grace to our civilization. The place, and  
the only place, for children under four-  
teen years of age is in the schoolroom or  
the home.

This question of child labor should  
receive the earnest attention of the labor-  
ing people until the evil is abolished.  
Wherever there are laws against it and  
penalties provided for offenders, the

laboring people should see that they are  
rigidly enforced; and when these laws  
are not, some should be enacted. We  
ought to make legislation more of a study  
and set about securing beneficial laws in  
a sensible and systematic manner. We  
are getting slowly to the point where we  
can vote together and our united power  
should in this way be used to reward and  
to punish our friends and our enemies  
among the politicians. To be sure we  
should have our own legislative repre-  
sentatives, but if labor has not yet got  
broad enough intellectually to place its  
own men in the law-making bodies, let  
us at least use our votes for and against  
the professional politicians as they de-  
serve it, and establish the fact that it is  
politically dangerous to refuse labor the  
just laws it asks for.

There are many reasons why child  
labor is a bad thing for everybody but the  
employer, and they are so obvious that it  
seems almost unnecessary to mention  
them. And indirectly it is a bad thing  
for the employer, since the whole com-  
munity suffers from it. The evil effects  
of taking children from the home and  
school and bringing them in contact with  
the rough life of the factory, of stopping  
mental cultivation and making the child  
a beast of burden, of dwarfing him in  
both body and mind are so apparent that  
nobody will question the statement that  
the well-being of the whole people de-  
mands the abolition of this child slavery.

It is rather strange that our churches  
do not turn their attention from the prob-  
lem of the proper methods of baptism to  
the study of protecting the children from  
the rapacity of manufacturers. With  
great respect for the power they can and  
for centuries have wielded, we suggest  
that the field of child labor would be an  
excellent one in which to expend some of  
their moral force. We do not presume to  
meddle with their affairs but respectfully  
call their attention to the fact that some  
of their missionaries to foreign lands who  
are in search of "heathen," could do a  
flourishing business right in the United  
States, and if their energies were directed  
toward the abolition of the child-labor  
disgrace, they might find members among  
the laboring people.

But both law and charity are apt to be  
appealed to in vain in a case like this, un-  
less the appeal is backed up with the  
earnest work of the commonplace. We  
must depend entirely upon ourselves.  
We must study methods of making our  
political influence felt, and we must see  
to the enforcement of such laws as we  
now have.

## Indorsing the Retail Clerks' Association.

At the Indianapolis Convention of the  
U. B. on September 19, 1894, the follow-  
ing set of resolutions were unanimously  
adopted:—

WHEREAS, The Retail Clerks' National Pro-  
tective Association of the United States is a bona  
fide labor organization and in sympathy with  
all honest efforts to better the condition of the  
laboring masses; and

WHEREAS, We believe its efforts to be honest,  
just and humane in enforcing a uniform hour of  
closing, suitable to the various localities where  
it is required, and in demanding equal pay for  
equal work by both sexes, and in abolishing  
child labor, which is a menace to all trades and  
callings, and robs the child of its due education,  
impairing its equipment for the fulfillment of the  
duties of citizenship; and,

WHEREAS, We recognize in the R. C. N. P. A.  
a link of strength in the trade-union chain, and  
that it is sorely in need of the co-operation of all  
trades for its success, therefore, be it

Resolved, That we fully indorse said organiza-  
tion and its principles, and each of our Locals be  
herewith advised to use their best endeavors in  
their different localities, where no clerks' unions  
exist, to have such established; and where such  
unions do exist to patronize union clerks' only,  
by asking them for their working cards, thereby  
making employer as well as employe recognize  
the value of labor organizations.



## GENERAL OFFICERS

OF THE

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

Office of the General Secretary,  
124 N. Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa.General President.—Chris E. Owens, Westchester, Westchester Co., N. Y.  
General Secretary.—P. J. McGuire, Box 884, Philadelphia, Pa.  
General Treasurer.—James Troy, 2442 Montrose st., Philadelphia, Pa.

## GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENTS.

First Vice-President.—Henry Gale, 330 W. Vermont st., Indianapolis, Ind.  
Second Vice-President.—Louis E. Tossey, 601 Larned st., East, Detroit, Mich.

## GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD.

(All correspondence for the G. E. B. must be mailed to the General Secretary.)  
W. J. Shields, 10 Cheshire st., Jamaica Plain, Mass.  
S. J. Kent, 2046 S. st., Lincoln, Neb.  
J. Williams, 31 Spring st., Utica, N. Y.  
A. Cattermull, 8944 S. Halstead st., Chicago, Ill.  
Jos. C. Gernet, 161 Foot Ave., Bellevue, Ky.

## COPIES OF PROCEEDINGS

of Eighth General Convention of the U. B., held at Indianapolis, Ind., are now ready. Price, five cents. Send orders to  
P. J. McGuire,  
P. O. Box, 884,  
Phila., Pa.

## Report of Protective Fund.

## MONEYS EXPENDED.

1894.		
July 31.	S. J. Kent, visit to St. Joseph, Mo. . . . .	\$15 12
Aug. 14.	Hugh McKay, visit to Marblehead, Mass. . . . .	5 57
Aug. 21.	D. C. of St. Louis, Mo. . . . .	200 00
Sept. 11.	D. C. of New York . . . . .	1,500 00
Aug. 6.	Belleville, Ill. . . . .	200 00
Sept. 12.	" " . . . . .	200 00
Total expenses . . . . .		\$2,120 69
Balance on hand Oct 1, 1894.		

Total . . . . . \$

## STATEMENT OF PROTECTIVE FUND, JULY 1894, TO OCT. 1, 1894.

Cash on hand, July 1, 1894 . . . . .	\$5,160 40
Receipts, July, August and September . . . . .	4,239 75
Total . . . . .	\$9,400 15
Moneys expended in strikes and lock- outs, details given above . . . . .	\$2,120 69
Balance on hand, Oct. 1, 1894 . . . . .	\$7,279 46

## Holidays for English Workingmen.

A London correspondent thus writes to a New York newspaper: Until the Amalgamated Society of Engineers inaugurated the nine hours' movement on Tyneside, nearly twenty years ago, the ten hours' day was the rule, and artisans and day laborers worked until as late as 5 or 6 o'clock on Saturday evening. The nine hours' movement, however, quickly extended itself to other industries than that of engineering, and before it had been in force five years with the men whose action had brought it about fifty-four hours had almost universally come to be regarded as the working week; wages were fixed upon that basis and overtime paid at extra rates on all time worked beyond that limit.

When the change was first brought about work was usually continued until 2 o'clock on Saturday afternoons; but by a series of re-arrangements things have been so adjusted that in nearly every industry work now ceases at noon on Saturday. It is while this movement toward a shorter working week and to the Saturday half holiday has been going on that the bank holiday has firmly established itself with artisans and day laborers, and ceased to be what it was in the earlier years of the operation of the Lubbock act—a holiday mainly with the

business and clerking classes. Nor has the holiday movement among the industrial classes ended with the adoption of the bank holiday act.

As the evidence which has been given before the labor commission has shown, the midsummer vacation has extended itself beyond the counting room to which it was confined up to ten years ago, and in many industries now applies to the humblest of workers. Mr. Livesey, who is general manager of the South Metropolitan Gas Company, stated in his evidence last week that it was now the rule with that company to give every laborer in their employ one week's holiday in the summer at the expense of the company.

The same rule applies with most of the railway companies and with many of the wholesale dry goods concerns: and in London it is common in the composing rooms of many of the newspaper offices. In all these cases the men are paid their week's wages before they go on their holidays. Even where this generosity is not extended to the rank and file of the work people, it is now a growing practice to stop work in the summer time for a week in order that the work people may have a holiday and that the machinery may be overhauled.

In the manufacturing districts of Lancashire, Yorkshire, Cheshire, and Derbyshire, these summer holidays for work people are recognized institutions. Their coming is looked forward to with pleasure, and a week's stoppage does not always mean the loss of an entire week's pay. Overtime is usually worked for two or three weeks before the stoppage to clear out the orders, so that the overtime and the extra pay received for it about equalize the loss from the week's cessation of work. It is an arrangement which works well for both employers and employed and never seems to give rise to any friction.

In Manchester and many of the neighboring cotton manufacturing towns and villages work is at a standstill for a week, and the cotton operatives betake themselves in their thousands to the watering places on the Lancashire and Welsh coast and also to the Isle of Man.

## Work of Effective Organization.

Commissioner Powers, of the Minnesota Labor Bureau, after studying the labor question in the East said:

"Labor organizations affect in no small degree the moral and social status of their members. Take the bakers for instance. A few years ago when they were unorganized, the boss bakers compelled an employe to sleep and eat at the place where he was employed, thus making all his time their own.

"Then there was established a number of saloon boarding houses known as bakers' homes, where an unemployed baker would be boarded and lodged while out of employment. The boss bakers joined the saloon men, and would employ no one that did not come from these 'homes.' A man who was inclined to be saving would be thrown out to accommodate a man who had run in debt to these saloons. As a result there were few homes maintained by the bakers of large cities, and the moral effect of the saloon as a substitute can readily be seen.

"The journeymen bakers, since their organization became effective, have abolished these bakers' homes and done away with the system of boarding at the shops. As a result the majority of them are now maintaining homes and have regular hours for work. This is a sample of what may be done by effective organization."

## A Forgotten Command.

ELLA WHEELER WILCOX.

There was a pious man who one day died  
And passed to judgment. Born to wealth, his lot  
On earth had been with those who labor not,  
But he had kept himself from worldly pride,  
Had hated sin and sinners and had tried  
To let no evil word or action blot  
His earthly record. Valiantly (in thought)  
He battled on fair Virtue's side  
Expectant now before the judgment throne,  
He waited there the nimbus for his head  
Till some strange force compelled him to recoil.  
"Avaunt from me!" God cried in thunder tone.  
"And six days shalt thou labor," I have said,  
Death keeps no crown for those who do not  
tril."

## The Late George W. Childs on Trades Unions.

I am a believer in trades unions. It is my opinion that they are of advantage alike to the workingmen who belong to them and the public at large. All classes are benefitted by them.

Organized labor wins respect—greater respect and greater consideration than it could possibly do were it unorganized.

I have reached this conclusion after many years' experience, both as employe and employer.

Of all the Unions, I believe the printers to be the most intelligent. The printing business is one calculated to enlighten probably more than any other. It is a trade which keeps one especially well informed and in touch with the public.

The oldest Union in the United States is that of the Carpenters' Company, in Philadelphia. It is over one hundred years old. Their building, Carpenters' Hall, is one in which the early congresses met, and is still in good preservation.

Every year for many years the bricklayers have met at the beginning of the season, and, on consultation, decide what they would work for each year. This they always do before the contractors take their regular contracts. It is in a measure the same way with the carpenters there. Thus the contractors know exactly how to figure on their work. Of course, it would not be right for the members of these unions to raise wages after the contracts have been made. For this reason they act in advance. If they think they should have more than they have been previously paid they simply notify the contractors in time, and it can be considered and acted upon without any inconvenience to anybody. This arrangement prevents needless and often injudicious strikes.

Were it not for the Typographical Union the printers of this country would not now be getting what they do for their work by at least one-third.

I believe in equal rights for all classes and cannot understand why employes have not as much right to organize as have their employers.

There is scarcely room for more than one opinion about labor organizations on the part of intelligent and impartial men who have investigated their claims, and that is favorable to them.

What human organization is free from faults? No organization is entirely without them.

Labor organizations are not merely economic organizations in a narrow sense. Well conducted, they can, within certain limits, raise wages or keep them from falling. They enable labor to make the best of the existing situation, and this can be as clearly proved perhaps as anything in political economy. Labor organizations are generally active temperance organizations, many of their members being total abstainers, if not Prohibitionists. Furthermore, they are educational societies, training their members in discussion, out of which proceeds a better understanding of the questions of the day. They are, finally, social and beneficial organizations, where the social

side of the nature of their members is cultivated, and in the crowded modern city this is of special importance.

All this makes it plain how a good deed is done by any one who helps to develop the best features of labor organizations.

## Why Farmers Should Be With Us.

It is a strange fact that the farmers of the United States are further behind in the labor movement and are tolerating more injustice than any other portion of humanity, and yet are often found to be opposed to reforms advocated by other classes of the people.

The ordinary farmer is practically a slave. He rents the land he tills, works hard throughout the entire year, is commonly exposed to all kinds of bad weather and disagreeable surroundings, carries all the responsibility of a proprietor, and as a rule at the end of the year has nothing but the privilege of going through the same ordeal for the ensuing twelve months.

Some of these farmers own the land but the results are practically the same. They perform excessive labor, have very little leisure time for rest and recreation, live an isolated life, enjoy the present state of civilization in a very meagre degree, and receive for their labor merely a miserable living.

While the wages of the mechanic and the conditions which surround him are deplorably bad they are still infinitely superior to those of the farm hand or the average leaser and tiller of the soil. A mechanic who is paid less than \$2 is entitled to be looked upon as being robbed, and the railroad brakeman who draws less than \$60 a month considers himself very unfortunate. But the farm hand accepts \$18 and board, valued at about \$10, for a hard month's labor.

And yet notwithstanding this fact and the additional one that the employing farmer fares but precious little better, neither of them take much interest in industrial affairs or make any particular effort to better their condition. The modern farmer with the labor saving machinery of the times, easily produces enough in a season to feed a hundred men a year but the surplus somehow gets away from him, reaching the homes of the rich and the idlers. If he actually got what he creates all classes of farm labor would be well paid.

While the progress of the farmers has been strangely slow when their condition is remembered, there are encouraging indications for better work in the future. Kansas stands out prominently as a State full of progressive farmers but it may be one among many in another year or two. Great reforms often come with terrific suddenness after the times are fully ripe for them and so it may be with the farmers, part of the movement for industrial emancipation. Conditions must get very bad before they change for the better, and they are surely bad enough now with our agriculturists.—*Age of Labor.*

## Will Never Surrender.

Do corporations of the country suppose that organized labor is going to surrender at the behest of truculent courts without a struggle? Never! Mark our prediction. The industrial people of this country will rise like an enraged giant and they will break the cobweb obstructions which now bind them with the ease that a whirl toys with a feather. Let plutocracy go right ahead, cut off every avenue of escape, make the siege complete, and then see how quickly labor will rise up and shatter the lines of its adversaries and raise the siege forever.—*Farmers' Tribune.*



### Spread the Light.

Spread the light among the masses,  
Through the hovels of the poor;  
Spread it through the warring classes,  
Midst the city's hum and roar.  
Night's dark shadows, swiftly falling,  
Deeper and still deeper grow—  
Spread the light which burst on Judah  
Eighteen hundred years ago.

Spread the light, oh, spread it quickly—  
Hearken to the sad refrain  
Of the children, wan and sickly—  
Nocturnes to the greed of gain.  
Hear the harlot foully mutter  
Words that shock the list'ning air;  
Every curse the poor lips mutter  
But conceals the hidden prayer.

Spread the truth, ye men of learning—  
Nature's darlings spread the light—  
Snatch as brand from out the burning  
Earth's sad children of the night,  
Till the sobs the "Man of Sorrow"  
Came to soothe, are heard no more;  
And his glory, which ye borrow,  
Sheds its rays from shore to shore.

—Justice.

### The Taintor Positive Saw Set No. 93.

The Taintor Manufacturing Company, Wic-  
busch & Hilger, agents, 84-86 Chambers street,  
New York, have produced an improved form of

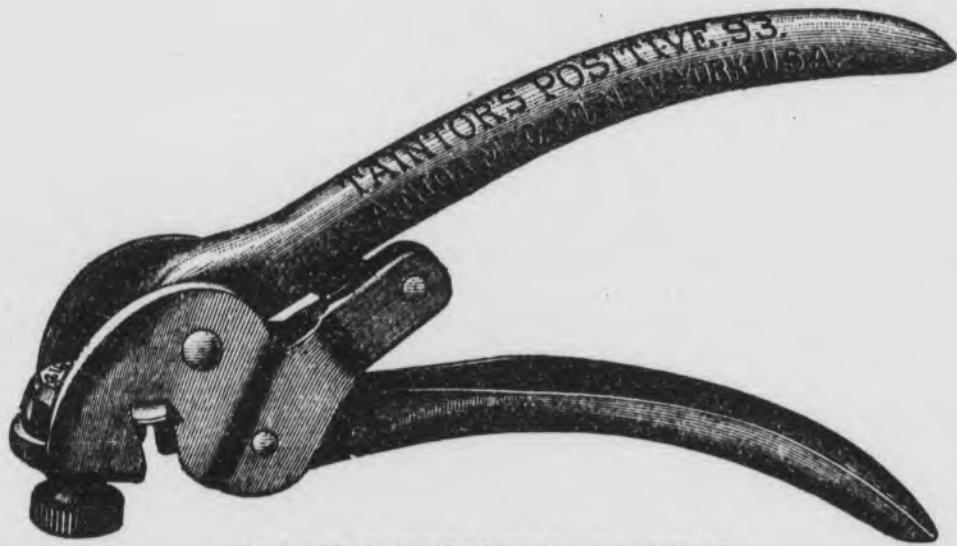


FIG. 1.—THE TAINTOR POSITIVE SAW SET NO. 93.

their saw set to be known as No. 93, as shown in  
Fig. 1, and with which, we are advised, all  
orders will hereafter be filled. The set is made



FIG. 2.—SIDE VIEW OF THE ANVIL.

of sheet steel and with the exception of the anvil  
and punch, which are of tempered tool steel, is  
full nickel plated. Compressing the handles of



FIG. 3.—TOP VIEW OF THE ANVIL.

the set, both of which move, bends the tooth of  
the saw to conform to the face of the anvil while  
the face of the anvil opposite the punch deter-  
mines the set of the saw. The anvil, Figs. 2 and  
3, has ten faces, divided into sections, marked F  
for fine M for medium and O for coarse indicat-  
ing the faces to be used in setting fine, medium  
and coarse teeth. In use the face that bends the  
tooth the right distance from the point is first  
found; then the number of face in that section  
that bends the tooth the right amount is selected.  
The anvil is then tightened by the aid of the  
knurled screw, with the desired face opposite  
the punch. It is remarked that the placing of  
the washer between the anvil and the frame,  
instead of beneath the frame, raises the anvil the  
thickness of the washer, dividing the difference  
between the two lengths of any face of any sec-  
tion, causing the set to bend the tooth nearer the  
point giving two adjustments to a face, or 20  
adjustments in all. Thus, if in setting a fine  
tooth face No. 1 bends the tooth too much the  
washer is put under the anvil and face No. 3 is  
used. It is explained that all the faces in a sec-  
tion take the same hold of a tooth, but that the  
higher numbers bend the tooth more than the  
lower ones do, also that face No. 4 will set a

medium saw about right for general work, and  
it can be used as a trial face. The faces being  
numbered enables the operator to keep a record  
of the set a saw has received and to give the saw  
the same set again. It is suggested that the  
number of the face might be put on the saw  
handle, so that the operator may at any time re-  
produce the same setting to obtain the same  
clearance. In operation the tool is placed on the  
saw, resting on the teeth, with the punch at the  
back of the tooth to be set. The handles are  
compressed with sufficient force to press the tooth  
hard against the anvil, but not enough to crush  
or to draw it out of shape. The tooth is in plain  
sight while being set, so that all the teeth may be  
set with accuracy; and the saw while being set  
may be held in the hand or rested on its back on  
a bench or held in a vise. The points of excel-  
lence claimed for this set by the manufacturers  
include the following: That the set will do  
anything any other set will do; also some things  
peculiar to itself; that the tool has but one gauge  
to set; that the tool will set nearer the point and  
consequently will set a finer tooth, as the set  
cannot slip on the tooth; that the tool gives the  
same clearance to a thick or thin saw, and that  
the set does not crease or leave tool marks on the  
outside of the tooth. It is stated that the set is  
not liable to break with any reasonable use, and  
that all broken parts will be replaced by the  
manufacturers.

### Individual and Corporate Rights.

It is argued by corporations that they  
have a right to conduct their business as  
they see fit. No sane man will dispute

this as long as that right does not mag-  
nify itself into the privilege of reducing  
labor to starvation wages, and again  
doubling their profits by putting up the  
price of their products. Take the mining  
of coal as an example. When the all-  
powerful magnates begin to look ahead  
for a rest from labor, the men are told  
that three days in the week is all they  
will be allowed to work, and the price of  
coal is put up to meet any deficiency in  
the finance that would otherwise accrue,  
and the difference is wrenched from the  
public, while the miners, who are com-  
pelled to live on half-rations, are cau-  
tioned by the wealthy class against  
"going on a strike," and thereby endan-  
gering the peace and sobriety of the  
public. Surely, the combine have the  
right to conduct their affairs to suit  
themselves.

While the laborer is compelled to lis-  
ten to the riot act, while starvation is  
staring him in the face, no pleading voice  
of the rulers in his behalf is allowed to  
mar the serenity of the combine, which  
"has the right to conduct its business to  
suit itself." Skilled labor is the parent-  
age of wealth. Without it the nation  
would relapse into want. Yet the induc-  
ement held up as a reward for skill is sub-  
mission, and a flaming sword is held up  
to his gaze when he as a master mechanic  
attempts to enter that Garden of Eden  
by setting a price upon the only com-  
modity he has for sale; this would be an  
injustice, an infringement upon the  
rights of the monopolist, who has the  
exclusive "right to dictate his own  
affairs," though that right robs him in  
a "power of attorney" to rob the  
public.

### Trade Unions in England.

OVER A MILLION MEMBERS IN FIVE HUN-  
DRED AND NINETY-NINE BODIES.

One of the leading features of the  
*Labor Gazette*, of London, is a brief sum-  
mary of the statistics of trade unions for  
the year 1892, given pending the issue of  
fuller details in the report of the chief  
labor correspondents now in press. The  
report of 599 separate unions have been  
dealt with, 842 of which are registered  
and 117 not registered while 105 have  
branches numbering in all 7,308, making  
up an aggregate of 1,237,367 members,  
the total income of all these societies  
dealt with was about \$8,000,000, and the  
expenditure about \$75,000 less; 298 socie-  
ties, with a membership of 745,648, paid  
unemployed benefits to the amount of  
nearly \$2,000,000; 308 societies, with  
1,103,641 members, paid in dispute bene-  
fit \$2,300,000; 193 unions, with 583,389  
members, paid in sick allowances over  
\$1,000,000; and 88 unions paid as acci-  
dent benefits to disabled members \$89,-  
000.

For the purpose of comparing 1892  
with the previous year only 481 unions  
are available, that being the number  
supplying returns for both years. The  
increase of membership on these 381  
unions during 1892 was 32,161, or a  
little over three per cent. upon the  
membership of 1891. The total income  
of the 381 societies showed, however, an  
increase of 218 per cent. There was also  
a very considerable rise in expenditure,  
amounting, in fact to nearly 44 per cent.  
upon the outlay of 1891. The chief share  
of this increase was due to heavy de-  
mands upon the unemployed and dispute  
benefits, which in 1892 absorbed \$1,900,-  
009 more than in 1891.

Particulars are also given with regard  
to co operative farming in England and  
Scotland in 1893 and 1892. Forty-seven  
societies have made returns, showing  
that a total of 4,693 acres was being  
farmed in 1893, and increase of 15½ over  
1892. The capital employed in 1893 was  
\$450,000, an increase of \$29,000 over  
1892, and the net loss sustained amounted  
to \$2,190, as compared with \$3,410 in  
1892.

### A Distinction with a Difference.

It is surprising to note how recklessly  
the important terms conservative and  
radical are commonly used in the political  
or economical sense. Its meaning all  
seems to depend upon who makes use of  
it and what object it is aimed at. The  
dictionary defines radical, the root, the  
base; conservative, to preserve. Still,  
both words are in harmony with human  
progress, or the reverse.

Progress may be made by preserving  
and building up conditions as they exist  
or the contrary effect under the same  
conditions. Sometimes dull conserva-  
tism inspires confidence and some people  
are harnessed to the responsibilities of  
state owing to their mulish qualities,  
while the speed of a locomotive on a safe  
track causes distrust. Again, conserva-  
tism means comprehension of the hidden  
dangers of the path and ability to care-  
fully grope out of the darkness. When  
sailing against the tide and wind very  
often you gain headway by casting  
anchor until the favorable change occurs  
to take advantage of.

The word radical often typifies for-  
wardness, brightness, while it may mean  
reckless disregard for danger, and again  
it may mean the heroic treatment of a  
surgeon to desperate disease in which  
palliatives fail.

In brief, the professional radical is a  
madman, and the professional conserva-  
tive a fool or worse; likewise the indi-

vidual who would ask you to choose be-  
tween the two.

The wisest course is to be both con-  
servative and radical in proper portion to  
suit the occasion.—*Garment Worker*.

### Eight Hour Cities.

Below is a list of the cities and towns where  
carpenters make it a rule to work only eight  
hours a day:

Alameda, Cal.	Murphysboro, Ill.
Ashland, Wis.	New York, N. Y.
Austin, Ill.	Oakland, Cal.
Berkeley, Cal.	Oak Park, Ill.
Bessemer, Cal.	Pasadena, Cal.
Brighton Park, Ill.	Pueblo, Colo.
Brooklyn, N. Y.	Rogers Park, Ill.
Carondelet, Mo.	St. Louis, Mo.
Chicago, Ill.	Sacramento, Cal.
Chicago Heights, Ill.	Santa Barbara, Cal.
Denver, Col.	San Francisco, Cal.
East St. Louis, Ill.	San Jose, Cal.
Englewood, Ill.	San Rafael, Cal.
Evanston, Ill.	Sheboygan, Wis.
Fremont, Cal.	South Chicago, Ill.
Grand Crossing, Ill.	South Denver, Col.
Highland Park, Ill.	South Evanston, Ill.
Hyde Park, Ill.	Stockton, Cal.
Indianapolis, Ind.	Town of Lake, Ill.
Kensington, Ill.	Verona, Pa.
Los Angeles, Cal.	Venice, Ill.
Manor Station, Pa.	Washington, D. C.
Maywood, Ill.	Whitcomb, Wash.
Milwaukee, Wis.	West Troy, N. Y.
Mt. Vernon, Ind.	
Moreland, Ill.	
Lynn, Mass.	St. Joseph, Mo.

Total 52 cities.

### Things to be Remembered.

THREE months in arrears subjects a member to  
loss of benefits.

STEADY attendance at the meetings gives life  
and interest to the Union.

MEMBERS going off to another city should be  
provided with a clearance card.

ALL local treasurers should be under bonds and  
the bonds filed with the president of the L. U.

TRUSTEES' reports should be prepared semi-  
annually and forwarded to the G. S. Blanks are  
furnished free for that purpose.

ALL changes in Secretaries should be promptly  
reported to the G. S., and name and address of  
the new Secretary should be forwarded.

ORGANIZE the Carpenters in the unorganized  
towns in your vicinity, or wherever you may go!  
Hold public meetings or social festivals at stated  
occasions; they will add to the strength of your  
Union.

LETTERS for the General Office should be  
written on official note paper and bear the seal  
of the Local Union. Don't write letters to the  
G. S. on monthly report blanks, as such commu-  
nications are not in proper shape.

ALL MONEYS received by the G. S. one month  
are published in the next month's journal.  
Moneys received can not be published in this  
journal the same month they are received. It  
takes some time to make up the report and put  
it into type.

THE only safe way to send money is by Post  
Office Money Order or by Blank Check or Draft  
as required by the Constitution. The G. S. is  
not responsible for money sent in any other way.  
Don't send loose cash or postage stamps in pay-  
ment of tax or for any bill due the G. S.

### Something for Carpenters to Read!

The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and  
Joiners of America was founded in Convention  
at Chicago, August 12, 1881. At first it had only  
12 Local Unions and 2042 members. Now, in ten  
years, it has grown to number over 716 Local  
Unions in over 630 cities, and 84,377 enrolled  
members. It is organized to protect the Carpen-  
ter Trade from the evils of low prices and botch  
work; its aim is to encourage a higher standard  
of skill and better wages; to re-establish an  
Apprentice System, and to aid and assist the  
members by mutual protection and benevolent  
means. It pays a Wife Funeral Benefit of from  
\$25 to \$50; Member's Funeral Benefit, \$100 to  
\$200; and Disability Benefit \$100 to \$400. In  
these General Benefits \$64,594 have been ex-  
pended the past year, and \$293,548 the past ten  
years, while \$671,000 more was spent for Sick  
Benefits by the Local Unions. Such an organi-  
zation is worthy the attention of every Carpenter.  
The Brotherhood is also a Protective Trade  
Union as well as a Benevolent Society. It has  
raised the wages in 668 cities, and placed Five  
and a Half Million Dollars more wages annually  
in the pockets of the Carpenters in those cities.  
It reduced the hours of labor to 8 hours a day in  
51 cities, and 9 hours a day in 416 cities, not to  
speak of 457 cities which have established the 8  
or 9-hour system on Saturdays. By this means  
12,160 more men have gained employment. This  
is the result of thorough organization. And yet  
very few strikes have occurred, and very little  
money has been spent on strikes by this society.  
It is not a secret oath bound organization. All  
competent Carpenters are eligible to join, and  
this is an invitation to you as an intelligent  
mechanic to send in your application for mem-  
bership in the Carpenters' Union of your city. It  
is a branch of the Brotherhood; the dues are but  
small in comparison with the benefits, and it is  
to your interest to join this growing and power-  
ful body.



### Wm. M. Singerly's Career as a Millionaire Labor Grinder.

The following resolutions were adopted unanimously by Carpenters' Union No. 8, Philadelphia, Pa., and have been sent us for publication. The trades unions of Philadelphia, regardless of party and labor politics are solidly opposed to Wm. M. Singerly as a candidate for Governor. The resolutions of Union No. 8 are:

WHEREAS, it has come to the notice of the organized carpenters of Philadelphia—through the columns of the union journals—that one Wm. M. Singerly, millionaire, newspaper publisher (not editor) of the *Philadelphia Record*, manufacturer, government paper contractor, speculative house builder, banker and politician; who has helped to dispense the patronage of both political parties, has had his vanity tickled by being placed in nomination for the important, responsible and most honorable office of Governor of Pennsylvania.

WHEREAS, the aforesaid purveyor of doubtful news and corporation editorials has not the remotest prospect of election, yet he does indulge in the hope of scaling down adverse majorities, through the courtesy of the press, the complimentary votes of gold bug contemporaries, and of foolish, forgetful laborers and agriculturists.

WHEREAS, By his success in scaling down the livelihood of union printers and the introduction of type-setting machines, in place of consumers of Philadelphia's and Pennsylvania's products, and the substitution of labor imported from distant fields, and his superficial factional harmonizing, he presumes will crown his efforts with a measure of success.

WHEREAS, This man Singerly who locked out seventy-five union printers on the *Philadelphia Record* and who, as a speculative builder, has long been an obstacle in the path of the carpenters of Philadelphia in their efforts to mitigate the "piece work" evil in speculative house construction, which facilitates the displacement of American mechanics with the imported cheaper article, or "birds of passage," which in our estimation is next to convict labor in its demoralizing effect upon the home market.

THEREFORE, The organized, self-respecting mechanics and laborers of the City and State cannot but consider his nomination as a slight upon the producers who have for a year or more suffered, almost beyond endurance, from the operations of speculators in food stuffs and securities, and of gold basis currency contractionists.

WHEREAS it is possible there are some of the laboring people who do not read the papers, or who confine their literary exercises to trying to decipher the *Record* articles, or who are beyond the voice of this assemblage, and who might be induced to waste their suffrages upon this exponent of a bad financial policy and example of the "pernicious activity" of money in politics;

AGAIN, there may be some agriculturists who can be cajoled into supporting the owner of the "fattest steer in all creation," but when they look upon their own "lean kine" and meditate upon whose corn, economically speaking, fattened the above prize steer; and read the recent Chicago wheat pit quotations (52 cents per bushel, Sept. delivery), and bonds soaring up among the clouds with a golden lining, it is doubtless that few farmers outside of Norristown or other State institutions will assist in endorsing a monetary system in the person of Wm. M. Singerly that gives occasion to gold exports, imported labor, debasement of silver, drainage of profits from the country, squeezing of agriculture, speculation in food-stuffs, currency contrac-

tion, ocean commerce destruction, industry sweating, bond issues, inadequate wages, irregular employment, high cost of living to laborers and consequent unrest, farm mortgages, practice of usury, abnormal taxation burdens upon producers and consumers, periodical panics and closing of workshops, and which only leaves the United States Mints open for European benefit.

It would indeed seem strange if the industrial and agricultural classes did not look upon the Singerly candidacy as a sort of "last straw" saturated with all that tends to wage depression laid upon the bended back of labor. Therefore be it

Resolved, that without pausing to consider the merits or demerits of any other candidate for this or any other office, or to analyze party platforms, we will satisfy our consciences and vindicate the principles which call us to meet together after the day's toil is over, by declining the electoral dose which has been offered us; and, further, we would request all who believe in upholding the dignity of labor and adequate compensation to abstain from depositing a ballot for Wm. M. Singerly, the monopolist's first choice for Governor of Pennsylvania!

### Trades Union Movement in England.

From a lecture recently delivered by Mr. Geoffrey Drage, at Eaton College, England, it is learned that the number of trades unions in Great Britain is 594, the membership 1,237,367; the income is \$6,581,690. Some idea how this vast sum is expended may be gained from the report of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, which has a yearly income of \$1,072,000. Of this no more than \$60,305 was expended during last year on "dispute benefits," which is the English for aid to men on strike. But \$216,610 was paid to members who were sick or incapacitated for work by accident; \$275,800 was paid to members out of work because of depression of trade; \$221,105 was paid to superannuated members; more than \$20,000 was given for relief to orphans and for the purchase of tools for members. What a noble story these figures tell! What a multitude of wage earners prevented from pauperism by the discipline of a union that collects money in time of prosperity for distribution in time of need!

The heroic unselfishness of the leaders of some of the trade unions and co-operative labor societies is almost beyond belief. Men like Mitchell and Maxwell handle millions of dollars, a year—for the sales of goods in the co-operative stores of Great Britain aggregated \$242,855,930 for the year 1891—and receive but \$750 each as compensation. These men have been offered salaries by great mercantile firms and corporations far more than ten times in excess of what they now earn, but they "live not to themselves alone." They make sacrifices for "the good of the order."—*Chicago Eight-Hour Herald*.

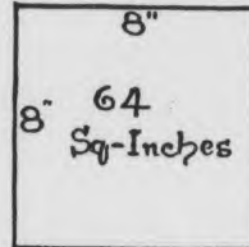
### A Warning to All Secretaries and Locals.

Be careful and don't furnish any list of names and residences of your members to any business firm, publishing house, or to any one soliciting the same. That is the private business of the local Unions and of the U. B. It would be a violation of the Constitution and of the obligation of officers and members to do so. It is punishable by expulsion. To give out the names of members may lead to blacklisting them and in these days we must shield and protect our members. Every artifice is likely to be used by our enemies to injure our members. So be careful.

### A Carpenter's Problem and Its Answers.

In our August issue we printed the following:

A carpenter had a square piece of board measuring 8x8 inches, containing 64 square inches. He wanted to make a door out of it 5x13 or get a piece containing 65 square inches and to have it in four pieces so as to batten it together. How did he do it, making only three cuts with the saw?



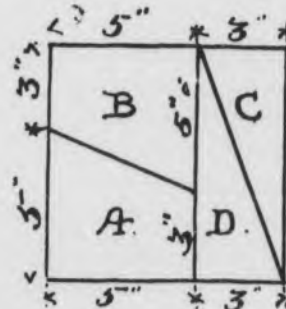
Whoever solves the above problem correctly will receive a handsome prize—a copy of John Swinton's new book "Striking for Life."

Send solution with diagram to this office.

The above paragraph by typographical error read "Whoever solves the above problem" when it should have read "Whoever first solves the above problem."

In reply to the above problem we received answers from 228 correspondents, giving 19 distinct solutions with diagrams. To publish the names of all the correspondents would occupy considerable space.

The favorite form of solution is here given:



Of the 228 answers sent us, 147 gave the above solution. Some very interesting discussion has been provoked by publishing this problem. From algebraic, geometrical and mechanical standpoints excellent explanations and some unique arguments are offered, which will prove very instructive reading.

In our next issue we will print a few more of the many variety of solutions, as well as give some of the interesting explanations sent us to show that the 65

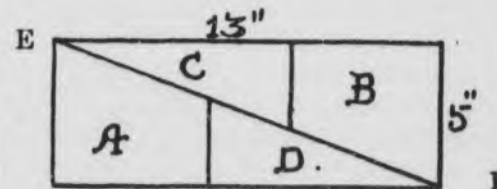


FIG. 3.

square inches obtained are merely in outline, and that it is impossible to practically get 65 square inches out of a board containing only 64 square inches.

On the diagonal line in Fig. 3, from E, to F, in the centre of that line there is a long, narrow space left open, which accounts for the apparent extra inch.

### The Highest Honors Received Again.

Not content with reaping all of the highest honors in its own country, the J. A. Fay & Egan Company of Cincinnati, O., go to Europe every once in a while to take in a few medals there for superiority. This great concern received a cable recently notifying it that the gold medal was awarded to it for its fine display, its superb construction and wonderful ingenuity of the various wood working machines they had on exhibition at the Antwerp Exposition.

This company has captured all of the medals at every International Exhibition that has been held since 1850 down to the last one, held at Antwerp, Belgium.

### A Commendatory Bill for the New Jersey Legislature.

The following bill prepared by Mr. Joseph R. Manifold, of Carpenters' Union No. 167, Elizabeth, N. J., was read at the meeting of the Federation of Trades, and unanimously adopted as the sentiment of its members:—

An act to regulate the hours of labor of mechanics, workingmen and laborers in the employment of the State, or any municipal corporation therein, and providing that citizens of the United States of America shall be given preference in all public works.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That all workmen or laborers now or hereafter employed by the State, or any municipal corporation therein, through its agents or officers, or in the employment of persons contracting with the State or any such corporation for the performance of public work, shall receive no less than the prevailing wages of the respective trades or callings in which such mechanics, workingmen or laborers are employed, in each locality where the work upon which they are employed is in progress, and in all such employment preference shall be given by the State, or any municipal corporation therein, and by persons contracting with the said State or any municipal corporation, to citizens of the United States of America over unnaturalized persons, and every contract hereafter made by the State or any municipal corporation for the performance of public work shall comply with the requirements of the act.

Sec. 2. That this act shall take effect immediately, and all acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith be and the same are hereby repealed.

HILLSBORO, TEX.—In spite of all opposition this is now a solid nine-hour town for carpenters.

A CORRECTION.—The amendments published in August CARPENTER for a tool insurance credited to Union 300, Dallas, Tex., should have read "Union No. 300, Austin, Tex."

### Buying Wood Working Machinery on Time.

It is not generally known that wood working machinery can be bought in various ways, but it is undoubtedly known by all that the better way to purchase it is to pay downright cash for it. This, however, is not always convenient, and, sometimes arrangements can be made with the Egan Company of Cincinnati, Ohio, whereby payments can be made from time to time in a very easy manner.

A great deal of wood working machinery is sold in this way, so that intending buyers should always make application to the Egan Company, of Cincinnati, Ohio, before they make their purchases, as it is possible that a contract can be made with them that will be satisfactory to both parties.

The feature of the past few months in wood working machinery is the band resaw which is fast taking the place of the circular resaw.

With the ribbon blade there is less friction and no heat, and consequently better work and more of it turned out.

CARPENTERS SHOULD READ, MARK, LEARN,

### THOM. GILL'S BOOKS.

GILL'S RAPID CARPENTRY, 2d Ed., Revised, Price \$2.00  
GILL'S DETAIL ON THE SQUARE, Price \$1.00  
GILL'S ENLIGHTENED STAIR BUILDER, No. 1, Price \$1.00  
No. 2, Price \$1.00

Sent free by mail on receipt of price by application to E. LEONARD, General Agent, P. O. Station B, Jersey City, N. J. Member of L. U. 452. Agents wanted in every city and town on profitable terms. Correspondence solicited from Secretaries of Local Unions.



## Labor's Awakening.

ALEXANDER SPENCER.

The giant Labor slowly wakes  
And stretches out his arms,  
While Greed and Pride with inward fear  
Are quick to sound alarms.

Like noisome flies, while Labor slept,  
They've preyed on every pore,  
Till stings and ills have roused him up,  
And now his sleep is o'er.

With strong right arm he'll sweep aside  
His blind and puny foes—  
No vampires now his life can steal  
While lulling to repose.

How vain the hope by use of force  
To crush and hold him down!  
No power on earth can face his might  
When'er he seeks the crown.

For Labor's king where Justice sways  
When no corruptions blight—  
Then haste the day when Freedom's rays  
Shall shine out pure and bright.

And may the wish for common good  
Extend, and govern all—  
True happiness will ne'er be found  
Where greed and pride enthral.

Chicago, July, 1894.

## A One-Plank Platform Necessary.



AN all the reform forces be united on a platform in 1896? The necessity for such a course is imperative, and I believe it can be done and done in such a way that it will bring millions out of the old parties

to its support. It can be done on a single plank that no man, no matter what his party, who believes in a rule by the people, can object to.

Let the platform read something like this:

"We demand that all laws shall be submitted to the people who are to be governed by them for approval or rejection, and that on petition of a certain percentage of the voters, they may propose a law and the legislators must submit it to the people at the next election."

On that all parties can unite. If the silver men want that metal remonetized, the proper petition will force congress to submit it, and it cannot be juggled with by a packed committee. If a majority of people desire free coinage, why a majority should rule, and will rule.

If the protectionists want their views embodied into a law, and a majority desire it, it should be the law.

If the single-tax people want a trial of their theory, and can muster the requisite petition, they can have it submitted to the people.

If the socialists desire their theory put forth in any law, they can do so on the same conditions.

If the prohibitionists desire their theory, they can get an opinion on the merits of their case unbiased by party prejudice.

If a majority of people desire the public ownership of telegraph they cannot be ruled out without a hearing.

If the people want a paper money the people can decide it for themselves, and a gold-bug lobby will be powerless to prevent.

No man who believes in a republican form of government, one of, by and for the people, can offer any valid objection. To oppose it will be to deny the right of the people to rule, and the party that dares to take that position will be snowed under.

The people can veto the thousand steals that are lobbied through Congresses, legislatures and town councils. It would make no difference to the people whether the officers were Democrats or

Republicans then, for they would only be carrying into effect the laws approved by all the people affected by that law.

There could be no heart burnings because a minority, and often a majority, could get no hearing. It will take all questions out of politics and place them before the people on their merits. There is no use for a finance, transportation, land, or any other question in a platform on which to divide the people. None of them can or should be enacted into law until a majority of the country decree it, and with "Direct Legislation" they can accomplish this whenever the majority so decide. Under present methods a minority can suppress a majority often.

Let us lay aside all other questions, so far as platforms are concerned, and concentrate all efforts to making the laws direct, without the intervention of politicians and lobbies.

Populists, Prohibitionists, Eight-hour Men, Socialists, Protectionists, Free-Traders, Democrats and Republicans can see in this an equal freedom, and majority rule, and dare not fight it without putting themselves outside the pale of republican institutions.

What say the press?—*The Coming Nation*.

## Trade Unions as a Reforming Force.

Mr. Foster Coates, late managing editor of the *New York Mail and Express*, advised every workingman, whether an editor, reporter, printer, bricklayer, molder, carpenter, cigarmaker, or of any other occupation, to join a trade union. He stated that most of the reforms that the people now enjoy, such as the constant shortening of the hours of labor, the strong tendency of wages to rise, and the general bettering of the conditions of labor, can be traced directly to the indefatigable agitation and work of trade unions. To-day they were agitating reforms that are badly needed, and were untiring in their devotion to great principles of which the majority of the people have never even dreamed. He had known men who were so devoted to trade unionism that they had suffered for the necessities of life rather than violate the principles of their trade organizations. He had seen men go out on strikes and tramp on foot to the next town rather than dishonor themselves. Under the most trying circumstances, he knew men who had voluntarily stood with their unions when every pecuniary interest tempted them to break their obligations. Here, said Mr. Coates, are examples of heroism, self-denial, and devotion to principle that is seldom equalled in any other walk of life. Many may be strangers to each other, but just as soon as they learn that they were attached to the same union, they become brothers.

All the reforms that are being agitated to-day find their principal supporters among members of trade unions. Education in the broadest sense of the term, has always had its most devoted friends in the labor unions, whose members, even though engaged in manual toil, do not forget to think. These are radical sentiments for a man in Mr. Coates' position to express, but they are nevertheless true. Trade unions have been and always will be in the van of progress. They may not advocate the most radical measures, but they are never behind when it is possible to secure any reform. They are essentially practical, never bothering with theories that may not be realized for a few centuries. It is surprising that the editor of a newspaper owned by the Vanderbilt family should speak so favorably of trade unions. It shows that there is a growing sentiment that the character of trade unionism has not been understood by employers.

## The Right of Freedom of Contract.

Just now the monopoly papers are very much worked up over the unholy associations of workingmen, and their consequent tyranny exercised upon the individual. They insist that the individual should have the right of "freedom of contract." Let us investigate and see what this means.

Under our present system of industry, in which capital and all the agencies of production, except labor, are monopolized in the hands of a few gigantic corporations, the individual has about as much liberty or freedom of contract as the victim of a highwayman has who is ordered at the point of a revolver to give up his money or his life.

The victim has two chances. He has perfect "freedom" to choose between his money or his life. So it is also with the individual workman when he seeks to contract for his labor with one of these big employing corporations. He has two chances. He has liberty or "freedom" to take what is offered or starve, and right here his freedom ends.

It is only through association that workingmen can possibly be a party to a contract for the sale of their labor.

It is arrant nonsense to talk about the freedom of contract under existing conditions, and the man who does so forfeits all claim to intelligence, or even the commonest kind of common sense.—*Zanesville Labor Journal*.

## Bribers Enemies of the Republic.

Men who contribute money to buy votes, and bribe the people's representatives, as well as those who disburse it, are deadly enemies of the republic. Their greed and love of power are greater than their love of country. They impair popular respect for law, which is the only safeguard for life and property; and it will be an evil day for the nation when its preservation depends upon their patriotism and courage. They may masquerade in the garb of righteousness and address the people in the language of patriotism, but their virtues are assumed; they are hypocrites and assassins of liberty, and would welcome a dynasty rather than shed their blood in defense of popular government. Their shameless and insidious attacks on free institutions are infinitely more dangerous than the revolutionary teachings and practices of a comparatively few visionary and misguided men and women in our large cities.

It is not such men as these, but the great multitude, engaged in active and hardy pursuits, who constitute the real strength of the nation. They are not enemies of law and order; they do not envy or hate those who have acquired property by honest methods. They bear their full share of the public burdens, and so long as the powers of the nation are not perverted to their injury for the enrichment of the few, they will rally to its defence with unselfish and devoted patriotism. Their energy and courage have not been deadened by ease and luxury.

There can be no prosperity without tranquility, and the people will not remain tranquil long under a well-founded belief that the corrupt use of money prevents a free and honest expression of men and measures. If public opinion cannot be honestly expressed in authorized ways our elections will become expensive and useless mockeries, and free government will exist only in name. Let us not be deceived by mere forms. Radical changes in government may be effected without perceptible change in the mode of admiration. Some of the worst tyrannies the world has ever known were maintained under popular forms.

## Antiquity of the Saw.

The saw is an instrument of high antiquity, its invention being attributed either to Dædalus or to his nephew Perdix, also called Talos, who, having found the jaw of a serpent and divided a piece of wood with it, was led to imitate the teeth in iron. In a bas-relief published by Winckelmann, Dædalus is represented holding a saw approaching very closely in form to the Egyptian saw. St. Jerome seems clearly to allude to the circular saw, which was probably used, as at present, for cutting veneers. There are also intimations of the use of the center bit, and even in the time of Cicero it was employed by thieves. Pliny mentions the use of the saw in ancient Belgium for cutting white building stone; some of the oolitic and cretaceous rocks are still treated in the same manner, both in that part of the Continent and in the south of England. In this case Pliny must be understood to speak of a proper or toothed saw. The saw without teeth was then used just as it is now by the workers in marble, and the place of teeth was supplied, according to the hardness of the stone, either by emery or by various kinds of sand of inferior hardness.—*The Age of Steel*.

## An Argument for Co-operation.

Your correspondent, writes John Clark Ridpath, to the *Christian at Work*, takes issue with my recent contribution on the "Wage System of Labor." The point of his article is that the condition of men must be utterly changed before the wage system can be supplanted with another; that co-operation presupposes a stage of human development which we have not yet reached and may never reach.

Therefore we must be content with the wage system and jog along until, let us say, the crisis breaks in some universal upheaval of society in which both labor and capital will be engulfed. To my mind it appears strange that men, foreseeing the evil day, will not provide against it. Rather than undertake some rational change in the existing order, they are willing to drift on, closing their eyes against the coming storm and saying, in deeds if not in words, "After us the deluge."

There would be great force in what your correspondent says if it were not true that the wage system itself, and human slavery behind it in time and place, were not to blame for the existing condition. Why should anyone argue out of the existing condition that it ought to be perpetuated, in virtue of its own abuses? The fact is that the regeneration of men which your correspondent would have to precede the new industrial age of the world cannot occur until the existing order has been supplanted first. It is the old question as to whether a man may not more safely learn to swim before he goes into the water. The argument of your correspondent recurs, and constantly recurs, with all those who would support and perpetuate any given abusive and pernicious condition in human society.

There are always those who want to plaster things over. There are people who think that the present order of society in Europe, with its suppressed peasantry on one side, and its nobles, its priests and soldiers on the other, is a good condition, at least a tolerable condition, and that it ought to be made more so by doctoring up its minor relations, so that the half-serf shall have a little better life under his half-master than before. For ourselves we say, away with it—away with it all! We say away with it, before the evil day draws nigh when civilization shall say, I have no pleasure in them.





## ALABAMA

89. MOBILE—V. J. O'Connor, 463 Franklin st.  
92. " (Col.) W. G. Lewis, 761 St. Louis st.

## ARKANSAS

763. CAMDEN—J. J. Slaymaker.  
469. HOT SPRINGS—Walter Moore, 318 Market st.  
432. PINE BLUFF—J. E. Walker, 676 S. State st.

## CALIFORNIA

47. ALAMEDA—Jacob Hoeck, 1512 R. R. ave.  
317. EUREKA—M. F. Wolford.  
832. LOS ANGELES—S. Gray.  
645. PASADENA—Ger. W. Reed, Box 205.  
235. RIVERSIDE—Chas. Hamilton, 4th and Euclid  
341. SACRAMENTO—E. S. Mason, 1017 J st.  
86. SAN BERNARDINO—H. Wegner, Box 797.  
SAN FRANCISCO—Secretary of District Council,  
E. L. Malsbury, 117 1/2 Fair Oaks st.  
22. N. L. Wandell, 23 Ninth st. Sta. B.  
304. (Ger.) Wm. Jilge, 2231 1/2 Mission street.  
483. Guy Lathrop, 117 Turk st.  
316. SAN JOSE—G. O. Drew, 64 George st.  
35. SAN RAFAEL—R. Scott, Box 673.  
226. SANTA BARBARA—E. A. Smith, 1429 Costello.  
183. SANTA CRUZ—Geo. M. Thompson, 147 Chestnut ave.

## CANADA

85. HALIFAX, N. S.—A. Northup, 169 Morris st.  
18. HAMILTON—W. J. Frid, 25 Nelson st.  
194. LONDON—E. J. Aust, 706 Dundas st.  
MONTREAL—Secretary of District Council,  
E. Maille, 383 Beaudry st.  
134. (Fr.) S. Leveille, 240 Logan st. 3d Flat.  
311. (Fr.) A. Thuot, 269 St. Henri st. St. Henri.  
876. H. T. Holland, 36 Kent st.  
666. (Fr.) Jos. Bedard, 3 D Chambly Ave.  
901. (Fr.) A. Biron, 145 Desire st. Hochelaga.  
38. ST. CATHERINE—Henry Bald, Louis st.  
397. ST. JOHN, N. B.—W. F. Cronk, 122 Adelaide street.  
77. TORONTO—D. D. McNeill, 288 Hamburg ave.  
617. VANCOUVER, B. C.—L. G. Doidge, Box 200.  
854. VICTORIA, B. C.—O. Chas. Chislett, Cor. Talmie and Linwood ave.  
843. WINNIPEG, MAN.—John Radford, 132 Selkirk.

## COLORADO

560. COLORADO CITY—G. F. Hamill.  
515. COLORADO SPRING—C. Geisler, 33 Franklin st.  
55. DENVER—C. J. Henderson, Box 427, Highlands P.O.  
289. FREMONT—E. G. Welch, Cripple Creek.  
590. LA JUNTA—John Gwyn.  
410. PUEBLO—J. B. Harmer, 626 W. 14th st.  
46. TRINIDAD—E. C. Pierce, 631 N. Commercial.

## CONNECTICUT

115. BRIDGEPORT—Charles Watkins, 50 Alice st.  
43. HARTFORD—Wm. A. Neilson, 32 Wooster st.  
49. MERIDEN—Geo. J. Stanley, 258 East Main st.  
97. NEW BRITAIN—John Hilltop, P.O. Box 902.  
799. NEW HAVEN—G. E. Chipman, 406 Washington st.  
137. NORWICH—A. D. Lewis, 94 Asylum st.  
746. NORWALK—Wm. A. Kellogg, Box 391.  
810. ROCKVILLE—Hugo Hoppe.  
260. WATERBURY—Joseph Sandford, Box 680.

## DELAWARE

40. WILMINGTON—W. P. Crawford, 1310 W. 3d street.

## DIST. OF COLUMBIA

190. WASHINGTON—L. F. Burner, 1413 S st. N. W.

## FLORIDA

124. JACKSONVILLE—(Col.) M. E. Dunlap, cor. Hawk and Union sts.  
905. JACKSONVILLE—W. P. Johnson, W. Brooklyn  
74. PENSACOLA—Geo. Marble, Box 71.  
177. " (Col.) A. B. Pettway, 313 E. Chasest.  
466. TAMPA—J. Hudnall, Box 44, Ft. Brook.  
254. WEST PALM BEACH—S. C. Bunn

## GEORGIA

18. ATLANTA—F. W. Hitchcock, 136 Venable st.  
186. AUGUSTA—(Col.) T. P. Lewis, Philip st. North of Gwinnette.  
322. DUBLIN—A. A. Cowart.  
144. MACON—J. W. Waterhouse, 1411 Third st.  
68. ROME—G. S. Klein, 33 Pennington ave.

## ILLINOIS

483. BELLEVILLE—Chas. Dittman, 311 E. 6th st.  
532. BROMINGTON—  
70. BRIGHTON PARK—P. Pouliot, 2106 Joseph st.  
663. CANTON—Homer Whalen, 345 W. Cass Place.  
CHICAGO—Secretary of District Council,  
H. McCormack, 49 La Salle st.  
1. Adolph Stamm, 120 W. Lake st.  
21. (French) T. Beaudry, 18 Elburn ave.  
25. W. H. Goodson, 6225 Princeton ave.  
26. W. R. Bowes, 7831 Coles ave. Sta. "S."  
64. (Bohem.) V. V. Sarna, 973 W. 18th st.  
78. (Ger.) Wm. Krugmann, 2806 S. Park ave.  
181. (Scand.) E. Engberg, 121 Barclay st.  
242. (Ger.) Theo. Desch, 5327 Union ave.  
269. J. E. Brooks, 1527 Milwaukee ave.  
416. (Ger.) Jas. Bell, 1310 Van Horn st.  
419. (Ger.) Edward Pruss, 398 W. Hastings st.  
445. (Holl.) E. F. Vansteenberg, 147-118th st. Sta. T.  
521. (Stairs) Gust. Hansen, 258 Austin ave.  
565. (Polish) Theo. Pavloski, 755 W. 17th st.  
623. (Bohem.) Boh. Chittus, 1102 Kinzie ave.  
679. Jas. T. Bennett, 1163 Wilcox ave.  
690. (Ger.) (Mill Bench Hands) F. H. Quilmeyer, 1126 Hinman st.  
780. LAKE VIEW—H. Friedrich, 20 Helne place.  
741. F. Larson, 751 Jane st.  
794. W. PULLMAN—M. F. Ash, Box 8, W. Pullman.  
296. COLLINGSVILLE—J. M. Sauer.  
169. EAST ST. LOUIS—E. Wendling, 512 Illinois av.  
344. ELMHURST—(Ger.) H. Stelling, P. O. Box 39.  
62. ENGLEWOOD—C. F. Nugent, 643 Chestnut st.  
317. EVANSTON—J. F. McFerran, 1425 Emerson st.  
553. FERNWOOD—C. Buhman, 731 E. North st.  
980. GALENBURG—P. F. Swanson, 731 E. North st.  
141. GRAND CROSSING—John Rastel, 7125 Lexington ave., Chicago.  
379. HARVEY—D. O. Morse.  
298. HIGHLAND PARK—J. H. Zimmer.  
163. HYDE PARK—S. S. Baker, 7015 Oglesby ave.  
649. JACKSONVILLE—S. P. Carter, 742 E. Chambers.  
434. KENSINGTON (Fr.)—E. Lapelle, 214 116th st., Chicago.  
380. LAKE FOREST—R. W. Dean, Box 65.  
394. LA SALLE—B. F. Killott, 1118 Greve Cour st.  
568. LINCOLN—B. F. Pos, 527 Sixth st.  
762. MONMOUTH—Frank Watson.

80. MORELAND—J. T. Hume, 2629 Kinzie st.  
586. OAK PARK—Aug. Micholsky, 27 Marengo st.  
561. OTTAWA—John D. Geary, 216 DeLeon st.  
740. PEKIN—Chas. Eyrse, 421 7th st.  
245. PEORIA—R. W. Shuch, 206 1/2 Hancock st.  
195. PERU—David George.  
189. QUINCY—Wm. Benner, 1021 Kentucky st.  
166. ROCK ISLAND—Jos. Neufeld, 427 7th st.  
199. SOUTH CHICAGO—J. C. Grantham, 8023 Edwards ave. Sta. S., Chicago.  
758. S. ENGLEWOOD—L. Thompson, 7139 Aberdeen street, Chicago.  
16. SPRINGFIELD—John Zaring, 1339 N. 2d st.  
495. STREATOR—F. Wilson, 305 W. Staunton st.  
448. WAUKEGAN—W. J. Strickland, 118 Hickory.

## INDIANA

378. ALEXANDRIA—S. W. Richman.  
352. ANDERSON—W. E. Mitchell, 172 N. Meridian street.  
261. CONNERSVILLE—A. O. Moffett, 916 Sycamore st. Evansville.  
90. Jos. F. Wurth, 902 E. Columbia st.  
470. (Ger.) P. F. Nau, 1601 Fulton ave.  
742. (Pl. Mill, Mach. and B. H.) G. V. Mann, 1003 E. Mich. st.  
158. FORT WAYNE—A. S. Haag, 201 Taylor st.  
728. FRANKFORT—Frank Strothman, 1st & South streets.  
312. GAS CITY—W. Templin.  
157. HAUGHVILLE—J. H. White.  
INDIANAPOLIS—Secretary of District Council,  
John E. Brown, 222 Ash st.  
57. (Stairs) J. W. Chapman, 308 Spann ave.  
60. (Ger.) Fred. Stahlhut, 229 N. Pine st.  
299. D. E. Mogle, 422 W. 2d st.  
446. J. M. Pruitt, 228 Prospect st.  
706. Chas. E. Perham, 149 Hoesbrook st.  
215. LAFAYETTE—H. G. Cole, 387 South st.  
783. " (Ger.) Jacob Eberle, 133 Union st.  
744. LOGANSPORT—J. L. Schrock, 720 Eleventh st.  
565. MARION—Jas. Townsend, 1030 So. Race st.  
592. MUNCIE—J. D. Clark, 715 Kirby av.  
19. NEW ALBANY—A. T. Smith, 180 W. 8th st.  
696. NORTH INDIANAPOLIS—W. F. Stultz, Box 147.  
579. PERU—C. Nelawender, 209 E. 3d st.  
756. RICHMOND—C. R. Kennedy, 29 N. 9th st.  
629. SOUTH BEND—Geo. Leshar, Box 658.  
48. TERRE HAUTE—S. Hutten, 312 S. 14th st.  
568. VINCENT—A. O. Pennington, 715 Perry st.  
631. WABASH—R. P. Macy, Box 812.

## IOWA

534. BURLINGTON—Wm. Ruff, 1115 Elizabeth st.  
554. DAVENPORT—W. C. Meyers, 924 Harrison st.  
68. DES MOINES—A. Y. Swayne, 753 Oak st.  
578. DUBUQUE—M. R. Hogan, 299 7th st.  
767. OTTUMWA—A. Mellis, 223 N. Davis st., S. S.

## KANSAS

499. LEAVENWORTH—G. McCaully, 5th & Seneca sts.  
158. TOPEKA—C. R. Gardner, Box 346.

## KENTUCKY

712. COVINGTON—E. L. Gresham, 265 W. 4th st.  
785. " (Ger.) Jos. Kampen, 216 W. 12th st.  
532. GEORGETOWN—L. E. Mattingly, Box 231.  
641. DAYTON—James Hosking.  
259. HENDERSON—W. E. Smith, 512 Fagan st.  
442. HOPKINSVILLE—W. O. Hall.  
626. LEXINGTON—S. H. Moores, P. O. Box 477.  
LOUISVILLE—Secretary of District Council,  
H. S. Hoffman, 618 24th st.  
7. S. W. Downard, 1712 Portland ave.  
103. H. S. Hoffman, 618 Twenty-fourth st.  
214. (Ger.) J. Schneider, 1538 Brent st.  
729. (Car) Butler Leebolt, 1715 Hancock st.  
406. LUDLOW—A. D. McMillan, Box 135.  
320. NEWPORT—(Mill) S. Schell, 1031 Columbia.  
698. " M. McCann, 726 Central ave.  
201. PADUCAH—W. B. Williams, 707 S. 10th st.  
701. WINCHESTER—J. W. Orone, Box 46.

## LOUISIANA

- NEW ORLEANS—Secretary of District Council,  
F. G. Wetter, 518 Josephine st.  
76. J. J. Becker, 371 1/2 Washington ave.  
249. F. D. Ross, 673 Constance st.  
704. H. Hattner, 688 Fulton st.  
789. John Salzer, 612 Villere st.  
45. SHREVEPORT—Peter Garson, Box 839.

## MAINE

407. LEWISTON—A. M. Flagg, 94 Spring st. Auburn  
344. PORTLAND—E. E. Webster, 236 B st.  
339. ROCKLAND—Robt. Sylvester, 4 Willow st.  
595. WATERVILLE—E. S. Hutchins, 13 Percival st.

## MARYLAND

29. BALTIMORE—W. H. Keenan, 1137 E. Fayette st.  
44. " (Ger.) H. B. Schroeder, 505 N. Wolf st.

## MASSACHUSETTS

- State District Council—Secretary, D. Maloney, 5 Holly ave., Cambridge, Mass.  
Boston—Secretary of District Council,  
P. A. Morley, 13 Village st.  
33. H. P. Stevens, 1570 Tremont st., Roxbury.  
56. (Jewish.) A. Ovrusky, 128 Brighton st.  
549. (Shop Hands) W. S. Jardine, 10 Ashland st., Somerville.  
561. Geo. Clark, 15 Everett st., Allston.  
66. BROOKLINE—J. A. Walsh, 9 Walnut st.  
138. CAMBRIDGE—D. Maloney, 5 Holly ave.  
204. " A. S. McLeod, 88 Mt. Auburn st.  
218. EAST BOSTON—J. E. Potts, 225 London st.  
403. FALL RIVER—Jas. Walton, 6 Branch st.  
390. FITCHBURG—V. Weatherbe, 95 Green st.  
380. GLOUCESTER—H. W. Davis, 138 Maplewood av.  
82. HAVENHILL—P. D. Cass, 100 Locke st.  
424. HINGHAM—Olin Campbell, Box 113.  
455. HOLYOKE—M. D. Sullivan, 109 Sargent st.  
508. " (Fr.) George Savoy, 292 Chestnut.  
400. HUDSON—Geo. E. Bryant, Box 125.  
195. HYDE PARK—B. Daly, 41 Garfield st.  
111. LAWRENCE—James McLaren, 160 Water st.  
535. LEOMINSTER—Chas. E. Record, 36 Green st.  
496. LOWELL—Frank Kappler, 291 Lincoln st.  
126. LYNN—M. L. Delano, 103 Lewis st.  
221. MARLBOROUGH—R. H. Roach, Box 61.  
154. MARLBORO—J. O. Donohue, 21 School st.  
192. NATICK—S. P. Annis, 18 Oakland st.  
409. NEW BEDFORD—C. G. Francis, 14 Spruce st.  
NEWTON—Secretary of District Council, C. L. Connors, West st.  
375. NEWTON—Wm. Boucher, Box 71.  
124. NEWTON CENTER—Fred. Bolander, Box 739.  
193. NORTH ADAMS—Jos. Dary, 64 1/2 Prospect st.  
408. NORTH EASTON—August Ledin, Box 185.  
355. NORWOOD—Jas. Hadden, Box 424.  
417. QUINCY—A. O. Brown, Box 138, Wollaston.  
67. ROXBURY—H. M. Taylor, Fenton st., Dorchester.  
140. SALEM—F. A. Everts, 2 Smith ave.  
702. SAXONVILLE—Jas. J. Tuttle, Box 200.  
21. SOMERVILLE—Ira Doughty, 6 Carlton st.  
230. S. FRAMINGHAM—Irvine Mank.  
95. SPRINGFIELD—(French) L. Bassette, Box 766.  
651. " A. F. Russell, 65 Essex st.  
491. STOUGHTON—F. O. Fowler, Box 1068.  
374. TAUNTON—D. O. King, 10 Gen. Cobb.  
216. WALTHAM—John Kelly, 254 River st.  
430. WEST NEWTON—B. F. Ryan, Box 668.  
426. WENMOUTH—E. J. Pratt, Weymouth Heights.  
83. WORCESTER—C. D. Fluke, 790 Main st.

## MICHIGAN

348. BATTLE CREEK—A. McKenzie, 311 North av.  
421. DETROIT—T. S. Jordan, 427 Beaufort ave.  
689. " C. H. Gibbings, 677 Beaubien st.  
760. GRAND RAPIDS—Aug. Nelson, 16 Marion st.  
25. JACKSON—P. T. Harmon, 634 Kennedy st.  
184. LAKE LINDEN—A. Lanciot, P.O. Box 405.  
502. LUDINGTON—A. R. Dibbl, P.O. Box 596.  
450. MANISTEE—Wm. Blodgett, 808 Maple st.  
100. MUSKOGON—Henry Katz, 230 Southern ave.  
HAGINAW—Sec. of D. O. O. B. Orligan, 121 N. Jefferson ave., E. S.  
163. J. J. Murphy, 622 Farwell st.  
248. (Mill) L. Maier, 131 Barnard st., W. S.  
334. H. Kober, 121 S. Third st., E. S.  
466. (Ger.) Wm. Teckentien, 132 S. 11th st., E. S.

## MINNESOTA

861. DULUTH—H. Gillespie, 230 E. Superior st.  
569. GRAND RAPIDS—  
87. ST. PAUL—Aug. J. Metzger, 423 Rondo st.

## MISSISSIPPI

749. MERIDIAN—B. F. Miller, 4000 8th st.  
496. VICKSBURG—Frank Curtis, 509 Jackson st.

## MISSOURI

519. BENTON STATION—C. E. Nicholson, 6976 Arthur ave., St. Louis.  
160. KANSAS CITY—W. A. Lochman, 709 Moody av.  
577. SPRINGFIELD—J. H. Hoselton, 1515 N. Grant Station A.  
430. ST. JOSEPH—A. L. Outtiss, 2007 James st.  
ST. LOUIS—Secretary of District Council,  
A. L. Rutledge, Wellston P. O.  
4. Geo. J. Swank, 2124 Alice ave.  
5. (Ger.) J. Burkhard, 2222 S. 18th st.  
12. (Ger.) Edw. Klesling, 2218 N. Market st.  
118. James Shive, 4254 Main ave.  
212. (Ship) J. O. Pretaboire, 1024 Julia st.  
240. (Ger.) D. Pluegel, 1417 Benton st.  
267. S. G. Ferguson, 617 W. Jefferson ave.  
370. Otto Schulz, 3922 Easton av.  
396. (Mill) Paul Garner, 5021 Shaw ave.  
423. (Ger.) G. Jablonsky, 2630 Clara ave.  
518. (Ger.) Henry Thiele, Loughborough and Gravois ave.  
578. (Stair Bldrs.) Wm. G. Tiedemann, 2914 Lemp ave.  
604. (Millwrights)—W. H. Ostermeyer, 2607 Madison st.  
699. O. H. Guipie, 1528 Olive st.  
784. (Ger. Mill) P. A. Laux, 2307 Gravois ave.

## MONTANA

88. ANACONDA—C. W. Starr, Box 508.  
135. BASIN—A. I. Woodbury.  
112. BUTTE CITY—H. F. Lapiar, Box 628.  
286. GREAT FALLS—A. J. Emmerton.  
380. HELENA—Chas. Cain, 810 5th ave.

## NEBRASKA

573. LINCOLN—W. H. Kingery, 1612 N. 25th st.  
OMAHA—Secretary of District Council, C. Reinhardt, 918 N. Twenty-seventh st.  
651. (Ger.) R. Ruppert, 2016 Martha st.  
685. (Dan.) C. Holgersen, 1822 N. 31st st.  
427. A. Downie, 2344 Cassius st.

## NEW HAMPSHIRE

283. CONCORD—Hans Larsen, P.O. Box 558.  
118. MANCHESTER—S. Thomas, 55 Douglas st.  
585. PORTSMOUTH—E. O. Frye, 2 Doug st.

## NEW JERSEY

750. ASBURY PARK—Henry P. Gant, Box 897.  
617. ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS—Chauncey Slayton.  
485. BAYONNE—F. R. Vreeland, 30 W. 50th st.  
121. BRIDGEPORT—J. H. Reeves, 145 Fayette st.  
20. CAMDEN—T. E. Peterson, 387 Mechanic st.  
388. DOVER—L. G. Pott.  
167. ELIZABETH—H. Zimmerman, 347 Fay av. So. Elizabeth.  
687. ELIZABETH—(Ger.) John Kuhn, 827 Martin st.  
647. ENGLEWOOD—Paul Feichelm.  
391. HOBOKEN—F. Steigleiter, 109 Garden st.  
265. HACKENSACK—T. Heath, 250 State st.  
HUDSON COUNTY—D. O. Secretary, David Morrison, 614 Palisade ave., Jersey City.  
482. JERSEY CITY—G. Williamson, 220 1/2 3d st.  
544. (J. O. Heights) D. K. Hadsall, 494 Central av.  
151. LONG BRANCH—Chas. E. Brown, Box 241, Long Branch City.  
232. MILBURN—J. H. White, Short Hills.  
305. MILLVILLE—Jas. McNeil.  
628. MORRISTOWN—C. V. Deats, Lock Box 163.  
119. NEWARK—H. G. Long, 200 Norfolk st.  
723. " (Ger.) G. Arendt, 698 S. 14th st.  
602. OCEANO—Zach. T. Alas, Box 70.  
178. PATERSON—(Holl.) A. Meenen, 35 N. Main.  
325. " P. E. Van Houten, 713 E. 27th.  
490. PASSAIC—Frank Wentink, Box 123.  
399. PHILLIPSBURG—Wm. Hodge, cor. Mulberry and Spring Garden sts., Easton, Pa.  
155. PLAINFIELD—Wm. H. Linger, 94 Westervelt.  
665. SOMERSET—W. W. Puttenger.  
456. SUMMIT—Edward Martin.  
543. TOWN OF UNION—Jos. Wohlfarth, Weehawken P. O.  
81. TRENTON—O. B. Gaston, 1 Hudson st.

## NEW YORK

- ALBANY—Secretary of District Council,  
D. P. Kirwin, 43 Myrtle av.  
274. James Finn, 337 Orange st.  
659. (Ger.) Alex. Rickert, 416 Elk st.  
6. AMSTERDAM—Herbert Clark, Perkins st.  
6. AUBURN—W. W. Gillespie, 119 E. Genesee.  
485. BINGHAMTON—C. H. Torrey, Box 908.  
181. BROOKLYN—Secretary of District Council,  
W. Cheriton, 343 Livingston st.  
65. CONEY ISLAND—H. E. Young, Box 148, Gravesend, L.I.  
109. M. A. Maher, 51 Irving Pl.  
147. M. E. Nichols, 8 Poplar Place.  
175. Robert Logan, 192 Grove st.  
247. Chas. Monroe, 16 St. Mark's ave.  
288. H. P. Culver, 11 Cornell ave.  
291. (Ger.) F. Kramer, 95 Hauburg ave.  
381. S. E. Elliott, 291 McDougal st.  
387. C. H. Richardson, 94 E. Broadway.  
461. Wm. Carroll, 792 Hergen st.  
171. Fred. Brandt, 465 6th ave.  
557. (Millwrights) W. E. Kelk, 12 Butler st.  
639. Jas. Black, 269 53d st.  
BUFFALO—Secretary of District Council,  
Geo. Ullmer, 674 Genesee st.  
9. W. H. Wreggitt, 55 Trinity st.  
355. (Ger.) John Silberschlag, 561 Genesee st.  
574. E. O. Yokom, 19 Ferguson ave.  
440. Jos. Ruddy, Jr., 1248 Jefferson st.  
802. E. M. Rathbun, 1906 Niagara st.  
99. CORONA—A. Van Arman, 22 George st.  
640. COLLEGE POINT—G. A. Pickett, 5th ave. and 11th st.  
561. CORNWALL-ON-HUDSON—E. Decker, Box 282.  
805. CORTLAND—J. M. Harrison, 5 Crandall st.  
315. ELmira—E. M. Snyder, 761 E. Market.  
323. FRANKLIN-ON-HUDSON—Jas. Hayes, Matewan, N. Y.

714. FLUSHING—F. S. Field, 154 New Locust st.  
500. GLEN COVE, L. I., Geo. Montfort.  
229. GLENS FALLS—Ira Van Dusen, 86 Sanford st.  
91. GOUVERNEUR—Fred McWilliams.  
670. HERKIMER—Geo. Getman.  
149. IRVINGTON—Alex. H. Smith, Box 187.  
608. ITHACA—A. F. Nye, 33 Fayette st.  
261. KINGSTON—J. Deyo Chipp, Box 100.  
591. LITTLE FALLS—T. R. Mangan, 529 Garden st.  
498. MT. VERNON—J. Beardsley, 131 N. 7th ave.  
301. NEWBURGH—S. M. Wilcox, 144 Renwick st.  
42. NEW ROCHELLE—P. McGeough, 7 Division st.  
507. NEWTOWN, L. I.—J. A. Owens, Corona P.O., L.I.  
New York—Secretary of District Council,  
J. H. Wright, 209 W. 43d st.  
51. John J. Hewitt, 671 Southern Boulevard.  
63. Jas. J. Kane, 337 E. 36th st.  
64. J. U. Lonsbury, Hudson Bldg., 801 W. 87th  
200. (Jewish) John Goldfarb, 212 Madison st.  
340. A. Watt, Jr., 929 Columbus ave.  
882. H. Seymour, 1300 2d ave., care Sta. K. 160 E. 86th st.  
457. (Scand.) Jos. Haslund, 15 W. 100th st.  
464. (Ger.) Carl Muller, 1123 Intervale ave.  
468. Ed. Bartlett, 843 8th ave.  
478. Wm. Trotter, 918 9th ave.  
478. F. J. Doherty, 23 2d Arthur ave., Sta. T.  
497. (Ger.) G. Berhold, 42 Rivington st.  
509. Patrick Kavanagh, 418 W. 56th st.  
513. (Ger.) Richard Kuehnel, 51 Ave. A.  
707. (Fr. Canadian) L. Bellmare, 238 E. 75th st.  
715. J. P. Spaine, 2462 8th ave.  
786. (Ger. Millwrights and Millers) Henry Maak, 339 17th st., So. Brooklyn.  
575. NIAGARA FALLS—E. E. Cornell, 1812 Main st.  
474. NYACK—Robt. F. Wool, Box 498.  
101. ONEONTA—Frank McFee, 6 Gardner Pl.  
404. PORTCHESTER—W. H. K. Jones, Rye, N. Y.  
203. Poughkeepsie—H. C. Board, Box 32.  
72. ROCHSTER—H. M. Fletcher, 31 Bartlett st.  
179. " (Ger.) Frank Schwind, 4 May Place.  
159. ROME—D. Parry, 109 N. Madison st.  
479. SENECA FALLS—H. S. Oatner, 206 Fall st.  
146. SCHENECTADY—Henry Bain, 326 Craig st.  
418. SHEPHERD RAY—Wm. Cramer, Box 71.  
STATEN ISLAND—Secretary of Dist. Council,  
C. T. Shay, 19 6th ave. New Brighton.  
271. NEW DOERF—Thomas Burke.  
606. PORT RICHMOND—J. Keenan, 238 Jersey st., New Brighton.  
567. STAPLETON—P. J. Klee, Box 497.  
16. STRAUSS—(Ger.) E. Kretech, 724 Butternutt street.  
514. TARRYTOWN—D. Page, North Tarrytown.  
78. TROY—Robt. Laurie, Box 65.  
125. UTICA—G. W. Griffiths, 240 Dudley ave.  
580. WATERLOO—P. J. Doocey, 2 Union Block, Arsenal st.  
283. WAVERLY—E. S. Gregory, Box 178.  
WEST CHESTER COUNTY—Secretary of District Council, James Gagan, 22 Lawton st., New Rochelle, N. Y.  
263. WEST TROY—Charles Angus, 121 3d st.  
593. WILLIAMS BRIDGE—John Edgley, Box 8.  
278. YONKERS—F. E. Maxwell, 60 School st.  
726. " F. Saarp, 47 Garnet st.

## NORTH DAKOTA

174. GRAND FORKS—R. S. Tyler, 1201 N. 3d st.

## OHIO

84. AKRON—J. Glass, 111 E. Thornton st.  
183. BARBERTON—J. H. Smith, New Portage.  
17. BELLAIR—Geo. W. Curtis, Box 20.  
170. BRIDGEPORT—John A. Fawcett.  
501. BUCYRUS—J. A. Pink.  
143. CANTON—Keller Huff, 37 Center st.  
886. CHILLICOTHE—Chas. Schwartz, 82 No. Hickory street.  
CINCINNATI—Secretary of District Council,  
Thos. F. McGrath, Roll ave., Station A.  
2. D. Fischer, 135 E. McMicken ave.  
209. (Ger.) August Weiss, 509 Freeman ave.  
324. (Ship Carp.) J. A. Hamilton, 590 E. Front.  
327. (Mill.) Geo. Marshall, 457 Main st.  
481. (Stairs) H. Hogg, 427 Milton st.  
628. A. Berger, 237 Fergus st., Station A.  
664. A. J. Haines, 892 Delta ave., Station C.  
667. M. A. Harlow, 284 Eastern ave.  
675. L. A. Groll, 213 Jefferson ave., Sta. E.  
681. F. A. Wagner, 729 Freeman ave.  
688. Wm. Ethel, 1344 W. 6th st.  
692. F. Walber, 87 Liddell st., Fairmount.  
CLEVELAND—Secretary of District Council,  
Vincent Hlavin, 158 Superior st., Room 11  
11. A. M. Blair, 26 Sayles st.  
39. (Bohem.) Fr. Divoky, 126 Petrie st.  
234. (Ger.) Wm. Kampke, 52 Norwood st.  
393. (Ger.) Theo. Wehrich, 16 Parker ave.  
449. (Ger.) Fred. Albrecht, 21 Brooklyn st.  
481. H. J. Riggs, 84 Sayles st.  
381. COLLEGE HILL—H. Cummings.  
COLUMBUS—Secretary of District Council,  
H. A. Goddard, 269 No. 17th st.  
61. A. C. Welch, 762 W. Broad st.  
326. John Gahan, 958 Leonard ave.  
DAYTON—Secretary of District Council,  
S. G. Mathers, 23 Catherine st.  
104. W. C. Smith, 828 Huffman ave.  
302. (Mill.) Wm. Duffield, N. Milburn st., N  
945



## PENNSYLVANIA

- ALLEGHENY CITY**—  
 411. C. L. Mohnen, 70 Wilson ave.  
 487. (Ger.) Robert Gramberg, 21 Iren st.  
 497. ALTOONA—H. R. Haines, 3207 Walnut ave.  
 551. BANGOR—John Albert, Box 150.  
 545. BEAVER FALLS—A. Burry, Box 511, New Brighton.  
 655. BELLS VERNON—G. W. Engle, Box 55.  
 590. BRADFORD—C. F. Cummings, 1 Main st., Rooms 11 and 12.  
 735. CARBONDALE—Fred Sluman, 21 Thorn st.  
 307. CHESTER—Eber S. Rigby, 240 E. Fifth st.  
 239. EASTON—Frank P. Horn, 914 Butler st.  
 433. FRANKFORD—J. E. Nace, 6410 Keystone st. Tacony.  
 401. FRANKLIN—M. D. Oline  
 123. GERMANTOWN—J. E. Martin, 58 W. Duval st.  
 142. GREENSBURG—J. H. Rowe.  
 396. GREENVILLE—M. M. Schout.  
 777. HARRISBURG—G. W. Diehl, 1238 Herr st.  
 238. HONESTAD—J. A. Wolf, Box 473.  
 263. JENNETTE—J. G. Baker, Penn Station.  
 794. JERMYN—J. D. Williams  
 680. JOHNSTOWN—Eugene Dwyer, 205 Franklin st.  
 110. KITTANNING—O. F. Boney, Box 431.  
 308. LANCASTER—O. Honsell, 304 New Holland av.  
 436. LOCK HAVEN—W. D. Tidlow, Flemington, Clinton Co.  
 177. McKESPORT—S. G. Gilbert, 1010 Brick alley.  
 709. McKESPORT—(Ger.) Wm. Kohler.  
 481. MANSFIELD—R. H. McConkey, Carnegie, Pa.  
 278. MERRICK—J. D. Boyd  
 883. NEW KENSINGTON—J. C. Reed, Box 12.  
 306. NEW CASTLE—W. W. McCleary, 228 Harbor Philadelphia—  
 8. Matthias Moore, 412 N. 6th st.  
 237. (Kensington) Chas. L. Spangler, 2164 Sergeant  
 236. (Ger.) Wm. Bittner, 1043 Leithgow st.  
 559. (Mill) J. Dueringer, Jr., 2331 Sergeant st.  
 PITTSBURGH—Secretary of District Council.  
 W. F. Patton, 18 John st.  
 143. H. G. Schomaker, 125 Webster st., Alleg.  
 164. (Ger.) Adolph Bats, 131 12th st., S. S.  
 165. (E. End) F. A. Kinney, 6381 Shakerpearce st.  
 202. F. B. Robinson, Juliet St., 14th Ward.  
 430. (Ger.) Ludwig Pauker, 1310 Breed st., S. S.  
 146. PITTSBURGH—Wm. Evans, Box 137.  
 236. READING—T. Kissinger, 1113 Greenwich st.  
 308. ROCHESTER—A. N. Gutermuth, Box 153.  
 SCRANTON—Secretary District Council,  
 Robert Gould, 812 Marion st.  
 508. Geo. Steenback, 908 Oxford st.  
 751. A. A. Kearney, 1438 Penn ave.  
 484. S. SCRANTON—(Ger.) T. Straub, Rear 109 S. Main ave., Scranton.  
 87. SHAKOKE—H. A. L. Smink, 510 E. Cameron  
 368. SHARON—E. B. Brookway, 17 First st.  
 276. TARENTUM—T. C. Miller, Box 267.  
 787. TAYLOR—George Wicks, Box 45.  
 489. UNIONTOWN—W. S. Koons, 18 Morgantown.  
 102. WILKES-BARRE—A. H. Ayers, 51 Penn st.  
 305. WILLIAMSPORT—L. F. Irwin, 441 Hepburn st.  
 191. YORK—Ed. Mickle, 19 N. Penn st.

## RHODE ISLAND

176. NEWPORT—P. B. Dawley, 608 Thames st.  
 343. PAWTUCKET—Jas. E. Duffy, 284 Weeden st.  
 94. PROVIDENCE—Jos. Aiken, Rear 58 Sutton st.

## SOUTH CAROLINA

52. CHARLESTON—(Col.) E. A. Washington, 12 Mount st.  
 69. COLUMBIA—(Col.) O. A. Thompson, 106 East Teller st.

## TENNESSEE

335. KNOXVILLE—N. Underwood, 14 Anderson st.  
 126. MARTIN—E. R. Jeffress  
 394. MEMPHIS—O. F. Oallahan, Station B.  
 765. NASHVILLE—J. F. Dunnebacke, 1406 N. College st.

## TEXAS

300. AUSTIN—H. Roessler, 1912 Breckenridge st.  
 731. CORPUSCANA—W. J. Foster, 1110 W. 11th ave.  
 198. DALLAS—E. J. Moffitt, Box 299.  
 371. DENVER—O. H. Miller, Box 305.  
 277. FT. WORTH—A. Krause, Cor. New York and Willie sts.  
 511. GAINESVILLE—A. A. Laird, E. Truelove st.  
 526. GALVESTON—O. E. Ballard, Box 396.  
 611. (Ger.) Richard Seidel, N. W. Cor. M<sup>th</sup> and 27th sts.  
 711. HILLSBORO—McClure H. Parker.  
 114. HOUSTON—W. X. Norris, 1207 Webster ave.  
 129. HOUSTON—Jas. Monroe, St. Emanuel and Hadly sts.  
 745. LA GRANGE—H. Mauer.  
 367. SAN ANTONIO—G. W. W. Smith, Rubioio Store, Rock Quarry Road.  
 499. (Ger.) T. Jauernig, 1111 E. Commerce  
 717. " A. G. Wietzel, 127 Centre st.  
 105. TAYLOR—W. B. Pybas, P. O. Box 606.  
 622. WACO—B. G. Longguth, 11 Walnut st.

## UTAH

285. SALT LAKE CITY—Geo. B. Stum, 513 W. 4th, So. St.

## VERMONT

512. BELLows FALLS—H. E. Dodge, Box 1023.  
 239. BURLINGTON—Jas. Childs, 23 North st.  
 69. RUTLAND—J. A. Thibault, 8 Terrill st.

## VIRGINIA

751. PORTSMOUTH—L. W. G. Seorey, 309 4th st.  
 128. RICHMOND—Wm. H. Gaul, 605 Albemarle st.  
 285. (Col.) J. B. Mason, 704 Clark st.

## WASHINGTON

551. SEATTLE—Geo. W. Boyce, Box 1459.

## WEST VIRGINIA

511. CHARLESTON—J. L. Jones, Box 599.  
 234. CLARKSBURG—J. H. Ridenour, Box 39.  
 619. ELKINS—D. E. Martin, Box 309.  
 435. FAIRMONT—G. E. White, Box 14, Palatine.  
 719. HUNTINGTON—T. E. Gilkinson, 1829 4th ave.  
 577. MARTINSBURG—Geo. L. Schoppert.  
 435. WHEELING—Sam. Patterson, Box 243.  
 8. WHEELING—(Ger.) F. W. Bauer, 1619 Jacob st. Sec., District Council Bridgeport and vicinity.

## WISCONSIN

563. GREEN BAY—W. Wagner, 538 N. Madison st.  
 235. LA CROSSE—John Leide, 1306 Adams st.  
 126. MADISON—G. Bingham, 1023 E. Johnson st.  
 MILWAUKEE—Secretary of District Council  
 Herman Obrecht, 543 S. Pierce st.  
 50. (Ger.) Wm. Bubitz, 749 16th st.  
 225. (Ger.) Wm. Arens, 509 Nat. ave.  
 239. (Ger.) Hugo Knepel, 1121 6th st.  
 512. (Ger.) John Haemann, 625 2nd st.  
 523. Erns. Beckman, 1123 18th st.  
 573. Otto Kent, 135 4th st.  
 563. Theo. Dembinski, 225 Eleventh ave.  
 473. No. LA CROSSE—O. Loveraus, 2105 Kane st.  
 454. OSHKOSH—Joseph Tuite, 401 Mt. Vernon st.  
 597. SHEBOYGAN—(Ger.) F. W. Miller, 914 Erie st.  
 144. WAUWATOSA—Hans O. Hage.

## Biennial Report of the General Secretary.

(Continued from September Carpenter.)

In the past two years for the eight meetings of the G. E. B. it cost \$3,945.53; counting that with expenses for bond and salary of the general treasurer makes the amount about \$4,650 for two years or \$2,325 per year.

The plan of sending the protective fund to headquarters has worked admirably, so that there can be no complaint of the laxity of the unions on that score. There is, however, considerable negligence of local secretaries and trustees in sending in their reports regularly to the general office. Were these officers to fully realize the value of having these reports forwarded promptly, and of having lists of new officers and all changes of same in the hands of the G. S., it would be of great service to the organization.

## CONCLUSION.

In conclusion permit me to tender my sincere thanks to my official colleagues, our general officers and General Executive Board for their many courtesies and kindly advice and assistance at all times. They have been faithful and painstaking to an intense degree. And also to the local officers and members who have ever been ready to give me their zealous co-operation, I owe my most profound gratitude. To you, the delegates here assembled, I commit this my official trust, and render this report of my official work. In you I repose the confidence that at this convention you will so remodel our laws to cover all the exigencies of our times, and arrange for the upbuilding of the United Brotherhood to grander and still greater proportions than was ever heretofore known. I thank you most kindly, one and all, and ardently hope you will find this report worthy of the seal of your approval.

Yours fraternally,  
 P. J. MCGUIRE,  
 General Secretary.

## Civilization and Progress Dependent on the Prosperity of the People.

Bjornstjerne Bjorson, one of the leading authors of Europe, who recently visited this country, said to an interviewer: "Civilization must be judged not by the splendor of your Rothschilds, your Vanderbilts and your Astors, but by the average intelligence, comfort and well-being of the great people itself, in field, in mine and in factory. The progress of civilization is to be gauged by the admission of an ever larger and larger proportion of the population to that degree of prosperity which will allow them to live decent—laborious but yet comfortable lives—and not to be crushed into mere soulless machines of toil. I am so constituted that I must sympathize with the under dog. It is the many who toil and starve and suffer whose lot I have at heart; it is the poor, the small, who cannot rise and assert their rights—it is those I love; and I believe that the country is the strongest, the greatest, and the most civilized which is covered with millions of modest but contented homes; not that in which the splendor of a few hundred palaces is supported by the wretchedness of a million hovels."

## Directory of Carpenters' Business Agents or Walking Delegates.

- BOSTON, MASS.—S. J. Chadwick, 45 Elliot Street.  
 BROOKLYN, N. Y.—R. Beatty, P. O. Box 18, Station W, or 353 Fulton Street.—J. J. Manning, 406 Bergen Street.  
 BUFFALO, N. Y.—Wm. Robertson, 338 Michigan Street.  
 CHICAGO, ILL.—A. Cattermull, 49 La Salle Street.  
 CLEVELAND, O.—Vincent Hlavlin, residence, 124 Canton Street; office, room 11, 156 Superior Street.  
 COLLEGE POINT, N. Y.—John Heimrich, College Point, Long Island, N. Y.  
 HARTFORD, CONN.—F. C. Wals, 33 Ashley Street.  
 HOPKINSVILLE, KY.—James Western.  
 INDIANAPOLIS, IND.—J. W. Pruitt.  
 MILWAUKEE, WIS.—J. Bettendorf.  
 NEW YORK.—Benj. B. Hart, 931 Columbus Ave., and Frank Schultz, 412 E. Ninth Street.  
 NORWOOD, MASS.—James Hadden, P. O. Box 431.  
 PHILADELPHIA.—E. F. Budd.  
 ST. LOUIS, MO.—V. S. Lamb, 4315 Larpy Avenue.  
 SPRINGFIELD, O.—F. M. Poole.

## BUY UNION MADE GOODS

It is an old, well-established principle of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters for members to buy UNION LABEL GOODS in preference to other articles. And why not? If we ask fair wages for our labor, why should we buy goods made at unfair wages by others.

The Union Label in every industry is a guarantee of fair wages, decent working conditions and union labor employed.

We here give a facsimile of the Union Labels so our members may know Union Label goods and make it a point to ask for them.

## AMERICAN FEDERATION LABEL.



This Label is used on all goods made by Union men connected with Unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, where such unions have no distinctive trade label of their own. This label is printed on white paper.

## UNION BREAD.



This is the label of the Journeymen Bakers and Confectioners, under their international Union. It is printed on white paper in black ink and is pasted on each loaf of bread. It means death to long hours and low wages in bakers' slave pens underground.

## UNION BOOTS AND SHOES.



This is the joint Label of the Boot and Shoe Workers' International Union and of the Lasters' Protective Union and all other union men in the Boot and Shoe trade. It is printed in blue ink and pasted on every boot and shoe made by Union men. It guarantees the boots and shoes are not convict or prison made.

## UNION PRINTERS' LABEL.



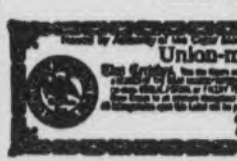
This Label is issued under authority of the International Typographical Union and of the German Typographical Union. The label is used on all newspaper and book work. It always bears the name and location of where the printing work is done.

## CUSTOM TAILORS' LABEL.



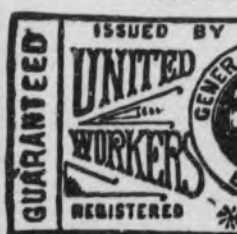
All Trades Unionists are requested to ask for the label of the Journeymen Tailors' Union, and insist on having it when they order any clothing from a merchant tailor. It is to be found in the inside breast pocket of the coat, on the under side of the buckle strap of the vest, and on the waistband lining of the pants. It is printed in black ink on white linen, with the words "Journeymen Tailors' Union of America" in red ink in the center. It means a fair price for good work.

## BLUE LABEL CIGARS.



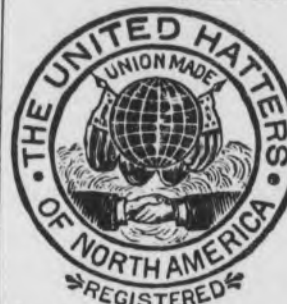
This label is printed in black ink on light blue paper, and is pasted on the cigar-box. Don't mix it up with the U. S. Revenue label on the box as the latter is nearly of a similar color. See that the Cigar Makers' Blue Label appears on the box from which you are served. It insures you against Chinese made cigars and tenement made goods.

## UNION MADE CLOTHING.



This Label is the only positive guarantee the Ready-made Clothing, including overalls and jackets, is not made under the dreaded, disease-infested tenement house and sweating system. You will find the linen label attached by machine stitching to the inside breast pocket of the coat, on the inside of the buckle strap of the vest and on the waistband lining of the pants.

## UNION MADE HATS.



This Label is about an inch and a half square and is printed on buff-colored paper. It is placed on every union made hat before it leaves the workman's hands. If a dealer takes a label from one hat and places it in another, or has any detached labels in his store, do not buy from him as his labels may be counterfeit, and his hats may be the product of scab or non-union labor.

## RETAIL CLERKS' LABEL.



This is a fac-simile of the badge worn by all members of the Retail Clerks' National Protective Association of the United States. See that all salesmen and clerks wear this badge and you may be sure they are union men.

## UNION MADE STOVES.



The above Label is issued by the Iron Molders' Union of North America and can be found on all union made stoves, ranges and iron castings. It is printed in black ink on white paper and pasted on all union made stoves, ranges and castings.

## TACK MAKERS' LABEL.



The Tack Makers' Union is the oldest labor organization in America. It was founded in 1824. Above is the label placed by the Society on every package of Union made tacks.

## BROOM MAKERS' LABEL.



## MISCELLANEOUS LABELS.

The label of the German printers will be found on page 15, in our German department. There are labels also for these trades: The Coopers, Journeymen Barbers, Horse Collar Makers, Elastic Web Weavers; International Furniture Workers and Hardwood Finishers.

## LANTERN LABEL.



## One Hundred Years Ago.

These were the wages of labor in Delaware and Maryland 100 years ago. White laborers, by the day, at any time of the year, 1s. 6d.; free blacks, about 1s.; labor in the harvest, 4s. 6d.; free blacks, by the year, £8 8s.; hired slaves, £7 4s.; overseers, £22 10s. All these workmen received board and lodging besides. Canal diggers in those parts then had 36s. per month, with board, lodging and all necessary. The hired slaves received clothing also. The building of the city of Washington at that time raised mechanics' wages at Baltimore. Masons working at the new city received 6s. to 7s. per day. Carpenters, 4s. 9d., and negro laborers, 38s. per month, board and clothing. — Trades Unionist, Baltimore.



Deutsches Buchdrucker-Label.



Dieses Label wird auf allen Zeitungs- und anderen Druckerarbeiten verwendet, welche in deutschen Union-Druckereien hergestellt werden.

(For Our German Members.)

Monats-Rundschau.

Von Josephus.



Ohne Schweiß geht's nicht bei Allen, die hämmern, sägen, hobeln, schwere Lasten heben, tragen,

schieben oder ziehen müssen und kein guter Arbeiter scheut sich, im Schweiß seines Angesichts sein Brod zu essen. So war es seit Menschengedenken und so wird's bleiben, bis wir unser Maschinensystem derart vervollkommen haben, daß Niemand sich mehr derart anzustrengen braucht, daß ihm der Schweiß zu allen Poren herausdringt. Aber das „Schweiß-System“, wie es von habgierigen Hallunken in der Haus-Industrie Londons vor ungefähr einem halben Jahrhundert erfunden wurde, das System, durch welches Männer, Weiber und Kinder bis auf's Blut ausgeschunden werden, dieses infame System muß aus der Welt geschafft werden. Und ein siegreicher Anfang ist damit soeben in New York, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore und anderen Städten gemacht worden. Dort haben die am Schlimmsten verelendigten Arbeiter, die Schneider, einen glänzenden Sieg über die Schweißbosse errungen.

Aber nicht nur die Schneider, Eigarrenmacher, Schuhmacher und andere Industriearbeiter werden von Schweißbossen ausgebeutet. Das Schweißsystem hat sich seit einigen Jahren sogar auf die Baugewerke ausgebreitet, und hauptsächlich sind es die Carpenters und Zimmerleute in den großen Städten, welche von Sub-Contractoren, den sogenannten „Lumpers“, gewaltig ausgebeutet werden. Und auch sie haben bereits einen bedeutenden Erfolg im Kampfe gegen dieses niederträchtige System aufzuweisen; denn in New York ist eine ganze Reihe von Strikes auf diesem Gebiete gewonnen worden. Die Folge davon war allerdings, daß die New Yorker Baugewerksbosse eine Liga bildeten, welche den Zweck hat, die Unions zu schädigen und das „Lumping“-System beizubehalten. Die Bosse beschloßen sogar, unter allen Umständen Bauten fertigzustellen, an denen gegen Sub-Contractoren gestrikt wird. Zu diesem Zweck wollen die „Herren“ sich Scabs aus allen Theilen des Landes verschreiben und es ist somit geboten, vorläufig von New York wegzubleiben, damit dieses Plänchen der Spekulanten in Arbeiterschweiß mißlinge. Deshalb gehe Niemand bis auf Weiteres nach New York, der irgendwo anders Arbeit erlangen kann. Das Schweißsystem muß verschwinden, wo immer es aufsteht!

Von den „guten Zeiten“, welche die kapitalistischen Politiker und Gauller den Arbeitern versprochen haben, sobald die Tarifrage im Kongreß erledigt sei, spürt man bis jetzt nicht viel. Im Gegentheil, auf fast allen Gebieten werden die Löhne reducirt, unter dem Vorwand, daß man sich dem Tariff „anpassen“ müsse. Die Glasbläser des ganzen Landes haben sich einer Reduktion von 22 bis 25 Prozent gefügt und Tausende von Textilarbeitern sind ausgeschlossen worden, weil ihre Bosse sagen, daß, seit die Zölle auf Textilwaren herabgesetzt wurden, sie gezwungen seien, mit dem Auslande zu concurren, obwohl nachgewiesen ist, daß auf ihre Aktien ebenso hohe Dividenden gezahlt werden, wie zur Zeit des hohen Schutzzollens. Sie machen es aber genau so, wie der Arbeiterschinder Pullman, welcher mehrere Tausend seiner Arbeiter verhungern lassen will, obschon sein Profit im vorigen Jahr mehr wie eine Million Dollars betrug und der wohl die Löhne, nicht aber die Miethe für seine Arbeiterhäuser reducirt und dann die

jenigen, welche, da sie arbeitslos waren, die Miethe nicht mehr bezahlen konnten, auf's Pflaster werfen ließ. Der Tariff ist eben ein infamer Schwindel. Am Besten ist dies daraus ersichtlich, daß der Zuckertruff, welcher den Bundes-Senat und den Präsidenten Cleveland kaufte, um zu bewirken, daß die Zuckerzölle nicht reducirt wurden, jetzt für jedes Pfund Zucker einen Cent mehr nimmt, dabei aber nicht im Geringsten daran denkt, die Löhne seiner in den Zuckerröbereien sich halb todtschwendenden Sklaven zu erhöhen, obwohl die herausgeschraubten Zuckerpreise Havemeyer und Konsorten in einem Jahre über \$10,000,000 mehr wie früher einbringen werden. Dem Arbeiter, welchem in Bezug auf die Tarifrage bis jetzt die Augen nicht aufgegangen sind, ist einfach nicht zu helfen.

Daß aber die Arbeiter in anderer Beziehung aufgeklärt werden, dafür sorgen unsere Freunde, die Feinde, in erfreulicher Weise. So haben unter Anderen zwei New Yorker Richter — Dugro und Beach — die Salunkun — einen Einhaltsbefehl erlassen, nach welchem es strikten Arbeitern bei Gefängnisstrafe und Geldbuße verboten ist, mit Fachgenossen auf der Straße zu sprechen, um sie zu verhindern, bei Scabbossen Arbeit zu nehmen. Und eine ganze Anzahl von Schneidern ist bereits arretirt worden, weil sie es gewagt hatten, vor den Shops ihrer Bosse, die sie wegen Verweigerung der Annahme einer Lohnreduktion ausgeschlossen hatten — spazieren zu gehen und nach Scabs auszuforschen! Und das nennt sich ein „freies“ Land!! Diese beiden Richter sollten — ausgehauen werden; man sollte ihnen einen Denzettel geben — Pardon, wollte sagen, ein Denkmal errichten, denn sie haben dafür gesorgt, daß die Arbeiter einzusehen anfangen, daß es nothwendig ist, amerikanische Richter nicht mehr von kapitalistischen Politikern, sondern von Arbeitern auf einer Arbeiter-Plattform, erwählen zu lassen, damit ihre Richtersprüche hinfort nicht mehr zu Gunsten des Geldsacks, sondern im Interesse des arbeitenden Volkes ausfallen. Aber, nicht nur die Richter, sondern auch die Gesetzgeber und Exekutivbeamten sollten Vertreter der arbeitenden Massen sein. Diese Nothwendigkeit hat uns dieser Tage auch das Verfahren der Konstitutions-Konvention des Staates New York aufgeklärt, welche mehrere Monate lang Sitzungen abgehalten, aber nicht das Geringste im Interesse der Arbeiter gethan hat — außer daß sie die Abschaffung der Gefängnisarbeit-Konkurrenz empfahl, eine Forderung, welche schon längst nicht mehr nur von den Arbeitern, sondern auch von der Mittelklasse gestellt ist. Diese aus Advokaten, Bankiers, Monopolisten und Fabrikanten zusammengesetzte Konvention hat nicht zugeben wollen, daß sich in den letzten 50 Jahren die Verhältnisse derart geändert haben, um die Konstitution entsprechend zu ändern und durch die Zurückweisung aller dahin zielenden Forderungen der Arbeiter haben diese Werkzeuge der Kapitalistenklasse bewiesen, daß sie keine Evolution, sondern die Revolution wollen. Sie haben taube Ohren für die Leiden des Volkes und sind nur darauf bedacht, die jetzigen Zustände zu conserviren, was ihnen aber nicht gelingen kann, denn die Arbeiter haben angefangen zu denken und wer denkt, kann nicht auf alle Zeiten ein Sklave bleiben.

Eine der brennendsten Fragen für uns Lohnarbeiter ist augenblicklich diejenige der unabhängigen Politik. Es wird allgemein zugegeben, daß wir Politik treiben müssen, um die Staatsmacht zu erobern und auf diese Weise die Bosse gesetzlich zu verhindern, uns länger zu bestehlen und auszubeuten. Nun fragt es sich nur, auf welche Art sollen wir Politik treiben? An manchen Orten haben sich die Arbeiter der populistischen Farmer- und Kleinbürger-Partei angeschlossen. Ich halte dies für einen taktischen Fehler, denn die Farmer und Kleinbürger sind sämtlich Bosse und haben Interessen, welche denjenigen der Lohnarbeiter entgegengesetzt sind. Jeder Boss möchte so wenig Lohn wie mög-

lich bezahlen, aber das Produkt der Arbeit seiner Sklaven möchte er gern so theuer wie möglich verkaufen. Die Farmer schreiben nach höheren Weizenpreisen — aber habt Ihr jemals gehört, daß sie ihren Arbeitern höhere Löhne bezahlen wollen. Sie verlangen auch „billiges Geld“, um ihre Hypotheken abtragen zu können, aber mit Händen und Füßen wehren sie sich dagegen, daß das Land und die Arbeitswerkzeuge dem Volke gegeben werden — das einzige Mittel, welches uns von dem Joche der Lohnsklaverei befreien kann. Niemand handelt gegen seine eigenen Interessen — wenigstens Niemand, in dessen Schädlichkeit nicht die dunkle Nacht der Unwissenheit herrscht. Die Farmer und Kleinbürger müßten Narren sein, irgend Etwas zu thun, wodurch ihre Schächerpreise reducirt und die Löhne der Arbeiter reducirt werden würden. Und wenn sie in ihren Plattformen den Arbeitern irgend welche dahin gehenden Versprechungen machen, so thun sie es nur, um für ihre Kandidaten unter den Arbeitern Stimmen zu fangen. Aus diesem Grunde halte ich es für durchaus unumgänglich, daß die Arbeiter auf eigene Faust Politik betreiben und zwar auf einer Plattform, welche die Abschaffung des Lohnsystems und die Uebernahme aller Kapitals- und Betriebsmittel durch die Gewerkschaften anstrebt. Wir müssen eine große, amerikanische Arbeiter-Partei organisiren. Wenn wir dies nicht thun, handeln wir gegen unsere eigenen Interessen. Unsere Vorfahren haben bisher stets den bürgerlichen Parteien die Kasernen aus dem Feuer geholt und sich dabei die Finger verbrannt. Die Adernknechte Deutschlands haben für die Emancipation ihrer Bauernbosse vom Feudal-System gekämpft; die französischen Arbeiter griffen zu den Waffen, um der Bourgeoisie die Staatsmacht in die Hände zu spielen; die deutschen Arbeiter kämpften 1848 auf den Barrikaden, damit ihre Bosse Preß-, Rede- und Gewerbe-Freiheit bekämen; die amerikanischen Arbeiter vergossen ihr Blut für die Abschaffung der Negerklaverei, um gewissen Spekulanten in den nördlichen Staaten die Entwidlung zu Monopolisten und hundertfachen Millionären zu ermöglichen. Alles dieses lehrt die Geschichte und wir haben daraus gelernt, daß der nächste große Kampf ein Kampf der Proletarier für ihre eigenen Rechte sein muß. Man komme uns daher nicht mit Vorschlägen zum nochmaligen Anschluß an das Kleinbürgertum. Unser Lösungswort muß sein und bleiben: „Fort mit den Sklavenketten; so lange sie an unseren Gliedern klirren, so lange sind wir nicht frei!“ Keine Gemeinschaft mit Bossen — großen oder kleinen. Wir sind für Abschaffung und nicht für eine Fristverlängerung des Bossenthums. Wer Profit machen will, gehört nicht zu uns. Wir verlangen den vollen Ertrag unserer Arbeit und wünschen nicht länger mit Bossen und Spekulanten irgend welcher Art zu theilen. Wer in menschlicher Arbeit ipseult, wer von Profit und Zinsen leben will gehört nicht zu uns. Nur Lohnarbeiter und solche, welche die Lohnarbeit abschaffen wollen, gehören in die politische Arbeiter-Partei, welche kommen muß und kommen wird!

## Some Agitators of Ancient Times.

Some unknown individual has been looking up the records relative to Jews as agitators and finds that the first strike on record was led by a Jewish walking delegate named Moses, which took place in Egypt over 3,000 years ago. It is suggested as a singular fact that his race has furnished all the greatest socialists. Karl Marx, Lassalle, Kropotkin and Bakounin were all Jews; and so was Jesus, who was so radical a socialist that he whipped the national bankers out of the stock exchange in the temple and called them thieves, robbers, etc., and it became necessary to suppress him by the strong arm of the law to prevent a rising of the lower classes. Moses was not only an agitator and a leader of strikes, but he encouraged the strikers to borrow a great deal of jewelry from the gold-bugs of his day which was never returned to its owners, and he caused the death of a number of deputy marshals and Pinkertons by enticing them into a dangerous ford of the Red Sea.

## CONSTITUTION FOR BUILDING TRADES COUNCIL.

## ARTICLE I.

SECTION 1. This organization shall be known as the Amalgamated Council of the Building Trades.

SEC. 2. This council shall be composed of delegates duly chosen from all societies in the building trades, who shall, before being admitted, produce credentials signed by the president and recording secretary of their society, and shall have the seal of their union attached.

SEC. 3. In case of a secret society, the seal of their lodge attached shall be a sufficient guarantee of their genuineness.

SEC. 4. The officers of this society shall consist of a chairman, vice-chairman and recording secretary, corresponding secretary, financial secretary, treasurer and sergeant-at-arms.

SEC. 5. The chairman and vice-chairman shall be elected at each meeting, and shall be nominated from delegates of different societies, nor shall any chairman sit in judgment on any case affecting the union he belongs to.

SEC. 6. The recording secretary, corresponding secretary, financial secretary, treasurer and sergeant-at-arms shall be elected quarterly; the recording secretary shall receive such salary as this council shall deem advisable.

## ARTICLE II.

SECTION 1. The executive functions of this council shall be vested in the officers and delegates while in session, and in such committee as this council may find necessary to conduct its business under this constitution.

SEC. 2. The objects of this council shall be to centralize the united efforts and experience of the various societies engaged in the erection and alteration of buildings, and that they may form one common council, and with common interest to prevent that which may be injurious, and properly perfect and carry into effect that which they may deem advantageous to themselves, and for the common good of all.

SEC. 3. All trades and labor societies represented in this council, when desirous of making a demand for either an advance of wages or an abridgement in the hours of labor, shall, through their delegates, report the same to this council, prior to the demand being made, when, if concurred in by a two-thirds vote of all the societies present, at any stated meeting, the action shall be binding. This section shall not prevent any society from acting on its own responsibility.

## ARTICLE III.

SECTION 1. No trade shall be entitled to more than three votes on any question that directly affects the material interests of any trade society.

SEC. 2. All trades or societies represented shall be entitled to three delegates.

SEC. 3. Any society having three or more branches shall be entitled to one delegate for each branch.

## ARTICLE IV.

SECTION 1. Any trade society represented in this council that may desire material aid, shall state their case to this council, and, if approved by the delegates, shall bring the matter before their respective organizations for immediate action.

## ARTICLE V.

SECTION 1. It shall be the special duty of this council to use the united strength of all the societies represented therein, to compel all non-union men and „scabs“ to conform to, and obey the laws of, the society that they should properly belong to.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of any trade or labor society to use every lawful means to induce all non-union men or scabs to become members of their respective unions and any trade society failing in their just efforts, shall bring the matter before this council through their delegates, with all the facts in the case, with the names of the men, if possible, where employed, and the name of the employer, the same to be presented in writing with the signature of the president of the society affected, when this council shall take immediate action in the matter, and, if deemed advisable, this council may, by a two-thirds vote of the delegates then present, forming a quorum, order a withdrawal of any or all trades or societies who may be on any building where said non-union men or scabs may be employed. This order shall be carried into effect through the agency of the walking delegates of the various societies.

## ARTICLE VI.

SECTION 1. All societies represented in this council shall pay the sum of two dollars each per month.

## ARTICLE VII.

SECTION 1. On demand of a union represented, a general strike shall be ordered to reinstate a member or members who have struck and are refused employment on that job that was struck.

SEC. 2. Any walking delegate or delegates of any society ordering a strike without the consent of this council, the trade he represents shall be held responsible for the wages of the men on strike. This shall not prevent a delegate from ordering a strike of the members of the society he represents to adjust its own internal affairs without the assistance of this council.

SEC. 3. Members of a union seceding from a parent organization and forming a separate union shall be excluded from this council.

SEC. 4. All branches of a union shall demand the same wages and the same hours of labor.

## ARTICLE VIII.

SECTION 1. When the members of two unions represented in this council work at the same trade, it shall be unlawful for one to take the place of the other when on strike.

## ARTICLE IX.

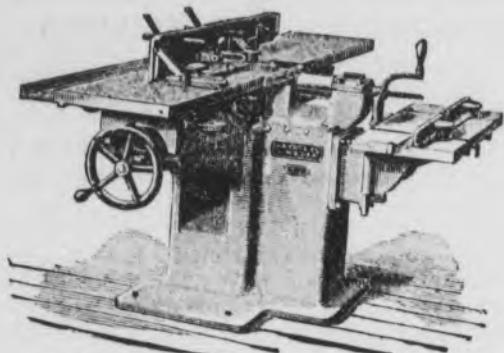
SECTION 1. No society or branch of a society shall be allowed to strike more than one employer at a time, unless there are two or more employers on the same job.

## ARTICLE X.

SECTION 1. Two-thirds of all the trades represented in this council shall form a quorum.

SEC. 2. It shall take two weeks' notice of motion and two-thirds majority to alter or amend any article of this constitution.





End View of No. 2 Variety Wood Worker  
Send for Special Wood Worker Catalogue, which will show all the various kinds of work it will make. It is the most useful machine for a Carpenter or Builder now in existence.

# J. A. FAY & EGAN CO.,

188 to 208 West Front St., CINCINNATI, OHIO, U. S. A.  
ORIGINATORS, INTRODUCERS AND MAKERS OF

## WOOD WORKING MACHINERY

FOR ALL PURPOSES.

The Largest Line in the World of the Latest and Best Approved Designs.  
"GRAND PRIX" AT PARIS, '89. HIGHEST AWARDS WORLD'S FAIR, CHICAGO, '93.  
Outfits or Single Machines Supplied. Send for Catalogues.



Egan Foot Power Mortiser.  
The Latest and Best.

**TOPP'S FRAMING TOOL.**  
Gives all PITCHES & CUTS for hip, valley principal, jack and cripple rafters, and lengths in ft. and ins. Sets instantly. Ask your Hardware Dealer.  
G. A. TOPP & CO.,  
INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA.

**ROBERTS' Handy Wood Cutting Tool**  
Patented July 19, 1893.



PRICE, \$1.50.  
For gaining or routing out stair stringers, fitting in window pulleys, cutting out pocket pieces, fitting in flush bolts on doors, etc., fitting in striking and mortise lock-plates, dadoing from 1/2 in. to any width, either straight or on a curve. Agents wanted. Carpenters preferred. Sample sent, postpaid to any address upon receipt of price. Send for circulars.

ROBERT ROBERTS,  
25 Avenue B, Scranton, Pa.

**FINEST CARPENTERS' TOOLS.**

All latest designs and approved new models of the best manufacturers.

**Chas. E. Schon,**  
279 Main Street,  
POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.

**SOLID EMERY WHETSTONES.**  
**THE TANITE COMPANY,**  
STROUDSBURG, Monroe Co., Pa.  
NEW YORK, 161 Washington Street.  
CINCINNATI, 1 West Pearl Street.



**CHAS. MORRILL,**  
Room 173, Pulitzer Building, New York.

**MARSTON'S HAND AND FOOT POWER MACHINERY.**



J. M. Marston & Co., 242 Ruggles Street, Boston, Mass.

**CARPENTER'S TOOLS**

**HAMMACHER SCHLEMMER & CO.**

209 BOWERY  
NEW YORK

Br. C. & J. of America Society Goods.  
ESTABLISHED 1866.  
**CHAS. SVENDSON,**  
MANUFACTURER OF



Flags and Banners  
FOR SOCIETIES.

Regalia, Badges, Uniforms and Military Goods.  
Over 2000 Society Flags and Banners Manufactured. Over 6000 Societies furnished with Badges or Regalia.  
No. 84 Court St., Cincinnati.

**CUT THIS OUT.**

Send for the Best and Cheapest Practical Book printed. Written for Carpenters by a Carpenter.

**HOW TO FRAME A HOUSE,**

Or Balloon and Roof Framing, by Owen B. Maginnis, author of "Practical Centering," "How to Join Mouldings," etc., etc.

It is a practical treatise on the latest and best methods of laying out, framing and raising timber houses on the balloon principle, together with a complete and easily understood system of Roof Framing, the whole making a handy and easily applied book for carpenters, builders, foremen and journeymen.

CONTENTS.

PART I.—Balloon Framing.  
Chapter I. General description of Balloon Frames, Framed Sills and their construction.  
Chapter II. First Floor Beams or Joists, Story Sections, Second Floor Beams, Studding, Framing of Door and Window Openings, Wall Plates and Roof Timber.  
Chapter III. Laying out and working Balloon Frames, Girders, Sills, Posts and Studding.  
Chapter IV. Laying out First and Second Floor Joists or Beams, Ceiling Joists and Wall Plates.  
Chapter V. Laying out and Framing the Roof.  
Chapter VI. Raising.  
PART II.—Difficult Roof Framing.  
Chapter I. Simple Roofs.  
Chapter II. Hip and Valley Roofs.  
Chapter III. Roofs of Irregular Plan.  
Chapter IV. Pyramidal Roofs.  
Chapter V. Hexagonal Roofs.  
Chapter VI. Conical or Circular Roofs, etc., etc.  
The work is illustrated and explained by over 25 large engravings of houses, roofs, etc., and measures 8 1/2 inches.  
PRICE, - - \$1.00  
Send name, address and cash for book to

**OWEN B. MAGINNIS,**  
384 W. 124th St. - New York City.

You should see  
The **TAINTOR**  
POSITIVE  
**SAW SET**  
No. 93.

ENTIRELY  
OF STEEL.



You can see it at the  
**HARDWARE STORE,**  
for we will send it to  
any dealer you request,  
or we will send it to  
any address on receipt  
of \$1. Circulars free.  
**TAINTOR Mfg. CO.,**  
86 Chambers St., N.Y.

**DISSTON'S**



It will pay you to buy a saw with  
"DISSTON" on it. It will hold the  
set longer, and do more work with-  
out filing than other saws, thereby  
saving in labor and cost of filing.  
They are made of the best quality  
of crucible cast steel and are

FULLY WARRANTED.

For sale by all dealers.

ASK FOR No. 7.

Send for Pamphlet, "THE SAW."

Mailed Free.

**Henry Disston & Sons,**

**ALL KINDS AND SHAPES OF FILES AND RASPS.**

Made of best steel with great care, and each file carefully inspected before leaving the factory. Send for Catalogue containing over 300 full steel engravings of files.

**HENRY DISSTON & SONS, Inc., Philadelphia, Pa.**

**Save \$50 When you Build.**



**I. P. HICKS,**

Box 37, Station A,

Omaha, Neb.

**Hicks' Builders' Guide**

comprising an easy and practical system of estimating material and labor for Carpenters, Contractors and Builders. A comprehensive guide to those engaged in the various branches of the building trade. It saves time, money and mistakes. 160 pages, 114 illustrations, cloth bound. Price, \$1.00.

**The Building Budget and Everybody's Assistant**

contains the practical experience of over 60 builders right to the point on all subjects relating to calculations of materials, labor and proper construction. Price, 50 cents.

10,000 sample copies of the Contractor's Bill and Time Book, also Hicks' Handy Estimate Card to be given to our friends in October. Send order at once.

**BADGES**

MADE FROM RIBBON,  
METAL & CELLULOID.

THE LARGEST BADGE BUSINESS IN THE WORLD.  
FLAGS AND LODGE SUPPLIES.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE.

**THE WHITEHEAD & HOAG CO. NEWARK, N. J.**



TRADE MARK.

If you want the very best tools made, buy only those stamped as above.



Stair Builders' Chisel.



Stair Builders' Gauge.

**NO EDGE TOOL CAN BE GOOD**

without a hard, smooth, keen, cutting edge. This is the one essential feature of a good edge tool, and the one in which the **Barton Tools** are unequalled. They are also of the best shape and well finished, but to their superior cutting quality is mainly due the reputation which they have held for so many years, and still hold, of being the best in the United States. Do you want such tools? If you do you can have them. They are for sale by dealers in high grade tools throughout the United States. If your dealer does not keep them and refuses to order them, send for our illustrated catalogue, in which full directions for ordering are given.

**MACK & CO.,** foot of Platt Street, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Manufacturers of the most extensive line of Fine Edge Tools in the United States

**PATENTS**

Promptly secured. Trade-Marks, Copyrights and Labels registered. Twenty-five years experience. We report whether patent can be secured or not, free of charge. Our fee not due until patent is allowed. 32 page Book Free. **H. E. WILLSON & CO. Attorneys at Law,** Opp. U. S. Pat. Office. WASHINGTON, D. C.

Patent Foot Power Machinery.

Complete Outfits.

Wood or metal workers without steam power, can successfully complete with the large shops, by using our New Labor Saving Machinery, latest and most improved for practical shop use, also for Industrial Schools, Home Training, etc.

CATALOGUE FREE.

**Sensenb. Falls Mfg. Co.**  
52 WATER ST., SENSENB. FALLS, N. Y.



**Wm. McNiece & Son,**

515 CHERRY ST.,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

MANUFACTURERS OF

**Hand, Panel and Rip Saws,**

FROM THE VERY BEST CAST STEEL.

Warranted the Best in the World.

**MAD MADE.**



A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, and Kindred Interests.

PHILADELPHIA, NOVEMBER, 1894.

**{ Fifty Cents per Year.  
{ Single Copies, 5 Cts.**

### Eight Hours in Lynn, Mass.

### The Debs Defense Fund.

With the present dullness of carpenter work our members have not been able to contribute much to the Debs defense fund. A number of the unions have sent their contributions direct to the office of the American Federation of Labor, said body having charge of the trade union collections for the legal defense of Eugene V. Debs. From this office we have forwarded the following sums:

Union 257, St. Louis, Mo. . . . .	\$2 50
"    899,      "      "    . . . . .	5 00
P. J. McGuire, Gen. Sec. . . . .	5 00
Total . . . . .	<u>\$12 50</u>

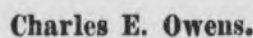
### The Political Scab.

One of the most humiliating sights that thinking union men have to witness is members of their craft "hitting" political candidates for "booze" or "boodle." This class of men are utterly without principle, and have been no small factor in corrupting the politics of our country. They are just as bad, if not worse, than the members of a trust or monopoly who resort to the same methods to secure personal gain. The man who, for a few paltry dollars, will barter his influence to promote the interests of those who are interested in sustaining a system that robs his class, is more contemptible than the traitor in the time of war. He should be disfranchised, and made to feel that industrial and moral worth, not wealth, should be the true standard of individual and national greatness.

The carpenters of Lynn have every reason to feel satisfied with what the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners has done for them this year. According to an agreement made with the Master Carpenters last spring, on November 1, the eight-hour day was inaugurated throughout the city, in most cases with pay on the nine-hour basis. Not only this, but the employing carpenters are assisting in unionizing the shops, and in reaching the outlying districts, such as Marblehead. One builder, and the largest employer in Nahant, called his men together and told them that he proposed to run his work on a union eight-hour basis, and that he wanted the men who were not already in the union to get in at once. Several of the Marblehead bosses have acceded to the union demands, and altogether the carpenters of the vicinity have every reason to feel jubilant over the success of their long struggle for a shorter working day. — *Boston Labor Leader*.

## The Great Danger Ahead of Us.

It is most unfortunate for the labor movement—the trade union movement—that in its march all the rubbish and driftwood afloat on society's surface gathers in its wake and on either side to obstruct its progress, cloud its influence, and make more difficult of attainment the legitimate ends sought. As long as the American Federation was a struggling organization and connection therewith meant hard and unrelenting toil in establishing trade unions and perfecting the federation of trades, it was remarkably free from cranks and theorists. The Knights of Labor, at that time powerful, held them in their ranks, and instead of that organization focusing upon one central object its efforts were wasted upon a thousand. As a result its influence waned until now, reduced to a handful, the men who piloted the organization to destruction are quarreling for the possession of its property. That must be the object of the row, for there is no organization left to quarrel over. But the cranks and impracticables are with us still, and will move heaven and earth to dump their thousand . . . one panaceas for social and political ills upon the American Federation. If they succeed, the story will be brief in telling. Powerful in membership though we are, we cannot deal with this heterogeneous crowd and its notions without obscuring the first and chief object of the federation—the organization of workingmen and women for shorter hours and better wages. Whenever the day comes that the American Federation of Labor departs from the line thus far pursued, the highwater mark of its growth and usefulness will have been reached and its decline will be as rapid as its growth.—*Indianapolis Labor Signal.*



Twenty-two years ago, Charles E. Owens, now General President of the U. B., first joined a Carpenters' Union in New York City. It was during the famous eight-hour strike of the carpenters in 1872, in that city. The following year the New York Union broke up through the money panic of 1873.

It was not until 1880 that the carpenters of New York were again in position to organize, and then the United Order of Carpenters and Joiners was formed as a semi-local society for New York and vicinity. That year Charles E. Owens became a member of the United Order, and remained with it until consolidation of that body was effected with the United Brotherhood. At the Detroit Convention in 1888 this movement was consummated, and he was there as a delegate of the United Order.

Again in 1890, at the Chicago Convention of the U. B., he was a delegate from Union 382, New York City, and at the Convention last September, in Indianapolis, he once more represented his Union, and there he was elected General President.

General President Owens was President of the Grand Executive and District Committee of the United Order in New York several terms. He was President of Lodge 2 of the United Order and latterly of Union 382—in all nine terms. He was Business Agent in 1885, and in 1890—during the latter year the eight-hour day was secured, while he was Business Agent. At present he is serving a term as School Trustee in the Fourth School District of Westchester county, N. Y.

Born Nov. 19, 1848, in the old Ninth Ward of the city of New York, he is now forty-six years of age. Conservative, cautious and careful in action, he is none the less aggressive and determined in the performance of any duties entrusted to him.

WHEELING, W. Va.—The District Council, formerly of Bridgeport, O., and vicinity, has changed its place of meeting from Bridgeport to this city, and is now the D. C. of Wheeling and vicinity,

## Chicago Carpenters Win Their Suit in the Injunction Case Against the United Brotherhood.

Several months ago the Chicago branches of the Amalgamated Carpenters and the Knights of Labor Assemblies of Carpenters in that city clasped hands in an injunction suit against the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and the Building Trades Council. For many years the interests of the United Brotherhood in Chicago, with a membership of 7,000 and at one time 9,000 members, were subordinated to the Amalgamated and the Knights through a body known as the "United Carpenters' Council," in which all three organizations were represented.

The membership of the United Brotherhood was from 85 to 95 per cent. of the total representation in the Council. Taxes were paid by the United Brotherhood in proportion to its large membership. Still the other two smaller bodies by undue and unfair representation exercised considerable control and power over the United Brotherhood, and were meanwhile built up and strengthened through this peculiar alliance.

In time, after various impositions had been practiced on our Order, the United Brotherhood members tired of the arrangement and decided to dispense with the United Carpenters' Council and to connect with the Building Trades Council. An understanding was reached whereby working cards would be taken by the United Brotherhood from the Building Trades Council and be furnished the Amalgamated and the Knights of Labor carpenters, as they desired them. This understanding was set aside and the two bodies above referred to decided to maintain the United Carpenters Council after it had been legally dissolved, and to demand recognition of their own cards. This demand was not acceded to, and the end of it was that the United Brotherhood carpenters and building trades declined to recognize the cards of the Knights of Labor and Amalgamated.

The latter two then took their case into court and entered suit in an injunction to compel recognition of their cards by the United Brotherhood and Building Trades Council and for admission of their delegates to the latter body. The suit has been warmly contested by able counsel on both sides, and the funds for legal advice and counsel for the United Brotherhood side has been furnished from the general office of the United Brotherhood.

On November 18, the case was decided by Judge Tuley, and the decision was in favor of the United Brotherhood. The court also dissolved the injunction obtained by the complainants restraining the defendants from interfering with the members of the other organizations. The court held that a court of equity could not dictate to a voluntary and unincorporated organization such as the Builders' Council was as to who should be its members.



## Auction of the Children.

"Who bids for the little children—body and soul and brain?  
Who bids for the little children—fair and without a stain?  
Will no one bid? What, no one—for their souls so pure and white  
And fit for all good or evil which the world on their pages may write?"

"I bid," cries Beggary, howling. "I bid for them one and all!  
I'll teach them a thousand lessons—to lie, to skulk, to crawl!  
They shall sleep in my lair, like maggots; they shall rot in the fair sunshine;  
And if they serve my purpose, I hope they'll answer thine."

"And I'll bid higher and higher," says Crime, with wolfish grin,  
"For I love to lead the children through the pleasant paths of sin.  
They shall swarm in the streets to pilfer, they shall plague the broad highway,  
Till they grow too old for pity and ripe for the law to slay."

"The prison and the gallows are plenty in the land;  
'Twere folly not to use them, so proudly do they stand.  
Give me the little children—I'll take them as they're born  
And feed their evil passions with misery and scorn."

"Give me the little children, ye good, ye rich, ye wise,  
And let the busy world spin round, while ye shut your idle eyes,  
And your judges shall have work, and your lawyers wag the tongue,  
And the jailers and policemen shall be fathers to the young."

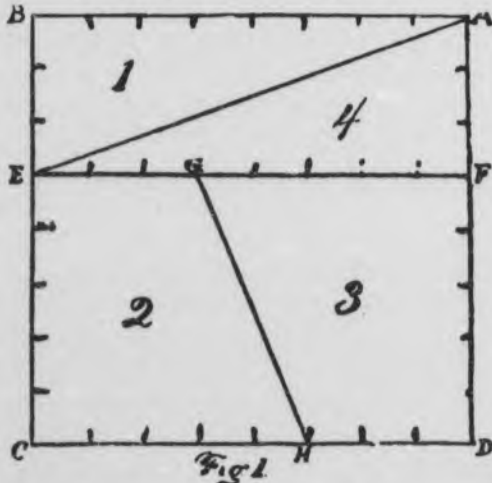
—CHARLES MACKAY.

## A Plain Solution of the Carpenter's Problem.

GERMANTOWN, Sept. 17, 1894.

MR. P. J. MCGUIRE,  
Editor THE CARPENTER.

DEAR SIR:—In the last number of your paper I notice that a prize is offered for the solution of a problem termed "A Carpenter's Problem." I offer the following, which I think "fills the bill," yet you will see by the analysis, that if carried out on a large scale, the joint work would not be very acceptable. The diagrams plainly show the manner of cutting and fitting the pieces. A piece B A E F Fig. I, 3 inches wide, is first cut off, and this is cut in two along the diagonal A E. The larger piece is cut along the line G H: G being 3 inches from E, and H 3 inches from D. Then if B E is placed against E G, and A F against H D, and these arranged as shown in Fig. II, the door 5x13 and containing 65 square inches of surface is obtained, as required in the problem.

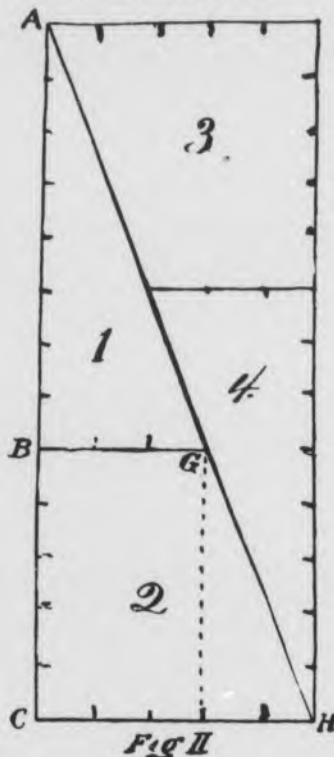


But where does the extra inch come in?

It comes in at the crack along the line A H Fig. II, as shown by the following figures.

If A H were a good joint, or better, if A G H were a straight line, the right triangles A B G and A C H would be similar and their sides proportional, giving  $AC:CH::AB:BG$ . This carried out in figures  $13:5::8:3\frac{1}{4}$  gives  $3\frac{1}{4}$  inches, the length BG should have to reach the diagonal A H. But B G is

only 3 inches by measurement, hence there must be an open space between the line A G H and the straight line A H.



Now to find the value of this opening in square inches, we have only to subtract the total area of the pieces 1 and 2 from the area of the right triangle A C H, as follows:

Area of right triangle A C H =  $5 \times 13 \times \frac{1}{2} = 32\frac{1}{2}$  sq. in.  
Area of piece 1 =  $3 \times 8 \times \frac{1}{2} = 12$  sq. in.  
Area of piece 2 =  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 3 \times 5 = 15 \\ 2 \times 5 \times \frac{1}{2} = 5 \end{array} \right\}$  Total 20 "   
Total 32 "   
Leaving  $\frac{1}{2}$  " of space.

In like manner an equal space is found left open on the other side of the line A H, making the whole open space equal to one square inch, and accounting for the 65th square inch apparently gained by this manner of cutting the square.

This crack is not noticeable in a small diagram, but would be quite conspicuous if an 8-foot instead of an 8-inch square were used, as then the area of the crack would be one square foot instead of one square inch.

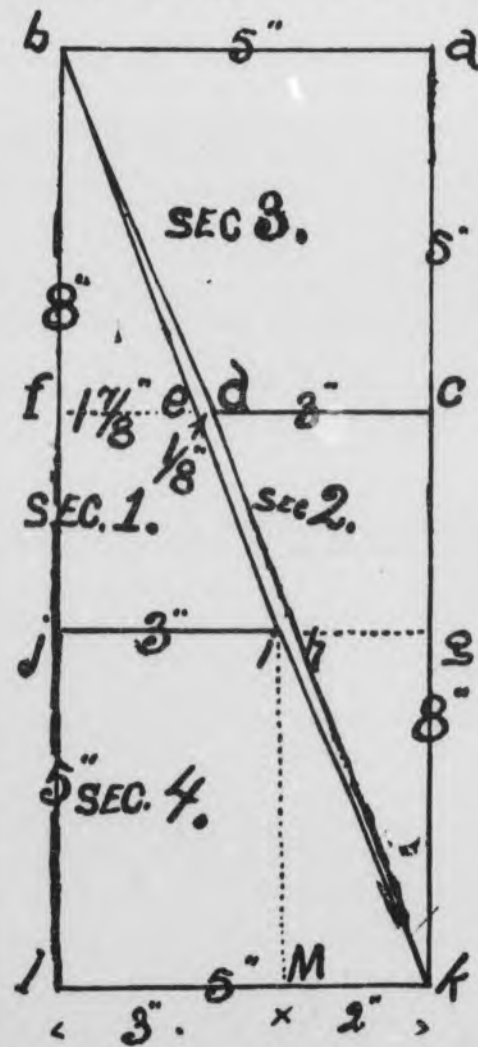
Yours respectfully

R. J. HAGEY,  
Germantown, Phila., Pa.

## Another Plain Solution.

Editor of THE CARPENTER:

In answer to your "Carpenter's Problem," of August issue, I think I

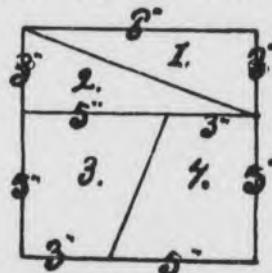


can send you the correct answer to the same. Your square board measuring 8x8 inches, containing 64 square inches, can't possibly be cut and placed together

in such a way as to contain 65 square inches exact, and don't you forget it! I challenge any one's right to the prize who claims it can be done. My accompanying diagram will show how several may claim it can be done. Their diagram is not correct even if they claim it can be done.

They will not show the vacant space in the centre bounded by letters B D E H I K, which space contains exactly 1 square inch, and the reason that they will not show it as I do will be, they will draw a diagram to fill the space, 5x13, and not draw it section by section, with their correct proportions as shown in my cut, Secs. 1, 2, 3 and 4.

Now I will show where the trouble comes in. Take Sec. 1, B J I, take B J, for base 8 inches, J I, for height, which is 3 inches. So if Sec. 1, is 3 inches wide, 8 inches from the point, it is very plainly seen that the ratio of its width is  $\frac{3}{8}$  of an inch to the inch, and 5 inches from the point its width would be  $\frac{3}{8} \times 5 = 1\frac{7}{8}$  inches, F E, or G H.



Therefore if it is 5 inches from C to F, 3 inches from C to D,  $1\frac{7}{8}$  inches from E to F, it must be  $\frac{3}{8}$  of an inch from D to E.

Another proof is the pitch or cut of Sec. 1, B J, 8, J I, 3, do not correspond to pitch or cut of Sec. 4, I M, 5, M K, 2, and it is impossible to make a perfect angle A K L.

I hope the brothers will give us something of this kind often, as I enjoy problems of this nature, and will give them something that may interest them in the near future. Brothers, we must try and make our CARPENTER more interesting. Note the improvement in the last year or so. So let us brace up and make it more interesting in the future, by making use of its valuable columns to exchange our ideas. We can do it if we only try. Keep your eye on the next number for a stunning problem from me.

SILAS CONYNE,  
Member of L. U. 741, Chicago, Ill.

## Can't be Done and Fit Exactly.

LOS ANGELES, CAL.

Editor CARPENTER,

DEAR SIR:—In answer to the problem, "How by making three cuts in an 8-inch square board to make those pieces fill an opening equaling sixty-five square inches," I say it can not be done, because if that was possible then the reverse would also be possible.

That is, it would then be possible to take a piece of material containing 65 square inches, say, 5x13 inches, and so cut it that the pieces placed together would cover only 64 square inches and have no material left, and this is supposing we lose no material by cutting in either case.

I am willing to allow any man to lay out his diagram with the finest kind of knife marks on his 8x8 inch piece, and then take other materials and cut and fit pieces to exactly cover the diagram so that there may be no loss by cuts, and I say positively he can not so place those pieces so that they will fill or cover a space equal to 65 square inches.

I have seen two carpenters cut the 8-inch square piece so that it seemed to measure 5x13 inches, but when measured accurately there was a little lacking.

Yours fraternally,

F. P. McCLOSKEY.

## How to Frame a Mansard Roof.

BY OWEN B. MAGINNIS.

Before commencing to describe the proper methods to follow in framing and raising a Mansard roof, I will first explain what a Mansard roof is. This form of

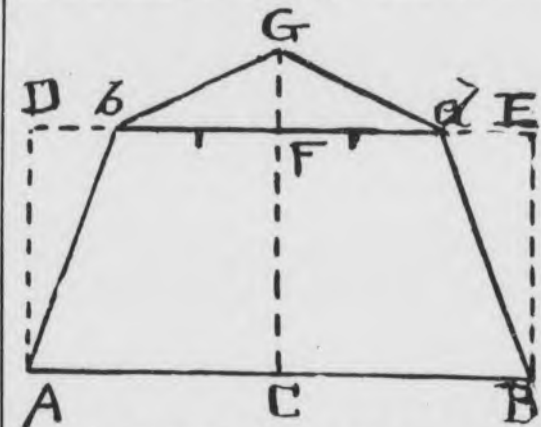


FIG. 1.—LAYOUT OF A TRUE MANSARD ROOF.

roof derived its name from being constantly used by one Francis Mansard, an architect who died in France in the year 1666. He was not, as is generally supposed, its inventor, as the idea had been previously adopted by such men as Segallo and Michael Angelo, in Italy.

The principal reason for the use of the

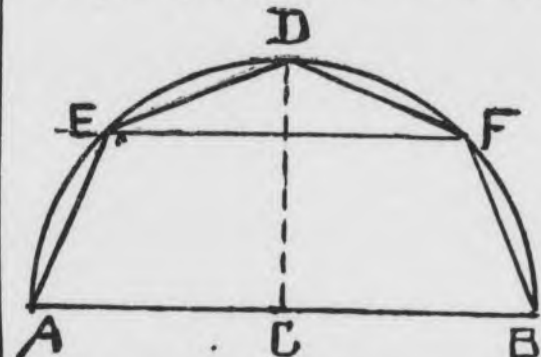


FIG. 2.—LAYOUT OF A MANSARD OR CURB ROOF.

Mansard form is to lessen the excessive height of a roof without resorting to a truss, and to obtain room space in the roof itself.

To describe or lay out a true Mansard roof, at Fig. 1, let C F, be the true height of the roof equal to half the width on the plate line C B. Draw D E, par-

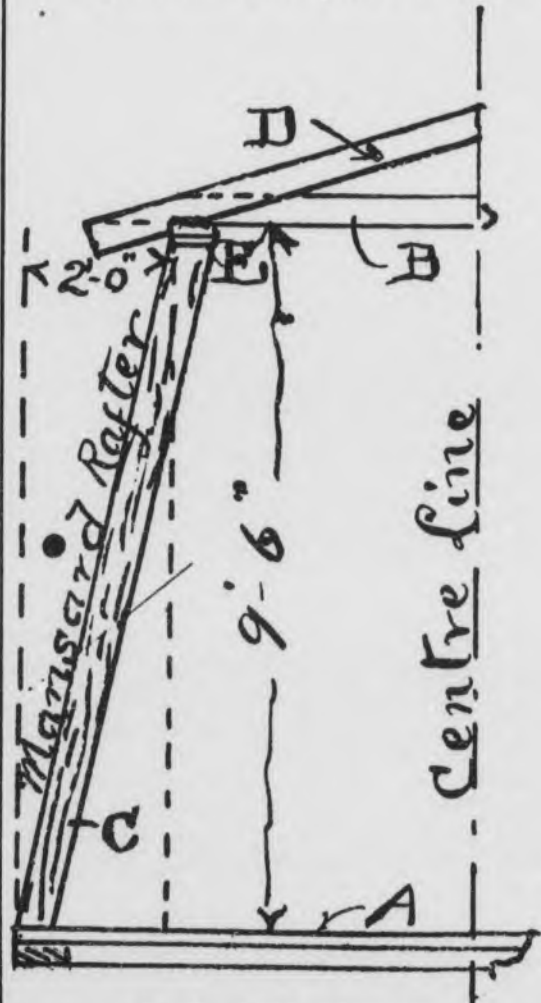


FIG. 4.—CROSS SECTION.

allel to A B, and make D F, and F E, equal to A C, and C B. Join A D, and E B. Divide D F, and F E, into three equal parts and join A B, and B D. Make F G, equal to d E, and join b G, and G D, thus obtaining the true form of the Mansard roof.

At Fig. 2, another way to describe this



roof is shown, and this resembles more the old colonial, or what is called the American curb roof. To describe it strike the semi-circle A E D F B, from the centre O, with C D, as radius. Divide the semi-circle into 4 equal parts at E D, and F, and join A E, E D, D F, and F B, which will give the proportional form of the roof.

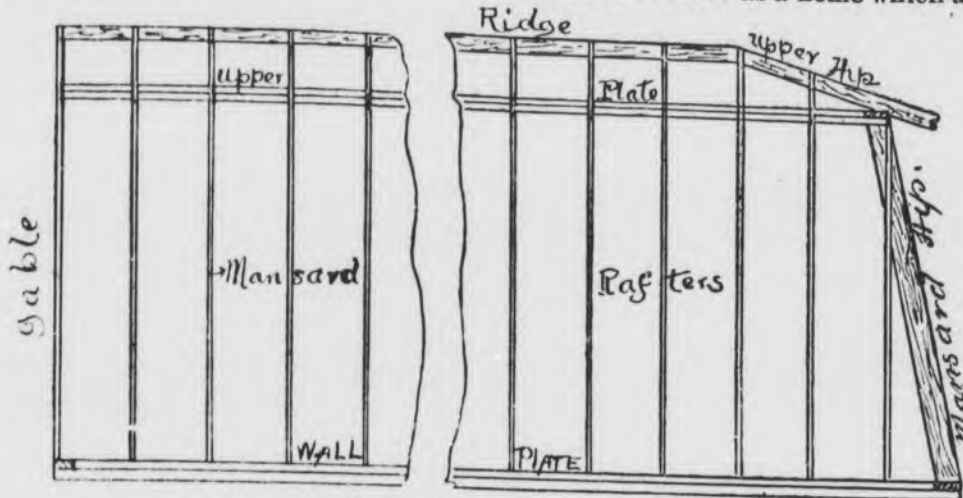


FIG. 3.—ELEVATION OF FRAMING.

Fig. 3, will give readers a full conception of the framing timbers of a Mansard roof as they will appear when raised. They consist of the usual wall plate and an upper plate which is supported by the flaring or sloping side rafters which form the Mansard chamber or attic within. Reference to the cross-section, Fig. 4, will make it clearer to the mechanic, as A, is the wall plate, E, the upper or Mansard plate supported by the Mansard or flaring rafters C, which flares 2 feet off the perpendicular. D, is the deck or upper rafters, and B, a tie or ceiling beam which gives a good attic room. Half the roof only, namely the left side, is shown in this cross-section, Fig. 4.

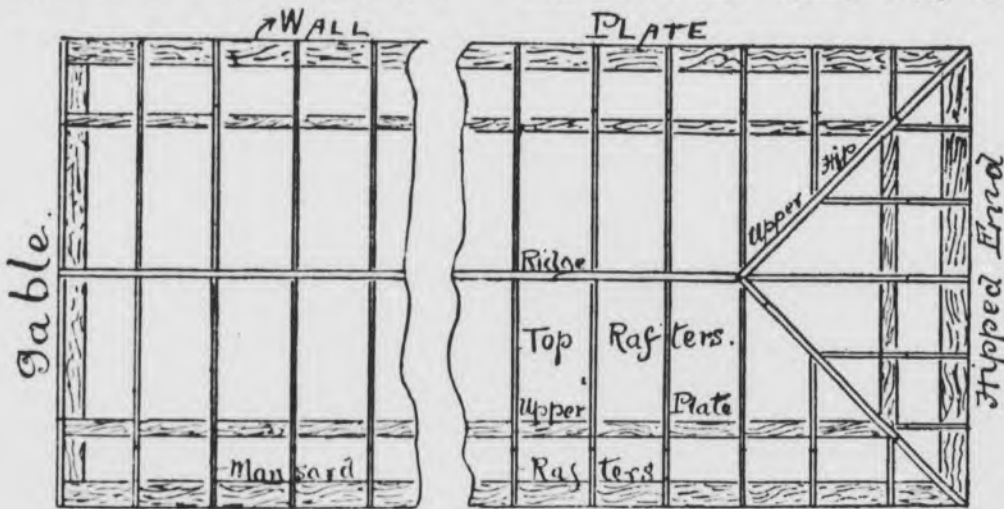


FIG. 5.—PLAN OF MANSARD RAFTERS.

A comparison between the plan Fig. 5, and the elevation and cross-section will make clear the full construction of the roof and enable any mechanic to lay out, frame and raise roofs of this class. The elevation and plan show one end (the right) hipped and the other (the left)

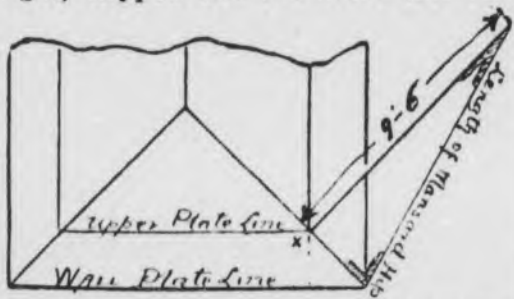


Fig. 6.—TO FIND LENGTH OF MANSARD HIP. gabled. In order to determine the exact length of the Mansard hip rafter, the method is illustrated in Fig. 6. It is simply to raise up on the seat X Z, of the hip the height of the pitch 9 feet and 6 inches, and to join this height with Z.

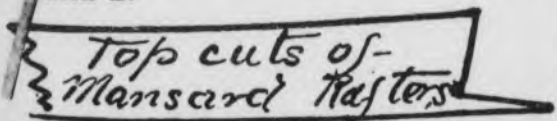


FIG. 7.

The deck or upper rafters are framed in the way I previously described in the columns of THE CARPENTER. Fig. 7, represents the proper shape to frame the top cuts of Mansard rafters to prevent their slipping under the upper plate.

### The Great Iniquity of the Present Wage System.

In my estimation all men have the same wants, they all have a stomach to be supplied with food, a body to be clothed, and need bedding and a house for shelter against the extremities of weather and serve as a home which all of

the human race should have. There is plenty of material on the earth for homes for all. But the material to-day is claimed by a few who call the world their property. The want for education is as essential to one as the other in order that all men may understand their moral, sanitary, intellectual and physical welfare. I can't understand why it is that a small minority of the human race have nearly all the wealth in their possession, regardless of how many may starve for the want of it.

From a Christian standpoint we are told that we are all brothers and sisters, and that God is the father of us all. Then we should equally enjoy His

blessings as it is in any other family where justice is done, and not let a few of the children have all and others starve as they do to-day in all Christian nations. From a scientific standpoint it is evident nature is the Creator of all raw material on the earth. All useful wealth made out of that material is the product of labor. Consequently those who do not labor should under no circumstances have any claim upon any natural or artificial wealth whatever.

Recently I read in a European paper the rates of wages of the people of the French republic where they have the motto "Liberty, Equality and Fraternity."

Here is the wage report:

President . . . . .	\$666 66 a day.
Minister . . . . .	66 66 "
Receiver General . . . . .	26 00 "
Bishop . . . . .	24 00 "
Senatorial Deputy . . . . .	5 00 "
Chief of Police . . . . .	10 to 20 "
Priest . . . . .	1 80 "
Mechanic in city . . . . .	80 "
Mechanic in country . . . . .	60 "
Teacher . . . . .	60 "
Laborer in city . . . . .	35 "
Laborer in country . . . . .	15 "

This makes a fine looking pyramid of equality.

The following are the wages of European despots.

Czar of Russia . . . . .	\$7,403,200 a year.
Sultan of Turkey . . . . .	6,019,600 "
Emperor of Austria . . . . .	3,326,400 "
Emperor of Germany . . . . .	3,326,400 "
Italy . . . . .	2,850,000 "
Great Britain . . . . .	2,819,200 "
Spain . . . . .	1,000,000 "
King of Belgium . . . . .	470,000 "
Portugal . . . . .	750,000 "
Wurtemberg . . . . .	521,200 "
Denmark . . . . .	403,600 "
Holland . . . . .	403,600 "
Sweden . . . . .	400,000 "
President of France . . . . .	240,000 "

Total for 15 men . . \$29,933,200

The Czar of Russia receives 148 times as much as President Cleveland. These 15 mortals receive a total of \$29,933,200. But as yet we have not mentioned the greatest of all the kings, Rothschild, who it is claimed, is in possession of \$2,000,000,000 of the earth's wealth, of which \$1,600,000,000 are payable in gold to him. This \$2,000,000,000 at the small rate of interest of 5 per cent. will give that mortal being one hundred million dollars (\$100,000,000) a year, or \$273,972 a day, which amounts to more than three times as much as the 15 rulers get together.

Rothschild, 15 years ago, was worth only \$1,000,000,000, so that he doubles his fortune every 15 years. If that monster is allowed to go on at the present rate of robbing the producing classes, then by the year 1970 he would have a fortune of over \$65,000,000,000, or about as much as the total wealth of the United States to-day.

But here in the United States we are not cursed with all such evils. This is the land of "sweet liberty." We have here no czars, emperors or kings to rule us or rob or extort us. Let us inquire what are the 4047 millionaires if they are any better than the despots of the other side of the water. Do they extort the laboring classes any less than their colleagues over the sea? I hear a great many Americans say we take no lessons from any other country; still, is not the same system of capitalism being imported here from Europe which is practised there, and a system of wage slavery carried on here the same as in Europe. Precisely the same. According to the statistics of labor for 1890 every working man who had work produced ten dollars a day and received an average of only a dollar and fifteen cents a day. The balance went to bosses. This system should be abolished, as all men are equal, and not allow one man to be boss and another subordinate.

Look at our American industrial kings. Emperor Astor gets \$25,000 a day, or \$9,125,000 a year, which is more than the Czar of Russia gets. See the wealth of Kings Vanderbilt, Gould, Pullman, Rockefeller, Carnegie, and all along the line. If we will look them up we will be able to find fifteen men here in America out of our 4047 millionaires who get more income than the entire fifteen European rulers above mentioned do. What are all these millionaires but emperors and kings, even if they have no titles? They get the money all the same, and we poor wageslaves have to support them all the same in idleness. Some of them live in England, Scotland, France, and in other European countries. Some of them are sailing on the oceans; others, at the race track, spending fortunes.

It seems to me the people are satisfied with all these wrongs, as they continue voting for the continuation of the same unjust system. I hear very often my brother trades unionists calling non-union men scabs, because they don't belong to the union, while they themselves scab it on election day on themselves and on their fellow-men, and that is a great deal worse. To vote right costs

nothing, while it costs something to keep up a Union. How will we get justice; will the ruling classes of to-day give us equality? No, never! It is the duty of the workers to stop fighting each other and be no longer jealous of each other, and combine themselves all in one organization, and when election day comes all vote for the co-operative commonwealth and overthrow the present unmerciful competitive system under which millions of human beings starve every year.

ED. ARNAELSTEEN,

Union 332, Los Angeles, Cal.

### The Question of Immigration again Discussed.

MR. EDITOR:



AFTER sending the communication, which was published in the April CARPENTER, I expected some one would make an attack on the idea I advocated of the enactment of a law classing such

who will not assimilate with the people, and, therefore, not with a free government or republic, as unwelcome immigrants.

In the July issue of THE CARPENTER T. G. R. objects to the restriction of immigration of the illiterate ignorant outcasts of other nations, as though our country (our republic) should be the dumping-place for the rest of the world. It has long enough been such a place, to our regret. A large per cent. of immigrants are, or have been illiterate, and in such cases, and too often, the grandchildren are the first ones to get acquainted with our public schools. People who do not imbibe the spirit of this country, which knows no royal titles, are only fit to be subjects and not citizens, though they may get naturalization papers. I do not wish to stir those who love their adopted land as much or more than their Fatherland or Mother country, for unquestionably such are in the majority and to them we bid a hearty welcome.

T. G. R. also says: "Labor is the most cosmopolitan thing in the world, and has its enemies in all parts of the world!" Why, yes, that is a proven fact.

Capital takes advantage of the animal passions of the ignorant and illiterate, who know no refined or human pleasure, and, by promising to sate their passions to the detriment of the community and the working man, especially, they use this immigration largely to reduce wages and increase the hours of labor. Why should we have our wages reduced if they have been reduced in other countries, so that existence is next to impossible to those who believe in arrogant titled nobles and despots, as in Italy, Russia and other countries. Let those in other countries improve their condition, and not try to flee from it like mistreated slaves. "God helps those who help themselves," is a maxim as true to foreign laborers and laborers in general as to any one else. Any body of men not making a resolute attempt are not worthy of aid from any one. But if such an attempt be made and help denied it is worse than an outrage.

It is only a sad truth that many parade their patriotism during an election campaign, but if working men were educated they would also be equal to an emergency, and elect men from their midst of approved honesty, firm character and fidelity.

Belleville, Ill.

L. M.



## THE CARPENTER

PHILADELPHIA, NOVEMBER, 1894.



## Open Forum.

(This Department is open for our readers and members to discuss all phases of the labor problem.

Correspondents should write on one side of the paper only.

Matter for publication must be in this office by the 25th of the month previous to issue.)

## The Silver Question.



TAKE it, that one question now before the people is of greater paramount importance to the wage workers than the silver question. To-day we have that much-praised article, a dear dollar. You know fellow toilers that the politician has time and time again depicted in glowing terms the beneficent features of that dollar that will purchase the most. To-day we have, in all its pristine glory, that much sought article. Yes, you can buy more dry goods or other necessities to-day for a dollar than for a good, long time before. Not only will it buy more of the products of labor, but it will buy more of labor itself. It will buy more flesh and blood, more men, more women, more children and more deputy sheriffs. Brothers, how do you like it; haven't you discovered that this dear dollar is a very hard thing to get hold of.

To-day we have two classes of believers in metallic money, one class known as Monometalists, the other as Bimetallists. We usually call the Monometalists we know gold standard or single standard men. The Monometalist, while admitting that bimetallism is desirable, claims it to be impracticable. They claim it to be impossible to maintain the two metals on a parity with one another; they claim that under a law known as Gresham's law<sup>1</sup> that the metal undervalued will be driven out of circulation, which, under present conditions, would be gold. They claim that silver is produced much more cheaply than formerly, and this, together with an over-production of that metal, has caused such a depreciation of that metal that it is totally unfit for legal tender coinage.

The Bimetallist answers with truth that monometallism is a modern idea, that silver and gold were used long before the dawn of history, that silver has always been the better money, because it has been the money of the people; that covering a period of a thousand years, before silver was demonetized, that its variation from a given ratio was not five per cent.; they point to the increased production of gold from 1848, since which time the amount of gold in the world has been doubled, to show that this large amount of gold was absorbed without making any perceptible difference in the value of the two metals, while there was free mintage of both. They boldly assert that if silver has depreciated it is because it has been legislated against.

NOTE—Gresham was a former director of the British mint.

They assert with truth that until the demonetization of silver by Germany in 1871, that silver at 16 to 1 was at a premium over gold; they claim this was the case in 1873 when silver was demonetized in the United States; they claim further, that the above legislation has resulted in an appreciation of gold of from 40 to 50 per cent. in its relation to the products of labor. Now, brothers, as working men, which side should we take in this controversy? Wouldn't it be a good idea to size up the champions on each side? Who advocated the gold standard in England and were instrumental in putting it into force? Why, Lords Liverpool, father and son. The first was the chief political adviser of George III., both were born aristocrats; both fought bitterly every movement toward the emancipation of the slaves, and every concession to labor was opposed by them. What a parallel we find in the conditions existing in both countries when gold was made the sole standard. It was in the dark days following Waterloo, the Chartist period in England, when famine and rioting were abroad in the land, and government spies (in this country called Pinkertons) could arrest a man and swear his life away for forty pounds. When, for the first time since Magna Charta was wrung from King John, the Habeas Corpus Act was suspended, these were the times that saw the ushering in of the gold standard in England. And for whose benefit was this crime committed (for crime it was)?

Let us see. The battle of Waterloo is being fought. Watching that battle is an agent of the banking house of Rothschild & Co. When the agent sees that the allies have won, he hurries post-haste to the sea shore, and, hiring a small vessel, proceeds to London. Placards are placed about the principal places in England announcing that Napoleon had defeated the allies. England's securities at once went down, and Rothschild bought heavily, the bulk of English securities passing into their hands. When the true news arrived that Napoleon was defeated England's securities went to a premium, and Rothschild had made millions by their lying, villainous deceit, and there is no doubt that it was to enhance the value of these securities, bought at ruinous low prices, that silver was demonetized in England. Who are the gold standard advocates in the United States? Such men as Edward Atkinson and John Sherman, monied aristocrats. Men who would brand all organized men as conspirators. And one peculiar fact remains, that nearly all these gold standard men are ideal protectionists, and, under the guise of protection, they will rob labor of its birthright. With a debt, National, State, municipal and private of nearly forty billions of dollars, now payable in gold, how can we prevent a great appreciation in the value of that metal, when the world's coinage, gold and silver, only amounts to about \$7,500,000,000, about one-half of this being legal tender silver coin. And a world's bonded debt of \$40,000,000,000, \$28,000,000,000 of which is a National debt, the latter being only \$8,000,000,000 in 1848. Any sensible person can see that we are on the high road to monetary slavery. Every dollar, principal and interest, of this vast debt has to be paid by labor. Since the demonetization of silver this debt has been practically doubled. It must be very evident that if labor does not succeed in enlarging the volume of money and controlling its issue that this terrible load of interest, rent and usury with its attendant train of middlemen (non-producers), together with the loss and waste attending gold credit inflation, will be more than labor can bear, and it must sink beneath the iron heel of the most heartless of all

tyrannies, the money power. It is said that the United States cannot maintain the parity of the two metals on a ratio of 16 to 1. We answer, that we always did so. Under free coinage, when any person in the world having silver can get 37½ grains stamped a dollar, that they will not be foolish enough to sell it for less. And as to being flooded with silver, why there is not silver enough in all the world, if every dollar in sight or in the mines were coined, to supply the growing needs of the world without being supplemented with paper credits. To flood us with silver dollars they have got to exchange them for our labor and products. Ah, somebody says, although your own people would readily accept your 16 to 1 dollar, that if you undertake to pay the foreign merchant for his goods in silver he will only allow you the market price for your silver and add the difference in favor of gold to his goods. We deny this proposition; but, if such were the case, the price of the imported article being raised, the people would buy the home manufactured article being lower in price. Why this would be the best kind of protection. Well, somebody says, why if our aristocracy want to visit Paris or Naples to revel in luxury or pleasure, or our Vanderbilts should want to go to Monte Carlo to gamble, they would have to change their American silver for English gold at a loss. We again deny the proposition, but if it could only be so it would be a God send, for then they could visit instead our own beautiful Rockies and spend their dollars our labor has earned among our own people.

Why talk about flooding us with silver. In China they have 300,000,000 of people doing business largely by barter; they want money. Out West here we have been suffering from a drought a long time, and we would welcome a flood for a change. We want a flood to start the springs of commerce and industry, and fill the palsied arm of labor with life and vigor to transform the armies of so-called miserable tramps into industrious and worthy citizens. This should be the work of united labor at the ballot box before long. Public ownership of public utilities, free access to natural opportunities, Government banks and free coinage at 16 to 1 should be the rallying cry of labor, and the laboring man who would cast a ballot for plutocracy in this dark hour accepts a fearful responsibility.

Lincoln, Neb.

S. J. KENT.

## Another Reason.

Just now, politicians of all the different parties are wearing out their lungs and worrying their brains (?) to explain the causes and reasons of the present hard times and lack of employment for willing laborers, each putting the blame upon the others, and charging all kinds of corruption and bad faith.

Now I propose to show that the laboring men are responsible for a large share of the present idleness of workingmen.

It is a settled fact that the Americans lead the world in inventive genius, and the majority of our inventions are labor saving machines, whereby one man, and sometimes a boy, does the work of three, four and sometimes five men; and these inventions are mainly the ingenuity of some practical workman in the very same craft that his invention helps to cripple.

The first type-setting machine was invented by a practical printer, thus enabling one man, boy, or even a girl, to do the work of three first-class printers, thereby rendering idleness to two out of every three printers formerly employed in the offices where machines are now used.

Now these idle printers are driven

into some other trade, taking some other poor man's job, or else they go to the bad.

Every piece of wood-working machinery used in our factories for making sash, doors, blinds, mouldings, stair-rails, and a thousand other kinds of woodwork, have been invented, either directly or indirectly, by practical carpenters, thereby crippling the trade, by having the work of thousands of practical carpenters performed by less than one-fourth that number of unskilled men and boys, besides lowering the standard of workmanship required of a carpenter and reducing his wages.

The same principle will hold good in all the different trades. Painters are inventing cheap paints ready mixed, with full directions of how a shoemaker may paint his own house, while the shoemaker lays awake at night trying to invent some kind of a machine by which he can make all the shoes that the country will need for the next year, so that all the other shoemakers may turn painter, carpenter or printer—taking some other poor man's job.

Thus as soon as machinery kills our trade, the relegated craftsmen are driven into other trades, relegating other craftsmen, and so on *ad infinitum*.

Besides all this trouble to the laboring men, these same inventions have enabled capitalists to triple and quadruple their investments, and they, having machines, and unskilled, and many times ignorant, men and boys to deal with instead of intelligent and skilled workmen, have become heartless and overbearing, crowding their machines to their fullest capacity and curtailing the wages of their employees.

Now, fellow craftsmen, let us quit making labor-saving machines and turn our ingenuity to making tools for doing our work better and easier for ourselves, and not take somebody else's job.

Lafayette, Ind. W. P. BATTENBERG.

## Man and Freedom.

The man whose daily bread for himself and his family depends upon the wages that an employer may give or withhold at pleasure is not free. The alternative between starvation and submission to a schedule is slavery. Liberty is something more than a name. He who depends upon the will of another for shelter, clothing and food, cannot be a free man in the broad, full meaning of that word. Freedom does not consist in definitions. The declaration that life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness are the inalienable rights of every human being makes no man independent. The right to liberty is an empty mockery and delusion unless the power to be free exists also. Freedom is not merely the removal of legal restraint, the permission to come or go. Added to these must be the capacity and the opportunity, which only exemption from the necessity of incessant daily labor can bring. To paraphrase Shakespeare, poverty and liberty are an ill-matched pair. Freedom and independence are incompatible.—J. J. Ingalls.

## Wants the Government to Pay.

A Washington dispatch says: During the recent strikes many railroads applied to the Government for protection, and troops were placed on trains and along the disturbed portions of their routes. The companies are now filing bills with the War Department for the transportation of the soldiers, whose chief duty was to keep their lines open and guard their property. The Department will contest the payment of these claims.

This is indeed a splendid specimen of corporation gall.



# MONEY'S \$\$\$ RECEIVED

FOR TAX,

During the month ending October 31, 1894.

Whenever any errors appear notify the G. S. without delay.

Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.
1-303 90	158-33 15	335-81 20	553-32 10				
2-30 00	160-10 50	335-7 60	553-13 35				
3-5 70	162-44 25	339-12 30	558-9 00				
5-20 55	163-6 60	340-64 50	560-4 20				
6-2 10	164-2 25	341-2 40	563-12 15				
7-12 10	165-7 05	342-12 15	564-4 35				
8-17 65	166-6 90	344-3 75	567-10 80				
9-8 05	167-14 40	348-4 20	568-2 10				
11-41 85	168-9 30	345-5 25	572-5 70				
13-8 00	169-14 10	351-4 20	574-2 55				
14-2 85	170-2 35	352-2 40	580-9 30				
15-7 95	171-9 30	354-9 00	581-3 60				
16-24 45	173-3 15	355-8 85	585-2 25				
17-12 75	174-1 05	356-2 85	586-12 60				
18-3 30	175-22 80	359-9 45	588-7 35				
19-2 40	176-15 75	360-5 85	591-3 75				
20-9 75	177-7 20	361-3 30	592-3 00				
21-20 70	179-7 50	365-2 70	593-3 30				
22-27 75	181-83 40	368-1 95	596-2 70				
24-4 05	186-4 05	369-4 95	596-2 55				
26-13 05	184-4 50	371-1 95	602-1 05				
27-6 75	189-6 60	373-3 90	603-8 85				
28-6 60	190-4 80	374-13 20	605-6 00				
29-99 15	191-4 65	376-11 10	606-3 30				
30-97 95	192-8 85	377-1 65	611-6 90				
31-18 15	193-8 55	381-15 80	617-3 00				
32-1 80	194-2 55	382-42 75	619-4 80				
33-3 90	195-4 95	385-7 95	622-5 25				
34-2 25	196-1 50	387-19 20	623-3 30				
35-3 75	198-7 65	388-2 70	629-3 30				
36-5 70	199-16 20	390-3 75	631-1 85				
37-7 80	201-2 40	391-5 40	637-7 80				
38-46 95	203-11 70	393-3 15	638-9 90				
39-7 95	204-3 75	394-2 70	639-9 75				
40-1 05	206-6 25	396-1 35	641-1 35				
41-2 10	207-12 75	396-6 15	645-4 65				
42-2 10	208-6 00	397-3 75	647-8 10				
43-4 20	209-18 30	399-1 50	649-5 05				
44-26 10	211-18 00	400-4 20	651-2 85				
45-6 75	212-10 80	402-2 25	658-8 85				
46-8 55	214-2 10	403-1 50	659-7 05				
47-5 85	215-10 35	404-12 15	661-3 00				
48-2 25	216-5 10	407-72 90	663-1 65				
49-3 00	218-3 75	409-2 55	664-2 55				
50-34 95	221-7 20	410-2 85	668-4 50				
51-69 60	225-5 65	416-24 75	667-10 95				
52-17 25	226-2 55	417-1 95	676-7 20				
53-38 85	227-6 75	421-4 90	677-3 30				
54-6 70	229-4 35	422-1 50	678-18 60				
55-4 15	230-7 05	423-4 05	681-13 05				
56-8 10	232-1 50	427-14 10	685-5 70				
57-2 45	233-1 35	428-3 60	687-6 55				
58-7 50	234-9 00	431-2 70	689-4 35				
59-16 80	235-4 95	432-2 85	690-2 10				
60-19 05	236-2 40	434-6 60	692-9 00				
61-6 10	238-7 95	435-3 15	695-4 55				
62-3 30	239-9 75	437-2 40	696-4 55				
63-8 85	240-11 70	440-10 95	698-10 95				
64-5 40	243-6 90	442-3 80	699-10 20				
65-6 30	246-5 90	445-1 95	701-2 55				
66-18 00	247-25 80	445-7 95	702-3 30				
67-2 55	249-4 35	448-4 25	703-6 60				
68-8 15	251-5 85	449-8 10	704-8 10				
69-14 55	252-4 30	450-2 70	705-6 15				
70-6 85	253-4 35	451-14 25	706-6 15				
71-11 40	254-10 00	453-16 50	707-4 50				
72-6 85	257-34 80	456-1 95	711-2 10				
73-1 60	260-7 80	457-23 25	712-6 60				
74-12 30	261-9 00	459-2 25	714-9 30				
75-11 25	263-3 60	460-5 55	715-17 10				
76-2 85	265-1 50	461-3 09	716-11 70				
77-3 10	266-2 25	464-8 10	717-2 85				
78-10 35	267-2 40	466-14 10	718-21 00				
79-12 50	268-9 60	468-13 05	719-1 95				
80-1 55	269-40 95	469-5 20	723-2 40				
81-5 70	273-8 85	470-3 00	725-3 20				
82-3 90	274-14 70	471-26 70	726-7 05				
83-42 30	275-5 10	473-12 30	728-1 85				
84-15 00	276-1 95	474-9 16	729-3 75				
85-24 45	277-6 90	478-13 35	730-21 45				
86-4 65	283-6 00	479-4 05	731-1 85				
87-9 90	284-13 80	481-10 80	734-2 25				
88-4 10	285-15 00	482-9 15	736-3 75				
89-7 20	287-6 65	483-10 05	738-3 75				
90-13 95	288-7 50	484-8 40	739-4 60				
91-10 35	290-22 15	486-7 80	740-7 75				
92-12 15	294-5 85	487-4 95	742-2 40				
93-10 35	295-7 50	490-4 20	744-3 35				
94-33 45	298-3 00	493-20 85	750-8 40				
95-5 55	299-8 40	496-2 55	751-6 70				
96-11 40	300-2 25	497-25 20	752-2 70				
97-2 50	301-14 25	499-3 75	756-3 60				
98-4 80	304-5 25	500-3 00	757-2 70				
99-9 60	305-3 30	502-5 70	758-3 75				
100-4 80	311-6 70	507-8 55	766-4 05				
101-5 25	314-8 25	509-3 00	767-2 70				
102-7 30	316-4 30	510-2 55	775-6 00				
103-3 90	317-19 15	513-24 45	779-6 00				
104-18 75	323-1 65	515-16 65	783-3 15				
105-4 05	324-3 60	518-16 80	784-11 85				
106-6 30	325-8 40	519-2 40	785-4 95				
107-6 25	326-4 65	521-11 10	786-14 00				
108-18 75	327-13 80	522-7 50	794-14 00				
109-4 00	328-6 00	524-62 65	799-8 75				
110-8 85	329-3 30	534-3 00	802-1 20				
111-10 35	332-16 65	580-1 50	805-1 95				
112-4 50	334-6 55	551-2 25	811-4 80				
Total, . . . . . \$4,190 66							

## CARPENTERS SHOULD READ, MARK, LEARN, THOM. GILL'S BOOKS.

GILL'S RAPID CARPENTRY, 2d Ed., Revised, Price \$2.00

GILL'S DETAIL ON THE SQUARE, Price \$1.00

GILL'S ENLIGHTENED STAIR BUILDER, No. 1, Price \$1.00

No. 2, " \$1.00

Sent free by mail on receipt of price by application to R. LEONARD, General Agent, P. O. Station B, Jersey City, N. J. Member of L. U. 482.

Agents wanted in every city and town on profitable terms. Correspondence solicited from Secretaries of Local Unions.

### PROTECTIVE FUND.

Below is a report of all the Protective Fund received by the G. S. during the month of October, 1894.

All moneys received since October 31, will be published in next month's CARPENTER.

Whenever any error appears notify the G. S.

Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.
1-\$'01 30	188-	\$ 1 05	336-	\$ 2 50	554-		\$ 4 45
2-10 00	160-	3 50	339-	4 10	555-		3 00
3-1 90	162-	14 75	340-	21 60	560-		1 40
4-6 85	163-	2 20	341-	1 30	563-		4 06
5-70 164		75	342-	4 05	564-		1 45
6-2 95	165-	2 35	344-	1 25	567-		3 60
7-8 85	166-	2 30	345-	1 40	568-		70
8-2 65	167-	4 80	346-	1 75	572-		1 90
9-14 95	168-	3 10	351-	1 40	574-		85
11-95 169		4 70	352-	80	580-		3 10
12-2 65	170-	45	354-	30	581-		1 20
13-8 15	171-	3 10	355-	2 95	585-		75
14-4 25	173-	1 05	356-	95	586-		4 20
15-1 10	174-	35	359-	3 15	588-		4 15
16-80 175		7 60	360-	1 90	591-		1 25
17-3 25	176-	5 25	361-	1 10	592-		1 00
18-6 90	177-	2 40	365-	90	593-		1 10
19-9 25	179-	2 80	368-	90	595-		90
20-24 135	181-	27 80	369-	1 65	596-		85
21-4 35	185-	1 35	371-	68	602-		35
22-2 25	188-	1 50	373-	1 30	603-		2 95
23-2 20	189-	2 20	374-	4 40	605-		2 00
24-33 05	190-	1 60	376-	8 70	606-		1 10
25-32 65	191-	1 55	377-	55	611-		2 30
26-8 05	192-	2 95	381-	5 60	617-		1 00
27-1 30	193-	1 85	382-	14 25	619-		1 60
28-70 194		1 85	385-	2 65	622-		1 75
29-1 25	195-	1 55	389-	90	629-		1 10
30-1 25	198-	2 55	390-	1 25	631-		45
31-1 90	199-	5 40	391-	1 80	637-		2 60
32-2 60	201-	80	393-	1 05	638-		3 30
33-15 65	203-	3 90	394-	90	639-		3 2
34-2 65	204-	1 25	395-	45	641-		45
35-35 206		1 75	396-	2 05	645-		1 55
36-70 207		4 25	397-	1 25	647-		2 70
37-70 208		6 00	399-	50	649-		1 70
38-1 40	209-	6 10	400-	1 40	651-		95
39-8 70	211-	6 00	402-	75	658-		3 05
40-2 25	212-	3 60	403-	50	659-		2 35
41-2 85	214-	70	404-	8 45	661-		1 00
42-1 95	216-	3 45	407-	25	90	663-	55
43-75 216		1 70	409-	88	664-		85
44-1 09	218-	1 25	410-	95	665-		1 50
45-11 65	221-	2 40	416-	8 25	667-		3 65
46-23 20	222-	1 85	417-	68	676-		2 40
47-5 75	226-	85	421-	1 60	677-		1 10
48-12 95	227-	2 25	422-	60	678-		6 20
49-1 90	229-	1 45	423-	1 85	681-		4 35
50-1 35	230-	2 35	425-	38	683-		8 00
51-2 70	231-	65	427-	4 70	685-		1 90
52-2 70	232-	50	428-	1 20	687-		1 85
53-85 233		45	431-	90	689-		1 45
54-2 50	234-	3 00	432-	95	690-		1 20
55-6 60	235-	1 65	434-	2 20	692-		3 00
56-3 35	236-	80	435-	1 05	696-		1 90
57-1 70	238-	2 65	437-	80	696-		1 55
58-1 10	239-	3 20	440-	3 65	698-		8 65
59-1 95	240-	3 94	442-	1 10	699-		3 40
60-1 80	343-	1 90	445-	65	701-		85
61-2 10	246-	1 95	446-	2 65	702-		1 10
62-6 00	247-	8 60	448-	1 40	703-		2 15
63-58 249		1 45	449-	2 70	704-		2 70
64-1 05	251-	1 95	450-	90	705-		2 05
65-4 85	252-	1 60	451-	4 75	706-		2 05
66-1 95	253-	1 45	453-	5 50	707-		1 50
67-3 80	257-	11 60	456-	65	711-		70
68-1 95	260-	2 60	457-	7 75	712-		2 20
69-80 261		30	459-	75	714-		3 10
70-4 10	263-	1 20	460-	1 85	715-		6 70
71-3 75	265-	80	461-	1 00	716-		3 90
72-95 266		75	464-	2 70	717-		85
73-1 00	267-	80	466-	4 70	718-		7 00
74-3 45	268-	3 20	468-	4 35	719-		65
75-5 00	269-	13 65	469-	1 70	723-		80
76-50 273		2 95	470-	1 00	725-		1 05
77-1 00	274-	4 90	471-	8 90	726-		2 35
78-1 30	275-	1 70	473-	4 10	728-		45
79-14 10	276-	65	474-	8 05	729-		1 25
80-5 00	277-	2 30	478-	4 45	730-		7 15
81-8 15	283-	2 00	479-	1 35	731-		45
82-1 55	284-	4 50	481-	3 60	734-		75
83-3 30	286-	5 00	482-	6 45	736-		90
84-1 95	287-	2 20	483-	3 38	738-		1 25
85-2 40	289-	2 50	484-	1 80	739-		1 50
86-4 65	290-	7 15	485-	2 60	740-		25
87-3 45	294-	1 95	487-	1 65	742-		1 80
88-4 05	295-	6 00	490-	1 40	744-		15
89-3 45	298-	1 00	493-	6 95	750-		2 80
90-18 15	299-	2 80	496-	85	751-		1 90
91-1 85	300-	75	497-	8 40	752-		90
92-8 80	301-	4 75	499-	1 25	756-		1 20
93-70 304		1 75	500-	1 00	757-		90
94-1 80	306-	1 10	502-	1 90	758-		1 25
95-3 30	311-	2 30	507-	2 85	768-		1 35
96-1 60	314-	1 75	508-	1 00	767-		90
97-1 75	316-	1 45	510-	85	775-		2 00
98-2 20	317-	6 65	513-	8 15	779-		2 00
99-1 30	323-	85	515-	5 85	783-		1 05
100-6 25	324-	1 20	518-	6 60	784-		3 95
101-1 35	326-	2 80	519-	80	788-		1 65
102-2 10	330-	1 55	521-	8 70	796-		2 00
103-1 75	327-	4 60	522-	5 70	799-		1 35
104-6 25	328-	2 00	520-	17 75	802-		40
105-1 30	329-	1 10	534-	1 00	805-		65
106-2 95	332-	5 55	561-	80	811-		1 60
107-3 45	334-	1 85	561-	75			
108-1 50	335-	1 40	553-	70			
Total . . . . .							\$1,892 65



## Our Brother.

## I.

If our brother hath a good trait,  
We hide it quick away;  
For selfish love has conquered us,  
We grovel 'neath its sway.  
If our brother is successful,  
And wins an honored name;  
We search among his ladder rounds,  
To find some act of blame.

## II.

If our brother meets misfortune,  
We say "he it deserves;"  
Yet the kindly hand of pity  
We expect, if 'tis ourselves.  
If our brother helps another,  
"How plain seems his desire,  
He surely has some chestnuts,  
He wants pulled from the fire."

## III.

If our brother is religious,  
And oft to church doth go,  
We say "he is a hypocrite,"  
But ourselves—Lor' bless you, no!  
If our brother is a heathen,  
We lift our eyes on high,  
And point him out to others,  
As quietly he passeth by.

## IV.

If our brother is a merchant,  
"That man should be in jail;"  
Because he needs that every buyer  
Doth pay upon the nail.  
If our brother giveth credit,  
We say "he'll fly away  
To some far Eastern country,  
To join the rich and gay."

## V.

If our brother is a toiler,  
And wears quite decent clothes;  
We say that "he is full of pride,  
And that's the way it shows."  
If our brother he is ragged,  
We blame not idle times,  
Nor "he is down in luck," Oh! no,  
"Tis rum takes all his dimes."

## VI.

Thus ever in our brother's eye,  
We see the faulty mote;  
But the beam within our own eyes,  
We NEVER, NEVER note.  
Ah! the world would be far better,  
If each to each were true:  
Speaking only of your brother,  
As you'd wish he'd speak of you.

T. C. WALSH.

Local 65, New York.

## Practical Estimating from Plans and Details.

BY I. P. HICKS.



THIS month we present to the readers of THE CARPENTER the plan of a two-story flat of 11 rooms, giving 2 suits of rooms for housekeeping, 5 rooms on the first floor and 6 rooms on the second floor. Building to be of frame construction.

Size of floor plans 24x51 feet, including bay-window.

Distance around outside wall, 150 feet.

Height of stories, 10 feet in the clear.

Front cornice, 46 lineal feet.

Front porch cornice, 23 lineal feet.

Back porch cornice, 36 lineal feet.

Number of window frames, 22.

Number of door frames, 26.

Vestibule, front hall, parlor and sitting-room of first floor to be finished in oak.

Front bed-room, hall, parlor and sitting-room of second floor to be finished in oak.

Front stairs to be oak finish.

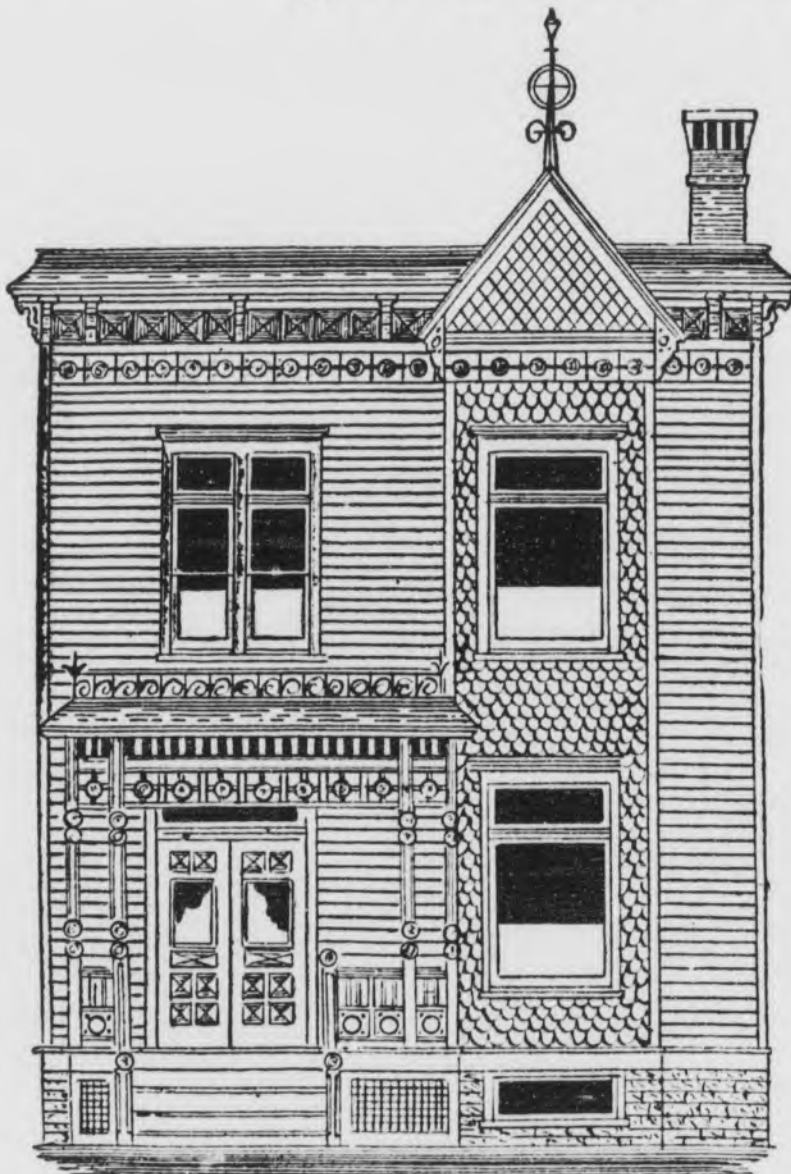
Cellar to be 7 feet 6 inches in the clear and under the entire building.

Wall to be 12-inch brick wall.

## EXCAVATING AND MASONRY.

213 yards excavating, 30c. . .	\$ 63 90
26,000 brick laid in foundation \$8.50 . . . . .	181 00
60 lineal ft. of chimney breast with fire-places, \$2.00 . . . . .	120 00
50 lineal feet ordinary chimney 80c. . . . .	40 00
	<b>\$404 90</b>

4 transoms, 12x18 1 lt. 90c. . .	\$3 60
17 " 12x28 " \$1.10 . . . . .	18 70
4 cellar sash 10x12 3 lt. \$1. . .	4 00
2 front doors 2-6x6-8 1½ . . . .	24 00
oak \$12 00 . . . . .	110 00
11 doors 2-8x6-8 1½ oak \$10. . .	48 00
4 sliding doors 2-6x8 1½ . . . .	10 80
oak \$12.00 . . . . .	9 60
6 doors 2-6x6-8 1½ pine \$1.80 . .	
6 " 2-8x6-8 " " \$1.60 . . . . .	



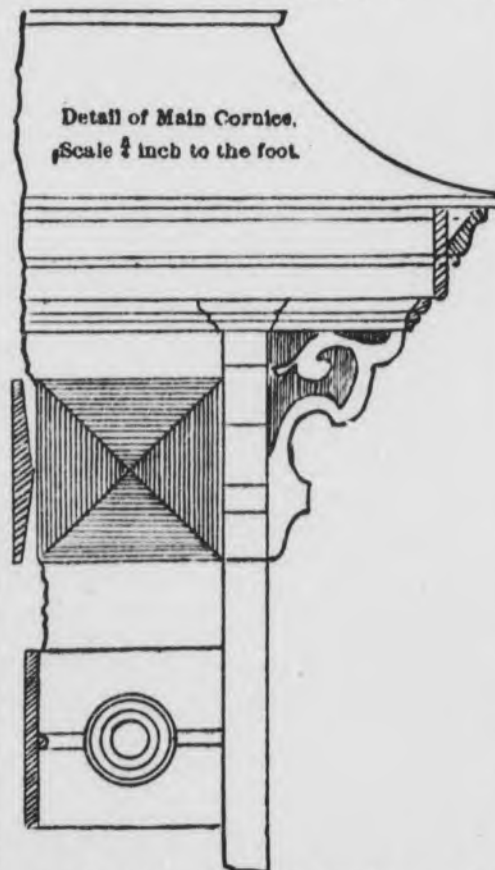
FRONT ELEVATION.

## LUMBER BILL.

	Feet.
7, 6x8 24 ft. sills and girders . .	672
2, 6x6 16 " posts under girders . .	96
150, 2x6 10 " side studding 1st floor	1,500
800, 2x4 10 " partition studding . .	1,950
150, 2x6 14 " side studding 2d floor	2,100
90, 2x4 16 " plates . . . . .	990
80, 2x6 16 " " . . . . .	480
80, 2x10 24 " floor joists . . . . .	3,200
40, 2x6 24 " roof joists . . . . .	960
24, 2x6 12 " porch joists . . . . .	288
12, 2x4 12 " porch ceiling . . . . .	96
12, 2x4 14 " porch rafters . . . . .	108
	<b>12,440</b>

12,440 ft. in frame \$16.50 per m. .	\$205 72
5,800 " sheeting walls and roof \$18 per m. . . . .	104 40
250 diamond butt shingles . . . .	1 00
500 round butt shingles . . . . .	2 00
8,800 ft. 6-inch siding . . . . .	95 00
8,800 " flooring \$30 per m. . . . .	99 00
1,000 " beaded ceiling \$30 m. . . .	80 00
1,000 " ½ finish, cornice, jambs, shelves, etc., \$40 per m. . . . .	40 00
600 ft. 1½ finish casings, steps and outside finish \$40 m. . . . .	24 00
300 ft. 1½-inch oak finish \$60 . . .	18 00
100 " ½-inch " " \$60 . . . . .	6 00
220 " 10-inch base \$2.50 p h. . . .	5 50
360 " 5 inch casing \$1.50 p h. . . .	12 90
620 " 5-in oak " \$3.00 p h. . . . .	18 60
330 " 10-in oak base \$5.00 p h. . .	16 50
44 plinth blocks 8c. . . . .	3 52
64 corner blocks 5c. . . . .	3 20
42 plinth blocks oak 15c. . . . .	6 20
66 corner blocks oak 10c. . . . .	6 60
4 windows 20x24, 2 light \$1.60 . . . . .	6 40
4 windows 18x24, 2 light \$1.50 . . . . .	6 00
12 windows 24x36, 2 light \$2 00 . . . . .	24 00
2 plate glass 3-6x4-6 \$15 . . . .	30 00
1 transom, 12x56 1 lt. . . . .	1 50
3 transoms, 12x42 1 lt. \$1.25 . .	3 75
2 " 12x20 " \$1.00 . . . . .	2 00

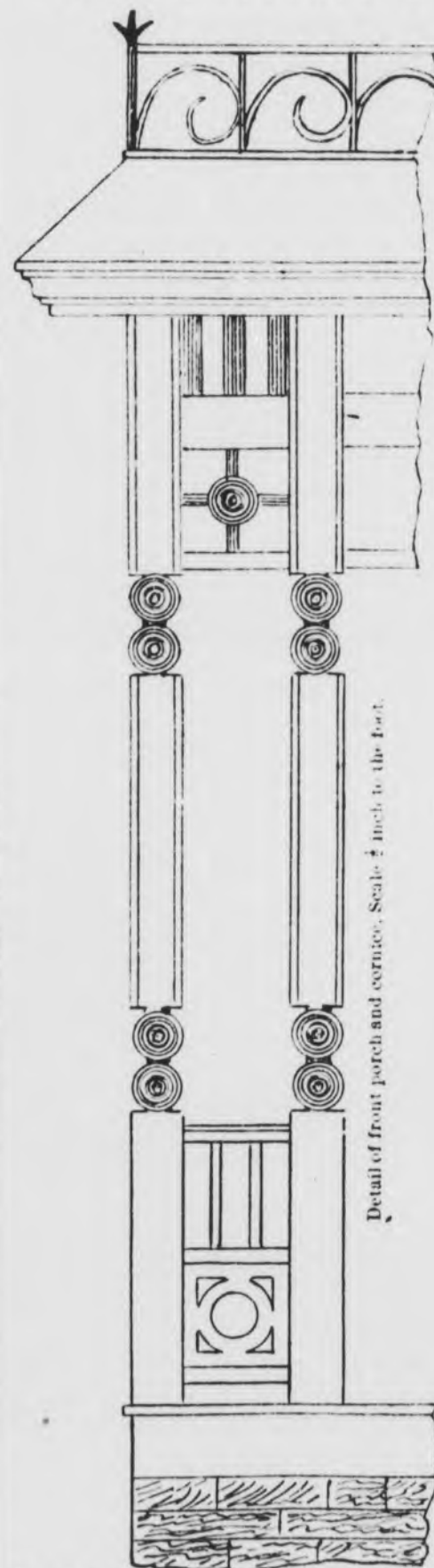
48 ft. 5 in. crown mould \$2.50 . .	1 20
60 " 3½ " " " \$1.75 . . . . .	1 05
84 " 2½ " " " \$1.50 . . . . .	96
120 " 2 " bed " \$1.50 . . . . .	1 80
330 " ¼ oak quarter round 80c. . .	2 64
1,000 " ¼ pine " " 60c. . . . .	6 00
400 " parting stops 50c. per h. . .	2 00
180 " 1 inch window stops 60c. per h. . . . .	1 08
220 ft. 2 inch door stops \$1 25 per h. . . . .	2 75

Detail of Main Cornice.  
Scale ½ inch to the foot.

216 ft. 1 in. stops oak \$1.00 h. . .	2 16
234 " 2 " " " \$2.00 h. . . . .	4 68
150 " wainscoting cap \$1.50 h. . . .	2 25
60 " 3½ in. watertable \$2 00 h. . .	1 60
78 " 5 in. oak thresholds \$4 h. . . .	3 12
4 corner beads 50c. . . . .	2 00
Mill work on porch and cornice . .	35 00
Front stairs . . . . .	15 00
	<b>\$1,085 78</b>

## CARPENTER WORK.

33 sqrs. framing and laying floors \$1.30 . . . . .	\$42 90
38 sqrs. framing, sheeting and siding \$2.25 . . . . .	85 50
12 sqrs. framing ceilings 50c. . . .	6 00
14 " " and sheeting \$1.00 . . . . .	14 00
46 lineal feet main cornice 25c. . .	11 50
Work on front porch . . . . .	15 00
Back porches and stairs . . . . .	35 00
Work on bay windows . . . . .	20 00
220 lineal feet base 5c. . . . .	11 00
330 lineal feet oak base 8c. . . . .	26 40
15 door frames complete pine finish \$2 50 . . . . .	37 50
10 door frames complete oak finish \$4.00 . . . . .	40 00
10 window frames complete pine finish \$2 50 . . . . .	25 00



Detail of front porch and cornice. Scale ½ inch to the foot.

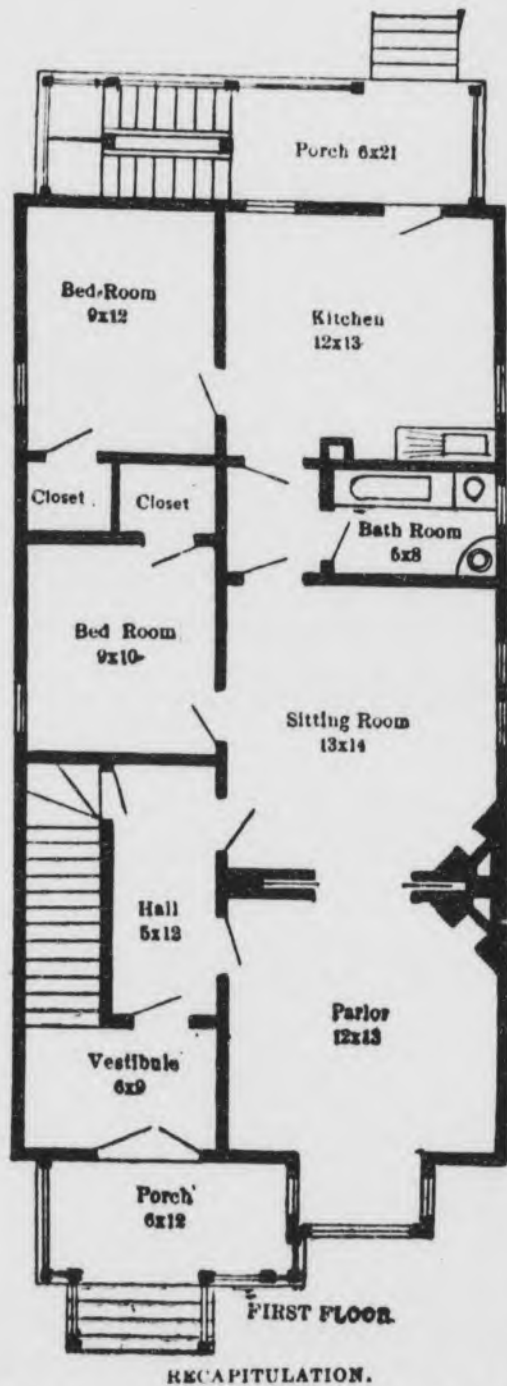
12 window frames complete oak finish \$4.00 . . . . .	48 00
2 sliding doorways complete oak \$20.00 . . . . .	40 00
Cellar stairs . . . . .	4 00
Wainscoting 2 kitchens \$3.50 . . .	7 00
Finishing 2 sinks \$2.00 . . . . .	4 00
Finishing 2 bathrooms \$8.00 . . . .	16 00
Finishing 5 closets at \$1 25 . . . .	6 25
Front stairs . . . . .	12 00
	<b>\$507 05</b>

## HARDWARE.

200 lbs. 20d nails . . . . .	\$ 4 00
300 " 10d " . . . . .	7 80
400 " 8d " . . . . .	10 00
100 " 6d " . . . . .	4 00
10 " 3d coarse . . . . .	50
100 " 10d finish . . . . .	4 00
100 " 8d " . . . . .	4 50
80 " 6d " . . . . .	1 20
8 " 3d " . . . . .	40



15 pair 3½x3½ imitation bronze butts 35c. . . . .	5 25
10 pair 3½x3½ bronze butts 65c. . . . .	6 50
2 sets sliding door hangers . . . . .	7 00
2 sliding door locks . . . . .	4 00
15 mortise locks 50c. . . . .	7 50
9 " " \$1 00 . . . . .	9 00
1 front door lock . . . . .	2 00
22 sash locks 15c. . . . .	3 30
560 lbs. sash weights 1½c. . . . .	7 00
5 skeins sash cord 60c. . . . .	3 00
80 sash pulleys 5c. . . . .	4 00
18 transom lifts 30c. . . . .	5 40
18 pair brass butts 20c. . . . .	3 60
6 dozen wardrobe hooks 15c. . . . .	90
24 door stops 2½c. . . . .	50
1,300 ft. tin roofing 8c. main roof 104 00	
230 feet tin roof on porches 8c. . . . .	18 40
30 feet 5-inch conductor 15c. . . . .	4 50
	\$232 25



RECAPITULATION.

Excavating and masonry . . . . .	\$ 404 90
Lumber bill . . . . .	1085 78
Carpenter work . . . . .	507 05
Hardware and tinwork . . . . .	232 25
Painting . . . . .	140 00
Plastering 1130 yards 25c. . . . .	282 50
Gas fitting . . . . .	30 00
Plumbing . . . . .	140 00
4 mantels set \$45 . . . . .	180 00
Total cost . . . . .	\$3,002 48

We find the estimated cost of this 11 room flat to be about \$3,000.

The window frames have transoms only in front and the baywindows.

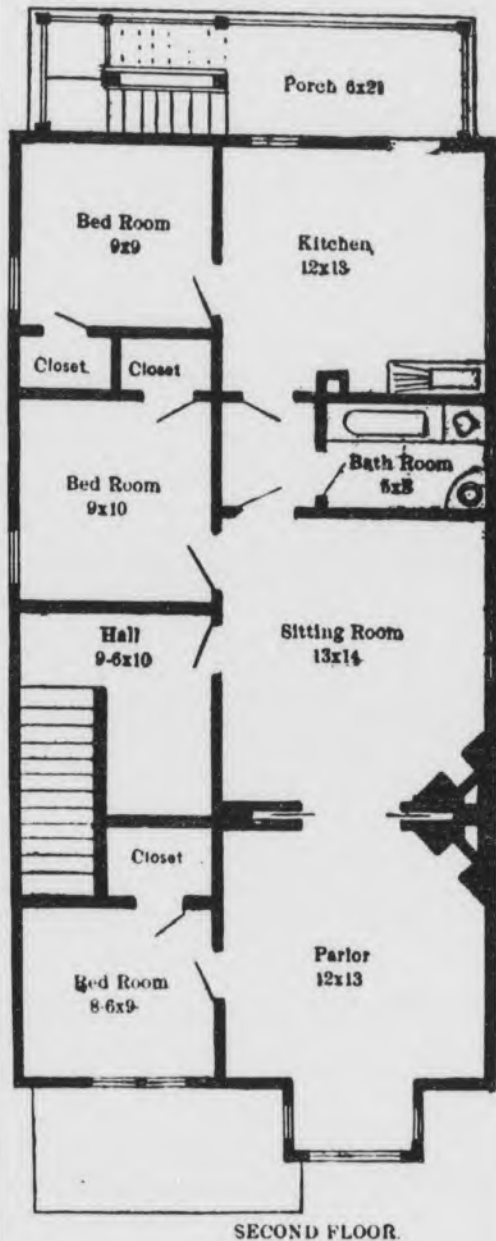
The main cornice has a very deep frieze ornamented with brackets, chamfered blocks and rosette blocks as shown in elevation and detail of main cornice.

The gable roof over bay starts about midway of the main frieze or from bottom of the chamfered blocks, leaving most of the main cornice to butt against the gable roof as shown in the elevation.

The front porch has double columns, ball turned and chamfered as shown in detail of porch. The frieze is ornamented with plain square sawed dentals and ball turned spindles.

The railing is made of three rails filled in between the first and second rail with open scroll sawed blocks and between middle and top rail with square sawed balusters.

The finial on the gable and cresting on the porch roof should be made of iron. These can usually be procured of dealers who keep them in stock; if not exactly of the same pattern something closely resembling can be had.



SECOND FLOOR.

#### RULES REGARDING APPRENTICES.

At the Detroit Convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, held Aug. 6-11, 1888, the following rules in relation to apprentices were approved, and the Local Unions are urged to secure their enforcement:

Whereas, The rapid influx of unskilled and incompetent men in the carpenter trade has had, of late years, a very depressing and injurious effect upon the mechanics in the business, and has a tendency to degrade the standard of skill and to give no encouragement to young men to become apprentices and to master the trade thoroughly; therefore, in the best interests of the craft, we declare ourselves in favor of the following rules:

SECTION 1. The indenturing of apprentices is the best means calculated to give that efficiency which it is desirable a carpenter should possess, and also to give the necessary guarantee to the employers that some return will be made to them for a proper effort to turn out competent workmen; therefore, we direct that all Local Unions under our jurisdiction shall use every possible means, wherever practical, to introduce the system of indenturing apprentices.

SEC. 2. Any boy or person hereafter engaging himself to learn the trade of carpentry, shall be required to serve a regular apprenticeship of four consecutive years, and shall not be considered a journeyman unless he has complied with this rule, and is twenty-one years of age at the completion of his apprenticeship.

SEC. 3. All boys entering the carpenter trade with the intention of learning the business shall be held by agreement, indenture or written contract for a term of four years.

SEC. 4. When a boy shall have contracted with an employer to serve a certain term of years, he shall on no pretence whatever, leave said employer and contract with another, without the full and free consent of said first employer, unless there is just cause or that such change is made in consequence of the death or relinquishment of business by the first employer; any apprentice so leaving shall not be permitted to work under the jurisdiction of any Local Union in our Brotherhood, but shall be required to return to his employer and serve out his apprenticeship.

SEC. 5. It is enjoined upon each Local Union to make regulations limiting the number of apprentices to be employed in each shop or mill to one for such number of journeymen as may seem to them just; and all Unions are recommended to admit to membership apprentices in the last year of their apprenticeship, to the end that, upon the expiration of their terms of apprenticeship, they may become acquainted with the workings of the Unions, and be better fitted to appreciate its privileges and obligations upon assuming full membership.

#### The Bankers' Baltimore Plan.

FORCED TO AN ADMISSION THAT THE NATION'S CREDIT IS ALL THE BACKING OUR CURRENCY NEEDS.

The national bankers have spoken once more, and surely the patriot is under great obligations to them, for in their excitement they have blurted out some important truths. The twentieth annual convention of the American Bankers' association, held recently at Baltimore, deserves this praise above all the preceding 19—there was no disguise, and no soft phrases were used. The people were told in so many words that they were unfit for self government in all that concerns money, and laboring men especially were notified that they should stop talking about the matter, as it "must be kept out of politics." And having thus declared, the convention immediately prepared to take measures for getting it into politics by drafting a law for congress to pass.

Along with a vast mass of nonsense, however, the bankers did admit and emphasize one important truth—that the money must rest on the credit of the government. Of course they insisted that the banker's credit must be added to that of the government, as if one should add zero to infinity to make it a little more infinite, but their candid admission that without the government backing their money would be worthless is a great gain. Their scheme in brief is this: There is to be no more deposit of government bonds. Each bank is to issue notes to the amount of one-half its capital at all times and three-fourths in emergencies, and government is to guarantee the money thus credited. As thus stated the proposition seems too preposterous for belief, so let us follow the proceedings in some detail and note how arrogant these men have grown by 30 years' pampering.

The session opened, says the press report, with 1,200 bankers assembled, men who represent a banking capital of \$700,000,000. The much advertised "Baltimore plan" was introduced for debate. Much stress was laid upon the fact that what we need is "elasticity." The bankers had evidently forgotten their old time jokes about the "elastic yardstick" and "india rubber money," with which they used to gibe the Greenbackers. President A. B. Hepburn, of the Third National Bank of New York, then showed how the panic of 1893 was aggravated by "want of elasticity." He deplored the selfishness of silver mine owners, who want to furnish the money instead of allowing the bankers to do it. He thought the "Baltimore plan" would take the wind out of their sails.

Successive speakers indorsed the statement that the bankers only could be trusted, and one worked himself into a really tearful state over the obstinacy and selfishness of the silver men—men who want to furnish a dollar "with only 50 cents intrinsic value," while the bankers stand ready to furnish millions with no intrinsic value at all. They never wearied in denouncing the silver mine owner, and their logic on that point was this: The silver dollar is worth but 50 cents and is therefore dangerous. Our dollar is worth nothing, but with the Government backing it is perfectly safe. Government can make a paper nothing worth a dollar, but it cannot do that with a silver something. A dollar with only Government credit behind it is safe, but a dollar with Government credit and 50 cents' worth of silver is not. Government credit equals 100 cents. Government credit plus 50 cents equals nothing. Therefore, algebraically figured out, plus 50 cents equals minus 100. Adding to a plus quantity reduces it to zero, and things which are equal to the same thing are not equal to each other.

And what is this "Baltimore plan" which the convention so warmly indorsed? The Clearing House Association of that city has been kind enough to write it out in the form of a bill all

ready to be passed by Congress, and Mr. Charles C. Homer, in presenting it on their behalf, said, in a sublime burst of confidence, that it might not be perfect in all its details. Stripped of legislative verbiage, the provisions of the bill are these:

Section 1. No more bonds to be deposited as security. They cost too much.

Sec. 2. Each bank can issue notes to the amount of 50 per cent. of its paid up capital and in emergencies 25 per cent. more.

Sec. 3. A tax of one-half of 1 per cent. on the circulation to pay the cost of printing notes and national supervision.

Sec. 4. Each bank to deposit with the United States Treasurer a sum equal to 5 per cent. of its circulation as a guarantee fund.

Sec. 5. Notes of all banks to be redeemed by the government as now.

Other clauses provide for an extra tax on the emergency circulation sufficient to cause it to be retired when the emergency has passed—that is, when the rate of interest falls so low that the circulation becomes unprofitable. This "emergency" business has a curious resemblance to the "interconvertible bond," of which so much was heard twenty years ago.

Now, isn't that a beautiful scheme for looting the public credit? Here is a plain proposition that on a deposit of \$5 the Government shall guarantee a circulation of \$100, the dishonest bankers, in each case of insolvency to have the first innings on the rest. And would it be "elastic?" Verily it would. In an emergency like that of 1892, when interest rates stood for some time at 20 per cent. the bankers would have a harvest indeed. When a bank got caught, like those Indiana concerns for instance, and the guilty bankers had made their escape, the note holders could only lose 95 per cent. by the shrinkage of the money in their hands, and wouldn't that be "elastic?" Of course the bankers would see to it that "emergencies" came with tolerable regularity.

Through all the fustian and nonsense, however, two great truths were acknowledged and emphasized—one that government credit alone can make any currency good; the other, that we have now had in this country over 200 years of experiments with paper money, colonial, continental, confederation, United States bank, state bank, greenback and national bank, and that in all that time only such paper as was based upon the credit of a solvent government has proved safe and reliable.

There are in this country perhaps \$300,000,000 in greenbacks and in the treasury at this writing \$60,000,000 in gold to redeem them. They are good, says the banker, because each dollar is supported by 20 cents in gold. Each national bank dollar is supported by 20 cents of "reserve" in greenbacks—that is 20 per cent. of 20 per cent., or 4 cents in metal. They are all good, says the banker, because of the 4 cents' worth of metal, but the silver dollar is bad because there is but 50 cents' worth of metal. What nonsense! How long will the people be deceived by it? The silver man retorts, If your 4 cents will float a dollar, why not our 50 cents? The currency reformer has his answer ready for both—government credit, and government credit alone, makes either of your dollars good, so let us dispense with middlemen, save the percentage and go to the fountain head direct.

JOS. R. BUCHANAN.

St. JOSEPH, Mo.—John Dalstrom, a member of Union 430, at his death, lately, was not long enough a member to be beneficial. The Union took up a collection, and buried the remains decently.

WINNEPEG, Manitoba.—Trade frightfully bad. Lots of non-union carpenters working for \$1.25 per day of ten hours. Many of our "chips" have worked only six weeks the whole past year.



# THE CARPENTER

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

Published Monthly, on the Fifteenth of each Month.

AT

124 N. Ninth St., Phila., Pa.

P. J. McGuire, Editor and Publisher.

Entered at the Post-Office at Philadelphia, Pa., as second-class matter.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE:—Fifty cents a year, in advance, postpaid.

Address all letters and money to

P. J. McGuire,  
Box 884, Philadelphia, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, NOVEMBER, 1894.

COPIES OF PROCEEDINGS of Eighth General Convention of the U. B., held at Indianapolis, Ind., are now ready. Price, five cents. Send orders to

P. J. McGuire,

P. O. Box, 884,  
Phila., Pa.

## The Race Struggle in New Orleans.

How anomalous indeed are the ever changing scenes and episodes of the labor movement! 'Tis but a few years ago since there was a sympathetic strike of the white trade unionists of New Orleans in favor of the colored men. That was the famous street car strike.

Now we read within the past few weeks of another strike in that city with scenes of wild excitement and bloodshed. And this time it is a strike of white men against the colored men. It is the strike of the cotton screwmen against the hiring of colored men in the loading and unloading of cotton on vessels in that port.

This problem of race hatreds and race antagonisms, is one of imposing magnitude. It will never be adjusted until there is a more complete organization of the workers, both white and colored, with a thorough fraternity of interests and a broader and more liberal education, stripped of prejudice and narrowness.

Then all the workers of every race and clime and of every creed will recognize their own true identity of interests lies in unity of action against the social and industrial plunderers and monopolist freebooters who now rob white and colored alike, and spare neither age nor sex, creed nor color.

## Politics in Trades Unions.

When a candidate for membership in a trade union is admitted, no political test or party qualification is exacted or required. The only requirements are: "Is he a competent workman at the trade; is he able to earn the average wages of the craft; is he of good moral character?" Once these questions are satisfactorily answered no test of a political character, no more than of a sectarian nature, is made.

The member or officer of a union who would dare ask a candidate: "What are your party politics?" would be most likely told "to mind your own business." Still there are well meaning members of trade unions who now insist politics must be taken up in the trade unions and by the trade unions. And any man who runs counter to that sentiment is at once assailed with savage ferocity as a "paid tool of the capitalists," or as a "pure and simple trade union fool."

None recognize more than we do the necessity and importance of union labor

and the organized workers, acting as a unit for their own interest at the polls. But unity of action must be first preceded by unity of thought and unity on common political principles.

The labor movement of America to-day is only in the course of primitive development. Barely 8 per cent. of the wage workers are organized. To hurl this small fraction of the working people into politics will be suicidally premature. Why? Because it will arouse dissensions and contentions in the ranks of the unions. It will set members who are now loyal to each other as union men against each other as party men. It will create breaches and sores never to be healed. It will violate the implied understanding had with members when they joined, that they would be free to act outside the unions as they believed in matters of politics and religion. To violate this understanding is a breach of faith; it is a violation of honor.

But apart from this, suppose a majority were to decide in the unions in favor of Prohibition politics, would that bind the member who is a Socialist? Suppose a majority decided in favor of the Republican party, would that bind the union man who is a Democrat? Or if the Populists were to have a majority vote among our members, would that bind all the union members of other political parties to vote the Populist ticket? This indeed would be regarded as a tyranny worthy to be resented.

Every man with the impulses of true manhood would rise against it as dictatorial and oppressive. There would be a storm of protests and the bitterest denunciation against any party or body of men who would dare attempt such a move.

But some will ask, "When will we ever have a Labor party if we don't start it in the trade unions?"

To this point we make reply that there is nothing now to prevent those who believe in a Labor Party from forming one to suit them, or joining the Populist or Socialist Labor Party, or any other Labor Party in existence. But the funds, the machinery, the work of trade unions must be, and should be, confined to the purposes set forth in their rules and laws.

The trade unions of Great Britain fully recognize this, for, notwithstanding the decision of the Trade Union Congress in Belfast last year in favor of independent labor representation in parliament, the report of the Parliamentary Committee this year shows only that two unions, out of hundreds, have declared their adhesion to the movement. And this report is signed by John Burns as chairman of the committee.

We are in favor, however, of the discussion of all political questions in the meetings of trade unions whenever and wherever the interests of the working people in particular are concerned. These questions should be discussed without bias or party feeling. Questions of social and political economy should likewise be discussed. The trade unions should be made more and more the educational schools to obtain correct knowledge of the labor problem.

This can be done under the proper order of business without interfering with the regular work of the unions. In this way the unity of effort of the unions can be preserved, without serious break or friction in the ranks. The lines can be kept intact, and, in time, unity of political thought in the unions will bring unity of political action outside of the unions.

Those who now urge politics in the trade unions are seemingly impatient. They are not content with the slow-going processes and educational forces now at work in the movement. They want immediate results. Unmindful that the

social wrongs and industrial burdens of to-day are the growth of years—aye, of centuries—they would undo these wrongs and lift these burdens in less than a twelve-month. But for all that the "Mills of the Gods grind slowly, but they grind exceeding fine."

Better far the slow, steady march of union labor, educating and preparing itself to deal with the problems of government and industrial polity, secure and safe in knowledge gained and in every achievement obtained. Better that than the rapid rush into the uncertain inviting charms of politics deluded by the rousing "Hurrahs" of the hustings, and the fleeting possibilities of the ballot-box, to find they must again return to the old beaten path of unionism, notwithstanding the enticements and allurements of the political phantoms they have chased.



Don't delay. Vote on the questions and amendments recently submitted.

OFFICIAL proceedings of the Indianapolis Convention of the U. B. are in print. Cost, 5 cents per copy. Send your orders to the G. S.

CABINET MAKERS' Union No. 7 of New York, a union of nearly thirty years' standing and with a membership of over 1,000 has decided to join the U. B.

We have received several letters of protest against the introduction of politics in our trade unions. One letter from Kansas City says: "The sooner our Order abandons impracticable and absurd ideas the better it will be for us."

FINANCIAL SECRETARIES are hereby warned that under Sec. 123 of the Constitution it is their duty to sign and date the cards of membership when members pay dues. We find some secretaries very careless as to this duty. Now we warn all that if this law is not complied with, in case claims for benefit are sent this office from unions not enforcing this rule, they will be thrown out under Sec. 83 of our laws.

THE HOUSE FRAMERS' Union of New York City, an old-time trade organization of 927 members and with a treasury of over \$9,000, has decided by an overwhelming vote to join the U. B. By consent of the D. C. of New York and by a large majority vote of the members of the U. B. in New York, the application of the Framers for a charter has been endorsed. This powerful Union now becomes Union No. 375 of the U. B.

THE MEMBERS of the U. B. in Pennsylvania and all labor men should make one concerted move to influence the next session of the State Legislature to pass an eight-hour law covering contract and sub-contract work on public works, similar to that which is now the law in the State of New York. See Page 4 of July issue of THE CARPENTER. Members of the State Legislature should be visited and interviewed to favor this law. Our members and labor men in all the States should do likewise.

## CONSTITUTION FOR BUILDING TRADES COUNCIL.

### ARTICLE I.

SECTION 1. This organization shall be known as the Amalgamated Council of the Building Trades.

SEC. 2. This council shall be composed of delegates duly chosen from all societies in the building trades, who shall, before being admitted, produce credentials signed by the president and recording secretary of their society, and shall have the seal of their union attached.

SEC. 3. In case of a secret society, the seal of their lodge attached shall be a sufficient guarantee of their genuineness.

SEC. 4. The officers of this society shall consist of a chairman, vice-chairman and recording secretary, corresponding secretary, financial secretary, treasurer and sergeant-at-arms.

SEC. 5. The chairman and vice-chairman shall be elected at each meeting, and shall be nominated from delegates of different societies, nor shall any chairman sit in judgment on any case affecting the union he belongs to.

SEC. 6. The recording secretary, corresponding secretary, financial secretary, treasurer and sergeant-at-arms shall be elected quarterly; the recording secretary shall receive such salary as this council shall deem advisable.

### ARTICLE II.

SECTION 1. The executive functions of this council shall be vested in the officers and delegates while in session, and in such committees as this council may find necessary to conduct its business under this constitution.

SEC. 2. The objects of this council shall be to centralize the united efforts and experience of the various societies engaged in the erection and alteration of buildings, and that they may form one common council, and with common interest to prevent that which may be injurious, and properly perfect and carry into effect that which they may deem advantageous to themselves, and for the common good of all.

SEC. 3. All trade and labor societies represented in this council, when desirous of making a demand for either an advance of wages or an abridgement in the hours of labor, shall, through their delegates, report the same to this council, prior to the demand being made, when, if concurred in by a two-thirds vote of all the societies present, at any stated meeting, the action shall be binding. This section shall not prevent any society from acting on its own responsibility.

### ARTICLE III.

SECTION 1. No trade shall be entitled to more than three votes on any question that directly affects the material interests of any trade society.

SEC. 2. All trades or societies represented shall be entitled to three delegates.

SEC. 3. Any society having three or more branches shall be entitled to one delegate for each branch.

### ARTICLE IV.

SECTION 1. Any trade society represented in this council that may desire material aid, shall state their case to this council, and, if approved by the delegates, shall bring the matter before their respective organizations for immediate action.

### ARTICLE V.

SECTION 1. It shall be the special duty of this council to use the united strength of all the societies represented therein, to compel all non-union men and "scabs" to conform to, and obey the laws of, the society that they should properly belong to.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of any trade or labor society to use every lawful means to induce all non-union men or scabs to become members of their respective unions and any trade society failing in their just efforts, shall bring the matter before this council through their delegates, with all the facts in the case, with the names of the men, if possible, where employed, and the name of the employer, the same to be presented in writing with the signature of the president of the society affected, when this council shall take immediate action in the matter, and, if deemed advisable, this council may, by a two-thirds vote of the delegates then present, forming a quorum, order a withdrawal of any or all trades or societies who may be on any building where said non-union men or scabs may be employed. This order shall be carried into effect through the agency of the walking delegates of the various societies.

### ARTICLE VI.

SECTION 1. All societies represented in this council shall pay the sum of two dollars each per month.

### ARTICLE VII.

SECTION 1. On demand of a union represented, a general strike shall be ordered to reinstate a member or members who have struck and are refused employment on that job that was struck.

SEC. 2. Any walking delegate or delegates of any society ordering a strike without the consent of this council, the trade he represents shall be held responsible for the wages of the men on strike. This shall not prevent a delegate from ordering a strike of the members of the society he represents to adjust its own internal affairs without the assistance of this council.

SEC. 3. Members of a union seceding from a parent organization and forming a separate union shall be excluded from this council.

SEC. 4. All branches of a union shall demand the same wages and the same hours of labor.

### ARTICLE VIII.

SECTION 1. When the members of two unions represented in this council work at the same trade, it shall be unlawful for one to take the place of the other when on strike.

### ARTICLE IX.

SECTION 1. No society or branch of a society shall be allowed to strike more than one employer at a time, unless there are two or more employers on the same job.

### ARTICLE X.

SECTION 1. Two-thirds of all the trades represented in this council shall form a quorum.

SEC. 2. It shall take two weeks' notice of motion and two-thirds majority to alter or amend any article of this constitution.



## GENERAL OFFICERS

OF THE

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

Office of the General Secretary,  
124 N. Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa.General President—Chas E. Owens, Westchester, Westchester Co., N. Y.  
General Secretary—P. J. McGuire, Box 884, Philadelphia, Pa.  
General Treasurer—James Troy, 2442 Montrose st., Philadelphia, Pa.

## GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENTS.

First Vice-President—Henry Gale, 330 W. Vermont st., Indianapolis, Ind.  
Second Vice-President—Louis E. Tossey, 601 Larned st., East—Detroit, Mich.

## GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD.

(All correspondence for the G. E. B. must be mailed to the General Secretary.)

W. J. Shields, 10 Cheshire st., Jamaica Plain, Mass.  
S. J. Kent, 2046 S. st., Lincoln, Neb.  
J. Williams, 31 Spring st., Utica, N. Y.  
A. Cattermull, 8944 S. Halstead st., Chicago, Ill.  
Jos. C. Gernet, 161 Foot Ave., Bellevue, Ky.

(Insertions under this head cost ten cents a line.)

COLUMBUS, OHIO, October 18, 1894.

UNION No. 61.

WHEREAS, It has pleased the all-wise Ruler of the Universe to take from our midst Bro. ANTOINE GRAMLING,

Be it resolved, that we feel that we have lost an earnest worker in the cause of labor and unionism;

Resolved, That we tender our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved widow and orphans;

Be it also resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased brother, and also spread on the minutes of our Union, and that they be published in our official journal, THE CARPENTER, and that we drape our charter for thirty days.

JOHN W. MERTZ,

W. H. CRANSTON,

Committee.

## GENERAL LAWS.

WEEKLY PAY.—Weekly payments are the most convenient for members of this Brotherhood, and where practicable should be adopted.

CONVICT LABOR.—We will not use any mill or other work manufactured in a penal institution, or brought from any town or city where cheap labor prevails.

LABOR'S HOLIDAY.—We favor the adoption of the first Monday in September as Labor's Holiday, and we recommend that our L. U.'s shall endeavor to observe the same.

EIGHT HOURS.—Our L. U.'s shall do all in their power to make the Eight hour rule universal and to sustain those unions that have now established the Eight hour system.

AMICABLE UNDERSTANDING.—The G. E. B. should do all in its power to discourage strikes, and adopt such means as will tend to bring about an amicable understanding between Local Unions and employers.

LIEN LAWS.—We desire uniform lien laws throughout the United States and Canada, making a mechanic's lien the first mortgage on real estate to secure the wages of labor first, and material second. Such liens should be granted without long stays of execution or other unnecessary delays.

BUILDING TRADES LEAGUES.—Each L. U. shall strive to form a League composed of delegates from the various unions of the building trades in its respective city, and by this means an employment bureau for these trades can be created.

GRADING WAGES.—We are opposed to any system of grading wages in the Local Unions, as we deem the same demoralizing to the trade, and a further incentive to reckless competition, having the ultimate tendency when work is scarce, to allow first-class men to offer their labor at third class prices. We hold that the plan of fixing a minimum price for a day's work to be the safest and best, and let the employers grade the wages above that minimum.

Thanks of Union No. 122, Germantown, Pa., to Union 208, Lancaster, Pa.

Union 122, Germantown, Pa., desires to thank Union 208, Lancaster, Pa., most cordially for the fraternal respect and attention shown the remains of the late Bro. Daniel Aucamp, who, prior to his death, was a member of Union 122. When the remains of Bro. Aucamp arrived in Lancaster, Pa., from Germantown, they were kindly taken in charge by Bro. O. Hensel, of Union 208, and he, with a number of members of the Lancaster Union, escorted the remains to their last resting place. Such an act more than ever demonstrates the value and nobility of trade union principles.

## How Gold Has Advanced.

RUINOUS FALL IN PRICES, AND DEBTORS OPPRESSED BY THE SINGLE STANDARD.

The correct method of stating the fact that silver has just now fallen to the lowest figure ever reported is as follows: Gold has advanced to the highest figure upon record. The assertion that the silver dollar is worth but 50 cents really means that the gold dollar is worth \$1.50. The method of getting at the truth is to consider the purchasing power of the two dollars at their bullion value. The gold dollar will now buy much more of wheat, cotton, wool, petroleum or any other staple commodity than at any previous time. Thus it has gained so much in value that larger quantities of real wealth, the product of human toil, must be given to obtain possession of the coin.

But silver will buy no more than it did ten or twenty years ago. There has been no decline of prices in silver using countries like Mexico. To the man in Mexico it is plainly apparent that gold has gone up. To the man in the United States, deceiving himself with the notion that gold remains stationary, it appears as if silver and commodities had declined. There can be no true comprehension of this important question until that delusion disappears. The fact of the situation will be grasped when there is realization that gold is advancing.

Because it is advancing, American and European banks are stuffed with idle money. Men will not engage in new enterprises requiring borrowed funds upon a falling market. Because it is advancing the dimensions of every debt are increasing, the burden upon the debtors of the world becomes heavier, the wealth producers are urged toward poverty and bankruptcy, and the trade of the world is disordered. A day or two ago the little silver-using republic of Guatemala succumbed to the difficulties of an effort to pay in gold at 50 per cent. premium a debt contracted when gold and silver were at par. In India the government and the people are nigh to desperation because they must now send to England 270,000,000 rupees annually to pay a tribute of £90,000,000 which could have been paid a few years ago with 180,000,000 rupees. In our own country we pour our products into Europe to meet obligations which grow larger as we try to extinguish them. We sent abroad wheat at 60 cents to creditors who lent their money when wheat sold for \$1.25. We ship them cotton in payment of debts which could have been paid a few years ago with just half the cotton that is required to-day.

It is not wonderful under such circumstances that American western farm mortgages are in default, principal and interest, to the amount of hundreds of millions of dollars, or that the farmers are becoming desperate as ruin stares them in the face. It is not remarkable if European trade with silver-using India is encompassed with difficulties which make it a business for gamblers or that the frightful shrinkage of values threatens to produce panic in Calcutta and Bombay? Even our rich nation could hardly endure the strain which is put upon the impoverished Hindoos. Prices fell last week. They will fall next week and the next and the next. As they fall the tension becomes greater, and unless all signs fail there will soon be collapse and bankruptcy wherever in the wide world the debtor is exhausted by the merciless grasp of the creditor.

With this view of the situation clearly before them, intelligent men may readily determine that the silver question cannot be regarded with the contemptuous indifference allotted to it by the majority

of American newspapers. It imperatively requires consideration. It must be disposed of in accordance with the requirements of justice. It stands for a contest of formidable proportions between the money controlling classes and the wealth producers of the earth. Victory for the former means slavery for the latter. Permanent victory is impossible in this age of enlightened civilization.

Germany is studying the subject through a commission of scientific men. In England bimetalism makes swift headway under the direction of wise economists and statesmen. In the United States, deeply concerned for the triumph of silver, gold monometalism will be doomed when the people perceive the facts as they are. The recent formation of the bimetallic committee in New England is a hopeful indication that the popular intelligence is to have such enlightenment.—C. H. C. in New York Press.

## The Gist of Attorney General Olney's Letter on the Right of Labor Organization.

During the recent legal proceedings in Court between the Receivers of the Reading Railroad Company and the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, both sides were surprised at the expression of opinion from Attorney General Olney, which was sent in the form of a letter, without solicitation, to Judge Dallas of the United States Court, before whom the case is pending.

The difficulty between the Reading Railroad Company and the employees reached a crisis on August 15, last, when General Superintendent Sweigard summoned before him eleven employees and notified them that they should abandon the brotherhood as a condition of retaining their places with the railroad company. Vigorous protests were made against this alternative and the brotherhood urged the Receivers to withdraw it, but the latter refused.

Attorney General Olney's letter is a very thorough analysis of the legal points involved, and he gives a very exhaustive review of all the various problems connected with the subject of the legal right of labor to organize. Though the letter it appears was written in advance of the recent elections and was held back for probably some political reasons, still its publication even now can not fail to have good effect. It is only one more indication of the righteousness and growing intensity of the labor movement.

In substance Mr. Olney holds that labor unorganized is practically powerless, that in combinations such as this lies the only safeguard of the workingman in his dealings with organized capital, and that his right to belong to such a union—beneficial in intent and purpose—is a legal right which he cannot be deprived of.

Certainly the objects of the organization must be regarded as laudable in the highest degree, and as deserving the approbation and support of every good citizen. They are indeed practically the same as those for which working people are expressly authorized to incorporate themselves by Acts of Congress.

"It is well to note," continues Mr. Olney, "that even the provisions made by the brotherhood for strikes are of an eminently conservative character—that great care is taken to guard against the abuse of a weapon which is a two-edged sword and generally proves as damaging to those who use it as to those against whom it is used."

Nevertheless, among the means of accomplishing the ends of the Brotherhood is to bring about a strike. As to what a strike is, is not defined by the Brotherhood constitution and rules. Its precise nature must be determined by the Court; and, as the Brotherhood is entitled to the ordinary presumption of lawfulness for its methods, as well as its objects, until the contrary is shown, the Court will hold the thing termed strike in the Brotherhood constitution and rules to be something unlawful unless there cannot be such a thing as a lawful strike.

"But whatever may be the customary or probable incidents or accompaniments of a strike, it cannot be ruled that there is no such a thing as a legal strike—that every strike must be unlawful."

"The necessary elements of a strike are only three, (1) the quitting of work, (2) by concert between two or more, (3) simultaneously—and in and of themselves involve no taint of illegality."

"It should be remembered, in the first place, that the risks of a strike are not obviated by excluding the members of the Brotherhood from the receivers' service."

"While, therefore, under the circumstances of the present case, the possible evils of a strike would seem to be minimized, it should not be forgotten, in the second place, that the receivers' proposed remedy, to wit, a rule excluding or discharging from service any and all members of the Brotherhood, is itself open to serious objections and disadvantages. The best service is not to be expected from employees who smart under a sense of injustice and are in a chronic state of discontent. Yet such is the inevitable condition of employees whose right to organize for mutual protection and benefit is attacked and whose opportunity to labor is conditioned upon the sacrifice of that right."

"The question being whether business policy requires the court to approve the rule that a member of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen is *ipso facto* ineligible as an employee of the receivers of the Reading railroad and an officer of the court, the conclusive considerations may be summed up as follows:

"1. The rule is of doubtful value as a preventative of strikes, because it leaves employees to act upon impulse and from passion and freed from the restraints of the Brotherhood regulations."

"2. The rule is of doubtful value when the court is the real employer, both from the reluctance of the employed to defy the court's authority and from the power of the latter to speedily and summarily vindicate it."

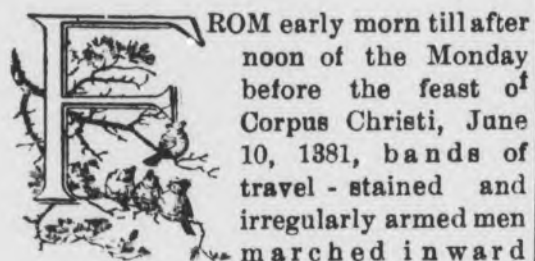
"3. The rule is of positively injurious tendency in the disaffection and discontent engendered among employees by the denial to them of rights enjoyed by citizens generally and deemed necessary for their security and comfort."

"4. The repudiation of the rule, on the other hand, has the positive merit (a) of tending to secure for the service the good will of employees and thus promoting its efficiency; (b) of recognizing the real conditions of the capital and labor problem and the fact that labor both has the right to organize and is organized; (c) of illustrating the working under the most favorable auspices of the principle of arbitration as the means of adjusting the differences between capital and labor; (d) of demonstrating that there is not one law for one class of the community and another for another, but the same for all, and of thus tending to preserve for the law and for the judiciary by which it is administered that general respect and confidence which have always been a marked characteristic as well as excellence of our institutions."



## A ROUGH SKETCH OF A ROUGH STRUGGLE.

## XIII.—AN ARMED APPEAL FOR JUSTICE.



FROM early morn till after noon of the Monday before the feast of Corpus Christi, June 10, 1381, bands of travel-stained and irregularly armed men marched in ward through the gates of the ancient arch-episcopal city of Canterbury. The greater number of these bands approached the massive towers of the Burgate and the Ridigate over the Roman roads from the eastward, which here converged in the Watlingstreet, the antique military way from Dover to London. These armed bodies marched swiftly in troops of from ten to thirty men, alternating now and again with stronger companies of one or two hundred men each. The smaller bodies were evidently organized by villages; some of these villages being of sea-coast and others of "upland" folk, that is to say, of agriculturists who were also fishermen, and agriculturists many of whom were also mechanics. While the larger bodies, as was plainly indicated by the banners they bore, were craft corporations and brotherhoods from the many flourishing seaports and market towns lying between the Isle of Grain and Romney Marsh. So it may be said with perfect truth, that the forces thus concentrating in the famous city on the Stoure was little short of a muster *en masse* of the adult male population of East Kent. Nor did the arrival of this great host seem unexpected or unwelcome to the citizens, for as each band entered the gates and halted to announce the hundred, or the "liberty," from whence it came, it was conducted to the houses assigned, where arms were laid aside, the outer and inner man refreshed; and happiest were the citizens whose guests eat heartiest, and, while the song went round, drank deepest to the toast of "the Brotherhood of the Commonfolk."

The immediate cause of this great assembly has been variously stated. The most popular tradition ascribes it to the imposition of a poll-tax, and an insult offered by a tax-gatherer to the daughter of a veteran soldier and tile-layer of Dartford, named Walter; an insult instantly avenged by the indignant father, who, over the corpse of the king's officer, called his neighbors to arms. Another tradition has it that the memorable gathering resulted from the imprisonment of a townsman of Gravesend, who, being charged as a "vaga-bond," or fugitive serf, was committed to Rochester Castle to await trial, though it was conceded that the accused was born in Kent, in a county where, it was claimed, serfdom had long ceased to exist. Both of these traditions seem to have some foundation in fact; but it also appears that the gathering would have taken place if neither of these incidents had occurred. Of this there can be little doubt, as the results prove that plans had been made for a simultaneous uprising throughout the greater part of England; the several counties agreeing to rise on a certain day, and, having secured the chief fortified places, to march on London and demand redress for their grievances. In pursuance of this design, it is believed that the summons for the men of Kent to rise in arms was contained in a circular letter commencing with this sentence, "John Ball greeteth you all well, and doth give you to understand he hath rung your bell." It was in response, apparently, to this call, that the men of all the hundreds of East Kent met at Can-

terbury on Mon'ay; while the men of a part of West Kent assembled the same day at Maidstone. These two bodies were to march westward the next day, and, receiving reinforcements as they marched, were to unite at Rochester all the men of the brotherhood east of the river Medway.

But while the forces are thus gathering we will endeavor to trace the progress of the agricultural workers, and briefly state the actual cause of this great uprising.

In an inquiry into the condition of the agricultural laborers, especially in England, it is necessary to recognize the effects of military conquest; but it is also necessary to guard against the unproven statements under this head made by the nominal historians and their perversion of social historical facts to suit their class prejudices. For instance, the nominal historians would have us believe that the conquest of Roman Britain by the Low-Dutch pagan, barbaric tribes, known as the Angles, Jutes and Saxons, was achieved by the total annihilation of its civilized Celtic population, with the exception of a remnant which retreated northward across the Tyne and westward to the mountains now called Wales; they also ask us not to regard this overthrow of a civilized society, and alleged extermination of an entire people as a curse; because Roman society was based on the slave, while the society founded by the barbarian conquerors was, as they allege, based on the free man. The absurdity of the latter part of the foregoing statement will be evident to those who recognize that all societies are necessarily based on labor; and, also, that in all barbaric societies the laborers are slaves, forming a sort of annex, like the herd of cattle, to each freeman and warrior's household.

It is estimated that when Roman rule was first established in Britain the population of the empire consisted of 20 per cent. of freemen, 30 per cent. of freedmen, and 50 per cent. of slaves; but under the influence of the new faith, operating during four centuries, slavery was fast disappearing when the barbarians overwhelmed Roman civilization in Britain as elsewhere. That the immediate result of these invasions was the restoration of slavery there is no doubt; and we have better grounds for assuming that the pagan conquerors of Britain reduced the Celtic inhabitants to slavery than we have for believing that the conquerors performed both the fighting and the laboring work themselves. Standing, however, on the basis of known facts, we see that one hundred and fifty years after this conquest missionaries from Rome brought back the banished language and learning, and united the island once more with the Western world. Faithfully labored the clergy for centuries before that barbaric society was sufficiently prepared to permit emancipations. In the course of time, however, though slowly and fitfully at first, enfranchisements commenced again; and it is a notable fact that in the will of Elfric, Archbishop of Canterbury, who died in 1005, we find one of the earliest evidences of returning freedom for the laborers. Doubtless it was with great emotion that the scribe heard the dying prelate lapse into the tongue of his childhood as he dictated the last clause of his testament, "And he wyle that man fre ge aefter his daege, aelene wite faestne man:"—viz. He wills that his slaves shall go free after his death, also his serfs.

In 1066 England was again conquered, and this time by an army of 60,000 men of Scandinavian origin, whose fathers had long before carved out with their swords a new home for themselves in France. The Conqueror had no sooner

secured his hold on the country than he caused to be compiled a register of the social condition of his new subjects. The "Domes day-book," as this register is called, informs us that the conquered population consisted of 223,300 adult males, of whom 12½ per cent. were freemen and 87½ per cent. were bondsmen. Is it not strange that not one of the innumerable historians who have undertaken to write the history of civilization in Europe, not one has ever dreamed of comparing these two groups of figures and to show their real meaning?

A modern French historian asks us to recognize that there were at this time in England "two societies existing in England side by side in the same geographical circumference; the one, rich and free; the other, poor and serving; the former dwelling in walled and moated castles; the latter lying on straw in huts and ruined hovels; the castles peopled with knights and nobles, the hovels crowded with men of pain and labor; on the one side, luxury and insolence; on the other side, misery and envy." The writer naively rehearses all this, and attributes the great social contrast to the effects of the Norman conquest; whereas he is unconsciously giving a description of the effects of a certain phase of the involuntary organization of labor in every land. Stern and merciless was the Norman conqueror to the vanquished ruling class, but his iron rule was an unmistakable benefit to the mass of the Anglo-Celtic bondsmen; for if some freemen were reduced to serfdom, the bulk of the slaves were elevated to that same condition, and during the next two centuries slaves who might be bought and sold like cattle at the market cross entirely disappeared.

Before the end of the thirteenth century not only had the former slaves been merged into one general class of serfs, but the serfs were reaching the condition of free tenants. This great transitional movement operated, it is true, very gradually. The rigid enforcement of the feudal system by the Conqueror, for military purposes, made the "clothing of the soil," as slaves were legally designated, as immovable and unmerchandise as the land then was itself; and thus was slavery transformed into serfdom. The meagre results of the usual system of cultivation then induced the lords to entrust the more intelligent and reliable serfs with portions of land to cultivate, on condition of supporting themselves; of paying a fixed proportion of the produce thereof to the lord; and of performing a stated amount of labor for the lord, principally at the most critical seasons of the year, such as seed, hay, and harvest time. These verbal contracts, in the course of time, came to be regarded as customary leases; and, when the nature and amount of the services to be rendered each year were subsequently committed to writing, these leases came to be known as "copyhold." And now the serf, having some little security of tenure, cultivated his holding more carefully, accumulated little savings, and left them to his children. The children, succeeding to their fathers' holdings, approached less cringingly the sons of their fathers' masters, and, on occasions, prevailed on them to commute more or less of the stipulated labor services for annual cash payments. Thus in the course of a few generations, the serf became less of a serf, and the lord less of a master; each in seeing where they then stood forgot something of what their fathers had been. And now in many cases, serfs found opportunity to purchase complete exemption from service, and so transform their copyhold tenure into freehold. Apart from the desire of the lords to indulge in the fast growing taste for luxury and display, they were

the more eager to commute for money the oft-times reluctantly given labor services, because with the money thus obtained they could hire laborers to whom money wages were an incentive to risk the possible damage of their own crops while working on those of the lords.

There is little room for doubt that at the opening of the fourteenth century the laborers, as a whole, occupied a better moral and economic condition than they have ever enjoyed before or since that time. We have seen how toward the middle of that century the nascent capitalist class, in alliance with the State, commenced the disfranchisement of the manufacturing workers. And now, at this same period, occurred an event which, although economically favorable to the agricultural workers at first, was destined to combine all the special classes in an effort to reduce both the rural and urban workers to a condition of hopeless dependence. The event we refer to is that of the great pestilence, known as the Black Death, which, sweeping over Europe in 1348 and the following year, carried off some 25,000,000 of people, or more than one-third the total population. The immediate result of this dreadful plague was a profound disturbance of agricultural industry. Cattle roamed through the unreaped corn, and fields were left unplowed for lack of laborers. With the consequent scarcity of food, wages rose enormously. Thereupon the king issued a proclamation forbidding the payment of more than the old rate of wages. This proclamation had the directly opposite effect to that intended, and those lords who had commuted labor services and depended on hired labor, now found themselves utterly helpless. The following year, however, Parliament came to the rescue of the lords by an Act forbidding laborers, free or serf, quitting the parish where they lived, in search of work, and making labor at the old rate of wages compulsory on all agriculturists less than sixty years of age, when needed by the lord. Another clause of the same statute extended its operation to manufacturing labor; the trades specified being masons, carpenters, plasterers, tile-layers, smiths, farriers, tanners, saddlers, shoemakers and tailors.

This "Statute of Laborers" was enacted, amended, and re-enacted, with more and more stringent provisions, again and again, without producing the desired result of lowering wages to their former level. At length, wearied of fruitless legislation, the lords began to employ lawyers as stewards or bailiffs of their manors. These specialists, who became infamous for their persistent interpretation of *customary* law according to the rules of the civil law, demanded of the tenants documentary evidence of their emancipation and exemption from labor services. As was well known, many of the contracts of exemption had never been reduced to writing, but the relation of the tenants as the "clothing of the soil" stood recorded in the Domes day-book. For these tenants, therefore, it was a rude awakening from their dream of security to find that though freemen in equity, they were serfs according to law. That which made the lawyer-stewards the more odious was that the cases were to be pleaded in the lord's manor court itself, and were decided by the steward, who, acting as plaintiff and judge, was eager, in the interest of the lord, to cancel even regularly written leases on the slightest pretext of informality. Profoundly alarmed at the prospect of being forced back into absolute serfdom, the agricultural no less than the disfranchised manufacturing workers now formed brotherhoods for mutual protection all over the land. Prosperous freeholders, who knew not when their own title to freedom might be challenged,



assisted the popular resistance by contributing funds for the defence of tenants, and the concealment of those who, accused of "inciting to violence," evaded arrest and were declared "vagrants."

In view of the statutes enacted against illegal assemblies the formation of these brotherhoods would seem difficult. And when we know that the same statutes provided that all laborers found wandering from their parish should be branded on their forehead with the letter V (vagrants), by the application of a red-hot iron, we naturally wonder how it was possible to federate all the local brotherhoods in one national organization. But this seemingly impossible work was achieved by the devotion of an order of friars called "Poor Priests," an order then newly founded by John Wycliffe, Master of Balliol College, Oxford University. The members of this remarkable order, simply clad in gown and hood of coarse, black, undyed wool, with leather girdle, purse, and case for writing material, going barefoot and existing by alms, were altogether independent of endowments, of houses and lands, of wealthy supporters. Drawn almost exclusively from the ranks of the working class, begging their bread from door to door, sleeping indifferently in cottage or shed when night overtook them, they rapidly gained the entire confidence of the workers. It was they who passed from village to village, to town and city, collected and distributed the contributions and maintained the communications of the brotherhood throughout the land. Imparting and gathering news, judiciously bestowing praise and blame, exhorting and advising, they wended their way along the country side. Halting on Sunday and feastdays, and preaching on village green or from market cross, they gave assurance to all that as "He had cast down the mighty from their seats and exalted those of low degree," so they, too, by unselfishness and unity, might triumph over the wrong-doer and establish the grand fellowship in which all might have enough and to spare, and none would be made afraid.

Not the least remarkable fact connected with this brotherhood is that though the work of organization was carried on for not less than twenty years, not one single being was found to betray the secret of its existence, and when the long gathering storm burst, it flashed forth like lightning from a clear sky. This is not to say that the great popularity and activity of the Poor Priests passed unnoticed by the secular and clerical authorities; but as members of a distinct clerical order, they were amenable to no other discipline, except that imposed by the master of that order, and, as a matter of fact, that discipline was only nominal. But at length, Simon, Archbishop of Canterbury, was stirred to action and resolved to interfere. Accordingly, one of their number, named John Ball, while preaching in the chief market place of Canterbury, was arrested on a charge of heresy, and lodged in the prison of the arch-episcopal palace. Brought up, after considerable delay, for examination, the accused denied the archbishop's authority over him, whereupon he was recommitted to prison. Soon after this fact became known, the citizens, realizing that the prisoner was the chief organizer of Kent, and that the date of the contemplated uprising was near at hand, determined to liberate him at all hazards. With this intent, on June 5, a number of citizens quietly entered the castle whose massive keep dominated the city, overpowered the surprised guards, seized Sir William Septimus, the sheriff and governor thereof, and after confining him in one of his own cells, proceeded to the arch-episcopal palace and freed John Ball from custody.

Thus, by this first bold stroke, a safe and convenient rendezvous, a formidable fortress, and an unobstructed passage of the river Stoure, was secured without the loss of a single life, and messengers were immediately dispatched throughout Kent and to the adjacent counties bearing the good news.

The chosen men of the several brotherhoods convened in council, on June 14, elected Walter, the tilelayer, as their military leader, or "Jack Straw," as he was called, from the bunch of wheat he wore on his helmet as the symbol of his office, as being typical of agriculture, and also as the badge of united labor—"many in one." The means of subverting the immense host, the advisability of making a declaration of their attitude to the Government and of securing some important persons to arrange an audience with the king, were doubtless fully discussed. The archbishop, was also the royal Chancellor; he was then in London with the king, and as they were unwilling to interfere with the king's mother, who was then in the city on a visit to the tomb of the Black Prince, her deceased husband; the Council reported the result of their deliberations, and recommended a good night's rest preparatory to the morrow's long and rapid march.

Before the sun was yet high one long, unbroken column, with the trade unions of Canterbury in the rear, had defiled from the West gate, and, while the afternoon was young, had mingled with the forces from Maidstone in Rochester. Here the citizens had prepared a generous feast for the marchers, and were pleased to tell them how they had gained possession of the king's castle commanding the bridge across the Medway, and had induced the Governor, Sir John Newton, to consent to march with them the next morning, and bear their message to the king.

The afternoon of Wednesday saw the great host of Kent, numbering not less than 600,000 men, encamped on the heights of Blackheath, where below them lay the broad valley of the Thames, with the Tower of London, the famous bridge, and the hundred spires of the great city, in the distance. From this camp Sir John Newton rode to the river side, and, taking boat, soon found himself entering that gloomy Traitor's Gate, where so many before and since him have entered never to return. Immediately conducted to the council chamber, where the king, his ministers, with the mayor and aldermen were discussing the alarming news which had reached them from every quarter, Sir John Newton addressed the king. "The commons of Kent," he said, "send me to entreat you to come and speak with them on Blackheath. They wish no one but yourself, and you need have no fear for your person, for they will not do you the least harm." Then, having delivered his message, the old soldier continued: "But, dear lord, have the goodness to give me an answer, that the men of Kent may be convinced that I have really been in your presence, for they have my children as hostages, whom they will surely put to death if I do not go back." The king replied that if the men of Kent would on the morrow morning advance to Rotherhithe, on the opposite shore, he would without fail speak with them. With this assurance, the messenger returned to the camp, where the answer was received with satisfaction.

At early dawn the Council of the Brotherhoods moved down from the camp to the appointed place of conference, and about nine o'clock the king's barge was seen approaching from the Tower. But while yet some distance from shore the course of the barge was changed, and the king—he was but six-

teen years of age—exclaimed, in his loudest tones: "What do you wish? I have come hither to hear what you have to say." Those on shore cried out with one voice: "We wish thee to land, and tell thee at our ease what our grievances are."

The Earl of Salisbury, one of the many dignitaries in the barge, then replied and said: "Gentlemen, you are not in a fit condition for the king to talk with you."

Then, upon a signal to the crew, the head of the barge was rapidly turned, and, impelled by the lusty strokes of the oarsmen, soon disappeared in the cavernous shadows of Traitor's Gate. When the Council returned to the camp and related how they had been deceived, the arrayed force cried out: "Let us march to the Tower!" "Let us force the king to have speech with us!"

Speedily breaking camp, the whole force now advanced to the suburb of Southwark to find the gates of London Bridge closed, the draw in the centre raised, and a strong force posted to defend the passage. Knowing full well that the brotherhood numbered some 20,000 members in the city, and that they would rise in arms not later than noon of that day, the forces withdrew into the fields. Here three strong parties were detached, one to march to the neighboring palace of the Archbishop of Canterbury at Lambeth and destroy all records of serfdom found there; another to tear down the brothels near the bridge, which were owned by William Walworth, Mayor of London, and the third to liberate the prisoners in the Marshalsea and King Bench, and to raze those prisons to the ground.

Scarcely had this work begun when the disfranchised workers of the city assembled in arms, and, sending a delegation to the mayor, demanded that the city gates be forthwith opened. The mayor and aldermen, hastily called from the king's presence to cope with this new and unexpected uprising, informed the delegation that the houses on the bridge were garrisoned by the king's archers, and it was impossible to comply with their desire.

(To be continued.)

#### NINE-HOUR CITIES.

Below is a list of the cities and towns where carpenters make it a rule to work only nine hours a day.

Albina, Oreg.	Meriden, Conn.
Allston, Mass.	Moline, Ill.
Amesbury, Mass.	Mobile, Ala.
Atlantic City, N. J.	Muncie, Ind.
Arlington, Mass.	Moundsville, W. Va.
Arransas Harbor, Tex.	Muskegon, Mich.
Asacortes, Wash.	McKeesport, Pa.
Asbury Park, N. J.	Mt Pleasant, Pa.
Astoria, Oreg.	New Britain, Conn.
Asheville, N. C.	Nelsonville, O.
Auburn, N. Y.	North Easton, Mass.
Auburn, Me.	New Kensington, Pa.
Akron, O.	Norfolk, Va.
Altoona, Pa.	New Orleans, La.
Apollo, Pa.	Newport, R. I.
Anderson, Ind.	Newport, Ky.
Allegheny City, Pa.	Newport News, Va.
Albany, N. Y.	Newtown, N. Y.
Austin, Tex.	Newburyport, Mass.
Bakersfield, Cal.	Nanaimo, Brit. Col.
Bay City, Mich.	Nyak, N. Y.
Bar Harbor, Me.	Norwood, Mass.
Baltimore, Md.	N. La Crosse, Wis.
Belle Vernon, Pa.	Natchez, Miss.
Bath Beach, N. Y.	New Cumberland, W. V.
Buffalo, N. Y.	New Castle, Pa.
Bryn Mawr, Pa.	New Haven, Conn.
Butler, Pa.	New Haven, Pa.
Bayonne, N. J.	New Rochelle, N. Y.
Boise City, Idaho.	New Westminster, B. C.
Bridgeton, N. J.	Nyak, N. Y.
Burlington, Iowa.	Newark, N. J.
Blaine, Wash.	Natick, Mass.
Bridgeport, Ohio.	Newton, Mass.
Bradford, Mass.	Newburgh, N. Y.
Brunswick, Me.	New Bedford, Mass.
Braddock, Pa.	New Albany, Ind.
Bellaire, Ohio.	New Brighton, N. Y.
Belleville, Ill.	New Brunswick, N. J.
Bellevue, Can.	Northampton, Mass.
Boston, Mass.	Norwich, Conn.
Bridgeport, Conn.	Norwalk, Conn.
Brockton, Mass.	Oceanic, N. J.
Beaver Falls, Pa.	Oswego, N. Y.
Brookline, Mass.	Ogden Utah.
Butte, Mont.	Olean, N. Y.
Carrollton, Ga.	Ottawa, Can.
Cairo, Ill.	Ottawa, Iowa.
Calgary, Can.	Ottawa, Ill.
Canton, Ohio.	Ontario, Cal.

Chelsea, Mass.  
Charleot, Pa.  
Charleston, W. Va.  
Charlestown, W. Va.  
Chester, Pa.  
Cincinnati, Ohio.

Corona, N. Y.  
Covington, Ky.  
Columbus, Ga.  
Columbus, Ind.  
Camden, N. J.  
Concordia, Kan.  
Columbia, S. C.  
Collinsville, Ill.  
Cohoes, N. Y.  
Corsicana, Tex.  
Columbus, Ohio.  
Cambridge, Mass.  
Charlestown, Mass.  
Chattanooga, Tenn.  
Corapolis, Pa.  
Cleveland, Ohio.  
Colorado City, Col.  
Colorado Springs, Col.  
Cornwall, N. Y.  
Corryville, Ohio.  
Dayton, Ky.  
Des Moines, Iowa.  
Davenport, Iowa.  
Dover, N. H.  
Decatur, Ill.  
Detroit, Mich.  
Denison, Tex.  
Dedham, Mass.  
Dorchester, Mass.  
Duquesne, Pa.  
Dubuque, Iowa.  
Dallas, Tex.  
El Paso, Tex.  
East Liverpool, Ohio.  
East Saginaw, Mich.  
East Orange, N. J.  
East Portland, Oreg.  
East Boston, Mass.  
Easton, Pa.  
Elizabeth, N. J.  
Elwood, Ind.  
Elwood, Pa.  
Erie, Pa.  
Englewood, N. J.  
Evansville, Ind.  
Everett, Mass.  
Exeter, N. H.  
Eureka, Cal.  
Fair Haven, Wash.  
Fall River, Mass.  
Findlay, Ohio.  
Fitchburg, Mass.  
Fresno, Cal.  
Frankford, Pa.  
Franklin, Pa.  
Fort Worth, Tex.  
Fort Wayne, Ind.  
Fostoria, Ohio.  
Franklin, Mass.  
Galesburg, Ill.  
Galveston, Tex.  
Grand Rapids, Mich.  
Great Falls, Mont.  
Greensburg, Pa.  
Greenfield, Ind.  
Gloucester, Mass.  
Greenville, Pa.  
Greentown, Pa.  
Greenwich, Conn.  
Grove City, Pa.  
Glen Cove, N. Y.  
Hot Springs, Ark.  
Homestead, Pa.  
Hamilton, Can.  
Hartford, Conn.  
Hartford, N. S.  
Hampton, Va.  
Hanford, Cal.  
Haverhill, Mass.  
Hackensack, N. J.  
Harrisburg, Pa.  
Harrisburg, Ky.  
Henderson, Ky.  
Hudson, Mass.  
Herkimer, N. Y.  
Hockley Falls, N. Y.  
Hyd Park, Mass.  
Hoboken, N. J.  
Holyoke, Mass.  
Houston, Tex.  
Houston Heights, Tex.  
Hingham, Mass.  
Irvington, N. Y.  
Ithaca, N. Y.  
Jacksonville, Ill.  
Jackson, Mich.  
Jacksonville, Fla.  
Jeannette, Pa.  
Jersey City, N. J.  
Kearney, Neb.  
Knoxville, Tenn.

Kingston, N. Y.  
Lansingburg, N. Y.  
Lawrence, Mass.  
La Crosse, Wis.  
La Junta, Col.  
Logansport, Ind.  
Lowell, Mass.  
Lynn, Mass.  
Leechburg, Pa.  
Leominster, Mass.  
Lafayette, Ind.  
Lancaster, Pa.  
Lewiston, Me.  
Lincoln, Neb.  
London, Canada.  
Lockland, O.  
Long Island City, N. Y.  
Long Branch, N. J.  
Louisville, Ky.  
Manchester, N. H.  
Marlboro, Mass.  
Marion, Ind.  
Morristown, N. J.  
Manayunk, Pa.  
Malden, Mass.  
Millville, N. J.  
Media, Pa.  
Meadville, Pa.  
Medford, Mass.  
Marblehead, Mass.  
Mayfield, Ky.  
Monongahela, Pa.  
Memphis, Tenn.  
Mt. Vernon, N. Y.  
Martin's Ferry, O.  
Maspeth, N. Y.  
Milford, O.  
Mamaroneck, N. Y.  
Mercer, Pa.  
Middlesborough, Ky.  
Southampton, N. Y.

Conshohocken, Pa.  
Cortland, N. Y.  
Ottumwa, Ia.  
Hillsboro, Tex.  
Bangor, Pa.  
Haughville, Ind.  
Madisonville, O.  
Mansfield Valley, Pa.

Omaha, Neb.  
Orange, N. J.  
Olympia, Wash.  
Pawtucket, R. I.  
Port Chester, N. Y.  
Punxsutawney, Pa.  
Pensacola, Fla.  
Peterborough, Can.  
Portland, Oreg.  
Port Townsend, Wash.  
Passaic, N. J.  
Plymouth, Mass.  
Pomeroy, O.  
Portland, Me.  
Port Angeles, Wash.  
Portsmouth, N. H.  
Portsmouth, Va.  
Portsmouth, O.  
Pocatello, Idaho.  
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.  
Paterson, N. J.  
Philadelphia, Pa.  
Plainfield, N. J.  
Pittsburgh, Pa.  
Pierre, S. Dakota.  
Parkersburg, W. Va.  
Paris, Texas.  
Porterville, Cal.  
Peoria, Ill.  
Providence, R. I.  
Quincy, Mass.  
Racine, Wis.  
Rochester, Pa.  
Richmond, Va.  
Richmond, Ky.  
Richmond, Ind.  
Rock Island, Ill.  
Rondout, N. Y.  
Roxbury, Mass.  
Rochester, N. Y.  
Rosedale, Ind.  
Revere, Mass.  
Riverside, Cal.  
Red Bank, N. J.  
Redlands, Cal.  
Rockford, Ill.  
Rutherford, N. J.  
S. Framingham, Mass.  
Springfield, Mass.  
St. Augustine, Fla.  
South Omaha, Neb.  
South Norwalk, Conn.  
South Bend, Ind.  
Salem, Mass.  
Stoneham, Mass.  
Somerville, Mass.  
Somerville, N. J.  
Salisbury, Pa.  
Salt Lake City.  
San Angelo, Tex.  
Sandusky, Ohio.  
Shreveport, La.  
Stamford, Conn.  
Sea Cliff, N. Y.  
Springfield, Ill.  
Springfield, Mo.  
Springfield, Ohio.  
San Leandro, Cal.  
Steubenville, Ohio.  
Santa Anna, Cal.  
Santa Rosa, Cal.  
Seattle, Wash.  
St. John's, N. B.  
Saxonville, Mass.  
Schenectady, N. Y.

Scottsdale, Pa.  
Spokane, Wash.  
Sharon, Pa.  
Sheffield, Ala.  
Staten Island, N. Y.  
Streator, Ill.  
Stoughton, Mass.  
S. Abington, Mass.  
St. Catharine, Ont.  
San Antonio, Tex.  
San Bernardino, Cal.  
Scranton, Pa.  
Sharpsville, Pa.  
Sharpsburg, Pa.  
St. Paul, Minn.  
Santa Cruz, Cal.  
Saginaw City, Mich.  
Sioux City, Iowa.  
Sheephead Bay, N. Y.  
Seymour, Tex.  
Seymour, Ind.  
Wommit, N. J.  
Tampa, Fla.  
Taunton, Mass.  
Tawas City, Mich.  
Tarrytown, N. Y.  
Terre Haute, Ind.  
The Dalles, Oreg.  
Tiffin, Ohio.  
Toronto, Ohio.  
Toledo, Ohio.  
Toronto, Ont., 80 hrs.  
Trenton, N. J.  
Trinidad, Col.  
Troy, N. Y.  
Tarentum, Pa.  
Turle Creek, Pa.  
Union Hill, N. J.  
Utica, N. Y.  
Uniontown, Pa.  
Vancouver, B. C.  
Victoria, B. C.  
Vincennes, Ind.  
Visalia, Cal.  
Waxahatchie, Tex.  
Wellsburg, W. Va.  
West Hoboken, N. J.  
West Duluth, Minn.  
Warren, Ohio.  
Winchester, Ky.  
Winthrop, Mass.  
Windsor, Can. (Ont.)  
Weymouth, Mass.  
Wabash, Ind.  
Waltham, Mass.  
Waco, Tex.  
W. Newton, Mass.  
Worcester, Mass.  
Washington, Pa.  
Wilmington, Del.  
Whitman, Mass.  
Woburn, Mass.  
Winchester, Mass.  
Wheeling, W. Va.  
Wilkesburg, Pa.  
Winnipeg, Man.  
Woodside, N. Y.  
Winfield, N. Y.  
Yoskum, Tex.  
Yonkers, N. Y.  
Youngstown, Ohio.  
Zanesville, Ohio.  
College Point, N. Y.  
Williamsbridge, N. Y.  
La Salle, Ill.  
Rockland Me.  
Battle Creek, Mich.  
Flushing, N. Y.  
Dover, N. J.  
Milburn, N. J.  
Mt. Washington, O.  
Peru, Ill.  
Rockville, Conn.

Total, 423 cities.



## Engineer Jim.

"Yes, boys! she's the truest and best little woman!  
That ever brought sunshine into a man's life.  
You know how I waited and watched for the coming  
Of the brightest of days when I'd call her my wife."  
So spoke Big Jim Glen to the boys in the round-house,  
Then stepped to his cab with his heart full of cheer,  
And a smile to his mates, as he opened the throttle,  
Then out through the night sped the train like a deer.  
Down past the farms, o'er the bridge by the river,  
Away, round the curve, then his signal so shrill,  
Sang sweetest of love songs to Nell and the baby—  
In the little white cottage, that stood on the hill.  
Each night by the window she waited his coming,  
Each night by the window, his bright lamp would burn;  
And as he flashed by, and away, in the gloaming,  
She would signal "good night" with a light in return.  
But one night she waited and watched for his signal,  
As she sat by the window, her boy on her knee,  
Jim never was late before! What was the matter?  
Something had happened him—what could it be?  
And then the news came—how the bridge o'er the river  
Went down with the flood, and they told her of him—  
How he gave up his life; he was under the engine,  
The train had been saved—but a martyr was Jim.  
He had stayed in the cab; thoughts of Nell and the baby  
Had flashed through his mind—How 'twould darken their lives;  
Then his thoughts went to those on the train just behind him  
To other men's children and other men's wives.  
And then all was over—in less than a minute,  
The engine a wreck, and his eyes growing dim.  
A message to Nell—"Tell her first of all Duty!"  
True as steel to his trust had been Engineer Jim.

—John F. Norton.



C. A. WAYLAND, Harrisburg, Tenn., has invented and patented a very valuable bench-dog, and is going to push it for sale. He is a member of Union 225, Knoxville, Tenn.

J. W. CONOWAY, Union 245, Peoria, Ill., not long ago delivered a very able and convincing lecture before the People's League of Peoria, on Organized Labor—Its Aims and Objects.

SIR HENRY WRIXON, Ex-Attorney General of Melbourne, Australia, called at our office on two successive evenings. He is on a visit to this country and Europe as a representative of the Australian government to make inquiries on the labor question.

JOHN D. ALLEN, Ex-General President of the U. B. in 1882-83, is now one of the most successful, go-ahead theatre architects of the entire country. He has within the past month completed the plans for the New York Theatre, to be erected at Seventh avenue and Forty-second street. Ground for the building will, it is expected, be broken in January.

A. T. BINKERD, 159 Robinson street, Allegheny, Pa., a member of the U. B., has invented a handy and very desirable saw clamp. Wherever it may be used, it is firm and solid, without the vibration of the old-fashioned, cumbersome metallic saw clamp. It is light and handy and can be folded up in small space when not in use. It can be placed on the work bench, tool box, saw horse, window sill, the edge of a board, joist, or stick of timber.

## Amendments Submitted

BY THE

## INDIANAPOLIS CONVENTION TO GENERAL VOTE OF THE MEMBERS.

NOTE.—Wherever any alterations or amendments are proposed, they appear in Italics. Where a new section or substitute is to be inserted, it is so stated.

SEC. 6.—Local Unions shall be entitled for membership in good standing to representation in the Convention on this basis. (Basis of representation unchanged.)

SEC. 12. To be stricken out.

SEC. 15. Strike out the words "a General Secretary and a General Treasurer" and insert the words "General Secretary-Treasurer" so to combine the two offices in one, to be known as "General Secretary-Treasurer"; and make Section 31 read \$30,000 bonds for the G. S. T., instead of \$20,000. (In case of the adoption of this proposition, the Constitution is to be rearranged accordingly.)

SEC. 20. Add after the word "constitution" in third line: "The General President may, personally or by deputy, examine all books, papers and financial accounts of any Local Union or District Council, summarily or when he may deem it necessary."

SEC. 39. At any time the G. E. B. deems a new law or amendment is necessary to govern the U. B., they may recommend a clause to the L. U.'s to be voted on. (Balance of Section 39 to remain as in present law.)

SEC. 51.—(New section.) If at any time a L. U. should withdraw, lapse, dissolve or be suspended, all officers and members shall be held responsible for the immediate forwarding to the G. S. T. within 30 days of all property, charter and funds, under penalty of being prosecuted by law, and forfeiture of membership.

(Strike out Sections 51, 52, 53 and 54 as they are in the present law.)

SEC. 55.—(New section.) The minimum initiation fee of each member shall be two dollars, fifty cents of which shall be paid to the G. S. T. as a registration fee. Beneficial members shall pay not less than fifty cents per month dues; Semi-Beneficial members not less than thirty cents per month dues. No officer or member shall be exempt from paying dues or assessments under any pretense.

(The idea of 50 cents registration fee for new members is to provide additional revenue to the General Office to meet the increasing demands for funeral and disability benefits and to avoid assessments on the old members as the organization grows older.)

SEC. 58.—(Substitute for sections 58 and 59.) Each L. U. shall pay to the G. S. T. twenty cents per month for each member in good standing. Seven-tenths of all moneys received by G. S. T. to be used as a fund for general management of the U. B. and payment of all death and disability benefits prescribed by the Constitution; one-tenth shall be used exclusively for organizing purposes, and two-tenths for support of authorized strikes.

(The idea of the above change is to simplify the keeping of accounts and to provide more money for organizing and less for strikes.)

SEC. 63. Insert in the fourth line the words, "by registered letter," so as to read "The G. S. shall by registered letter notify the L. U."

SEC. 65. Add the words, "A candidate applying for admission in any L. U. under jurisdiction of the U. B. must furnish proof of his citizenship or intention to become a citizen of the country wherein he resides."

SEC. 68. Add the words, "Any member incapacitated by age or accident, may be permitted to obtain employment under the regular scale of wages by consent of his L. U. or D. C."

SEC. 70. Strike out the word "speculator" in second and fourth lines, also strike out of last three lines all after the letters "U. B."

Strike out Sections 74, 76 and 78; insert as substitute:

SEC. 74. The application of the candidate must be presented with the full initiation fee, and after initiation his name shall be placed on the books and he be furnished with his card of membership and copy of Constitution and By-laws.

SEC. 80. Strike out in fourth and fifth lines the words "and shall not again be proposed for the space of three months."

SEC. 89.—(New Section.) Any member indebted to his Local Union for any sum equal to two months' dues shall be notified in writing by the F. S., and when owing a sum equal to three months' dues, he is not in good standing and is debarred from all benefits until three months after all his arrearages are paid in full.

SEC. 90.—(New Section.) A member owing a sum equal to six months' dues, shall remain debarred from benefits until six months after all indebtedness is paid in full. And when in arrears to the amount of one year's dues, he shall be suspended from membership and forfeit all previous rights and benefits.

SEC. 94.—(Substitute.) The Wife Funeral Benefit shall be \$50 on one year's membership.

SEC. 95.—(Substitute.) The Members' Funeral Benefit shall be \$100 on one years' membership, and \$200 on two years' membership.

SEC. 96.—(Substitute.) The Disability Benefit shall be \$200 on two years' membership; \$300 on three years' membership, and \$400 on five years' membership.

SEC. 106.—(Substitute.) Permanent disability shall be defined as total incapacity from working at the trade, and must be caused by accident. Claim for disability benefit must be filed with the G. S. T. within one year from date of accident.

SEC. 112. To be stricken out.

Substitute for Sections 113, 114 and 115:

A member who leaves the jurisdiction of his L. U. to work in another locality, or desires to transfer his membership, must apply to the F. S. and procure a clearance card by paying all arrearages and one month's dues in advance, and ten cents for the card, and shall deposit his card on the first meeting night after having secured work in the union having jurisdiction.

Substitute for Sections 117 and 118:

In entering a L. U. a member with a clearance shall hand in said card, and the Vice-President shall proceed to the ante-room and test him in the quarterly password, and if he stands all tests he shall be admitted.

SEC. 120.—(Substitute.) Any member working in a District from which he returns home daily, or who is sent temporarily into an outside jurisdiction by an employer from his own District shall not be required to take out a clearance card.

Substitute for sections 122 and 123. A member can visit any L. U. provided he is in possession of the current quarterly pass-word and can produce, if called upon, a clear card of membership.

SEC. 124.—(New Section.) Strikes not requiring financial aid from the G. E. B. can be conducted on the rules and usages laid down by the D. C. or L. U. interested, and any L. U. or D. C. engaging in a general strike, without consent of the G. E. B., lays itself liable to expulsion.

Strike out Sections 135 and 137.

Strike out Sections 142 and 159.

Strike out last clause in Section 163.

SEC. 164.—(Substitute) Any officer or member who wilfully slanders an officer or member of the U. B., or who violates the trade rules of the locality in which he is working, or who fraudulently receives or attempts to misapply the funds of the U. B. or the moneys of any member or candidate entrusted to him for payment, or any officer or member making use of any improper means to obtain benefits may be fined, suspended or expelled, as his L. U. may decide.

SECTIONS 168, 170 and 171 to be stricken out and the following to be the substitute:

Any member suspended or expelled for any misdemeanor shall not be received into the union again only by a two-thirds vote of the L. U. A member must be charged and tried within the jurisdiction of the L. U. or D. C. where the offence was committed, and a copy of the verdict sent to the L. U. of which he is a member, provided, that any L. U., when the evidence is plain and the circumstances require immediate action, may expel or suspend a member by a three-fourths vote.

All charges must be made in writing, specifying the section of the Constitution or By-laws so violated, and be signed by the member making such charges. The charges must lay over until the next meeting, and the member must be notified in writing by the R. S. to attend. He can sit in the meetings and remain in benefit until convicted of the charges; but if an officer he may be retired from office by his L. U. or D. C. while his case is pending.

SEC. 173.—(Substitute.) The L. U. shall nominate the names of 10 members whom it thinks most competent of giving a fair and impartial hearing to the case. The R. S. shall place the names in the ballot-box, and the Vice-President shall draw the same from the box, and call the names aloud until he has drawn five, when the case will be given to them for investigation.

SEC. 175.—(Substitute.) The chairman of the committee shall, without delay, summon the accused in writing, together with the witnesses for and against him, and try the case. When the committee has come to a decision in the case the chairman of said committee shall, at the next regular meeting thereafter, submit a full report of the case, with their verdict and the evidence, in writing, to the L. U. There shall be no debate on, or review of the case by the L. U., except that the defendant and prosecuting witness, either personally or by representative, shall be allowed to plead for, or state their side of the case, when the L. U. shall, by a two-thirds-vote of members present in favor thereof, either acquit the defendant, or affix such legal penalty as they may deem proper, the report of the committee to be filed by the R. S. for future reference.

SEC. 179. Strike out the words "out of benefits" in eighth line.

SEC. 181. Strike out the word "seven" in fourth line and insert "ten."

In Parliamentary rules, page 29, of Constitution in Rule 4, substitute "Partisan Politics or Sectarian Discussions shall not be permitted in the meetings under any circumstances, but questions of social and political economy and matters pertaining to the public welfare shall be permitted and encouraged."





## ALABAMA

89. MOBILE—V. J. O'Connor, 453 Franklin st.  
92. " (Col.) W. G. Lewis, 761 St. Louis st.

## ARKANSAS

763. CAMDEN—J. J. Slaymaker.  
469. HOT SPRINGS—Walter Moore, 318 Market st.  
482. PINE BLUFF—J. E. Walker, 676 S. State st.

## CALIFORNIA

47. ALAMEDA—Jacob Hoeck, 1512 R. R. ave.  
317. EUREKA—M. F. Wolford.  
332. LOS ANGELES—S. Gray, Box 224.  
645. PARADISE—Geo. W. Reed, Box 205.  
235. RIVERSIDE—Chas. Hamilton, 4th and Euclid  
lypus ave.  
341. SACRAMENTO—E. S. Mason, 1017 J st.  
86. SAN BERNARDINO—H. Wegner, Box 797.  
SAN FRANCISCO—Secretary of Dist. Council  
E. L. Malsbury, 117 1/2 Fair Oaks st.  
22. N. L. Wandell, 23 Ninth st. Sta. B.  
804. (Ger.) Wm. Jilge, 223 1/2 Mission street.  
483. Guy Lathrop, 117 Turk st.  
816. SAN JOSE—C. Drew, 64 George st.  
86. SAN RAFAEL—R. Scott, Box 673.  
226. SANTA BARBARA—E. A. Smith, 1429 Costello.  
183. SANTA CRUZ—Geo. M. Thompson, 147 Chestnut ave.

## CANADA

83. HALIFAX, N. S.—A. Northup, 169 Morris st.  
18. HAMILTON—W. F. Frid, 28 Nelson st.  
194. LONDON—E. J. Aust, 706 Dundas st.  
MONTREAL—Secretary of District Council,  
E. Mallo, 383 Beaudry st.  
184. (Fr.) S. Leveille, 240 Logan st., 8d Flat.  
811. (Fr.) A. Thuot, 269 St. Ambrose st., St.  
Henri.  
876. H. T. Holland, 35 Kent st.  
666. (Fr.) Jos. Bedard, 3 D Chambly Ave.  
88. ST. CATHARINES—Henry Bald, Louis st.  
897. ST. JOHN, N. B.—W. F. Cronk, 122 Adelaide  
street.  
27. TORONTO—D. D. McNeill, 288 Hamburg ave.  
617. VANCOUVER, B. C.—L. G. Doidge, Box 200.  
854. VICTORIA, B. C.—O. Chas. Chislett, Cor. Tolmie  
and Linwood ave.  
848. WINNIPEG, MAN.—John Radford, 182 Selkirk.

## COLORADO

560. COLORADO CITY—G. F. Hamill.  
515. COLORADO SPRINGS—C. Geisler, 33 Franklin st.  
65. DENVER—D. M. Woods, 2253 Logan ave.  
289. FREDMONT—E. G. Welch, Cripple Creek.  
590. LA JUNTA—John Gwyn.  
410. PUEBLO—J. B. Harmer, 626 W. 14th st.  
46. TRINIDAD—E. C. Pierce, 631 N. Commercial.

## CONNECTICUT

115. BRIDGEPORT—Charles Watkins, 50 Albee st.  
43. HARTFORD—Wm. A. Neilson, 32 Wooster st.  
49. MERIDEN—Geo. J. Stanley, 258 East Main st.  
97. NEW BRITAIN—John Hilltop, P. O. Box 902.  
799. NEW HAVEN—G. E. Chipman, 406 Washington  
st.  
137. NORWICH—A. D. Lewis, 94 Asylum st.  
746. NORWALK—Wm. A. Kellogg, Box 391.  
610. ROCKVILLE—Hugo Hoppe.  
260. WATERBURY—Joseph Sandford, Box 680.

## DELAWARE

40. WILMINGTON—W. P. Crawford, 1310 W. 3d  
street.

## DIST. OF COLUMBIA

190. WASHINGTON—L. F. Burner, 1001 E st., N. W.

## FLORIDA

234. JACKSONVILLE—(Col.) M. E. Dunlap, cor.  
Hawk and Union sts.  
605. JACKSONVILLE—W. P. Johnson, W. Brooklyn  
74. PENSACOLA—Geo. Marble, Box 71.  
127. " (Col.) A. B. Pettway, 313 E. Chase st.  
498. TAMPA—J. Hudnall, Box 44, Ft. Brook.  
254. WEST PALM BEACH—W. V. Rushing.

## GEORGIA

18. ATLANTA—F. W. Hitchcock, 92 Jett st.  
186. AUGUSTA—(Col.) T. P. Lewis, Philip st.  
North of Grinnette.  
323. DUBLIN—A. A. Cowart.  
144. MACON—J. W. Waterhouse, 1411 Third st.  
63. ROME—G. S. Klein, 33 Pennington ave.

## ILLINOIS

488. BELLEVILLE—Chas. Dittman, 211 E. 6th st.  
892. BLOOMINGTON—  
70. BRIGHTON PARK—P. Pouliot, 2108 Joseph st.  
663. CANTON—Homer Whalen, 345 W. Cass Place.  
CHICAGO—Secretary of District Council,  
H. McCormack, 49 La Salle st.  
1. Adolph Stamm, 120 W. Lake st.  
21. (French) T. Beaudry, 18 Elburn ave.  
23. J. H. Stevens, 5058 Dearborn st.  
54. W. R. Bowes, 7831 Coles ave., Sta. "S."  
54. (Bohem.) Vaclav Sorna, 973 W. 18th st.  
78. (Ger.) Wm. Krugmann, 2806 S. Park ave.  
181. (Scand.) E. Engborg, 80 Hine st.  
342. (Ger.) Theo. Desch, 5327 Union ave.  
369. J. E. Brooks, 1527 Milwaukee ave.  
416. (Ger.) Jas. Bell, 1310 Van Horn st.  
419. (Ger.) Edward Pruss, 398 W. Hastings st.  
445. (Holl.) E. F. Vansteenberg, 147-113th st. sta. T.  
521. (Stairs) Gust. Hansen, 288 Austin ave.  
555. (Polish) I. Maslak, 127 W. Blackhawk st.  
623. (Bohem.) Boh. Chittusai, 1102 Kidzie ave.  
679. Jas. T. Bennett, 1163 Wilcox ave.  
690. (Ger.) (Mill Bench Hands) F. H. Qultmeyer,  
1126 Hinman st.  
730. H. Friedrich, 20 Heine place.  
741. F. Larson, 751 Jane st.  
784. W. PULLMAN—M. T. Ash, Box 17, W. Pullman.  
295. COLLINGSVILLE—J. M. Sauer.  
169. EAST ST. LOUIS—E. Wendling, 512 Illinois av.  
244. ELMHURST—(Ger.) H. Stelling, P. O. Box 39.  
62. ENGLEWOOD—C. F. Nugent, 643 Chestnut st.  
317. EVANSTON—J. F. McFerran, 1425 Emerson st.  
553. GREENWOOD—C. Buhman, 10028 Wallace st.  
850. GALENBERG—P. F. Swanson, 731 E. North st.  
141. GRAND CROSSING—John Rastel, 7125 Lexington  
ave., Chicago.  
279. HARVEY—D. O. Morse.  
208. HIGHLAND PARK—J. H. Zimmer.  
163. HYDE PARK—S. S. Baker, 7015 Oglesby ave.  
649. JACKSONVILLE—S. P. Carter, 742 E. Chambers.  
494. KENSINGTON (Fr.)—E. Lapolice, 214 116th st.,  
Chicago.  
250. LAKE FOREST—R. W. Dean, Box 66.  
294. LA SALLE—F. B. Elliott, 1118 Creve Cour st.  
568. LINCOLN—B. F. Poe, 527 Sixth st.  
752. MONMOUTH—Frank Watson.

80. MORELAND—J. T. Hume, 2629 Kinsie st.  
585. OAK PARK—Aug. Micholsky, 27 Marengo st.  
661. OTTAWA—John D. Geary, 216 DeLeon st.  
740. PEKIN—Olas. Eyrse, 421 7th st.  
245. PEORIA—R. W. Shuch, 206 1/2 Hancock st.  
195. PERU—David George.  
139. QUINCY—Wm. Benner, 1021 Kentucky st.  
166. ROCK ISLAND—Jos. Neufeld, 427 7th st.  
529. ROGERS PARK—  
199. SOUTH CHICAGO—J. O. Grantham, 8023  
Edwards ave., Sta. S., Chicago.  
758. S. ENGLEWOOD—I. Thompson, 8631 Morgan  
street, Chicago.  
16. SPRINGFIELD—John Zaring, 1339 N. 2d st.  
495. STREATOR—F. Wilson, 395 W. Staunton st.  
448. WAUKEGAN—W. J. Strickland, 104 6th ave.

## INDIANA

378. ALEXANDRIA—S. W. Richman.  
382. ANDERSON—W. E. Mitchell, 204 S. Main st.  
261. CONNERSVILLE—A. O. Moffett, 918 Sycamore st.  
EVANSVILLE—  
90. Jos. F. Wurth, 902 E. Columbia st.  
470. (Ger.) P. F. Nau, 1801 Fulton ave.  
742. (Pl. Mill, Mach. and B. H.) G. V. Mann, 1003  
E. Mich. st.  
153. FORT WAYNE—A. S. Haag, 201 Taylor st.  
728. FRANKFORT—Frank Strothman, 1st & South  
streets  
312. GAS CITY—W. Templin.  
157. HAUGHVILLE—L. H. White.  
INDIANAPOLIS—Secretary of District Council,  
D. L. Stoddard, 70 Lockerbie st.  
57. (Stairs) J. T. Shepard, 215 Huron st.  
60. (Ger.) Fred. Stahlhut, 229 N. Pine st.  
281.  
446. J. M. Pruitt, 228 Prospect st.  
215. LAFAYETTE—H. G. Cole, 387 South st.  
783. " (Ger.) Jacob Eberle, 133 Union st.  
744. LOGANSPORT—J. L. Schrock, 720 Eleventh st.  
565. MARION—Jas. Townsend.  
592. MUNCIE—J. D. Clark, 715 Kirby av.  
19. NEW ALBANY—A. T. Smith, 160 W. 8th st.  
579. PERU—C. Neiswender, 209 E. 3d st.  
726. RICHMOND—C. R. Kennedy, 29 N. 9th st.  
639. SOUTH BEND—Geo. Leisher, Box 558.  
48. TERRE HAUTE—S. Hutten, 312 S. 14th st.  
688. VINNEN—A. O. Pennington, 715 Perry st.  
631. WABASH—R. P. Macy, Box 812.

## IOWA

534. BURLINGTON—Wm. Ruff, 1115 Elizabeth st.  
554. DAVENPORT—W. C. Meyers, 924 Harrison st.  
68. DES MOINES—A. Y. Swayne, 753 Oak st.  
678. DUBUQUE—M. R. Hogan, 299 7th st.  
767. OTTUMWA—A. Mellis, 223 N. Davis st., S. S.

## KANSAS

499. LEAVENWORTH—G. McCaully, 5th & Seneca sts.  
188. TOPICKA—C. R. Gardner, Box 346.

## KENTUCKY

712. COVINGTON—A. Cherrington, 85 E. Thomas  
785. " (Ger.) Joe. Kampen, 215 W. 12th st.  
532. GEORGETOWN—L. E. Mattingly, Box 231.  
641. DAYTON—James Hoeking.  
259. HENDERSON—E. W. Smith, 512 Fagan st.  
442. HOPKINSVILLE—W. O. Hall.  
626. LEXINGTON—S. H. Moores, P. O. Box 477.  
LOUISVILLE—Secretary of District Council,  
H. S. Huffman, 618 24th st.  
7. S. W. Downard, 1712 Portland ave.  
103. H. S. Huffman, 618 Twenty-fourth st.  
214. (Ger.) J. Schneider, 1538 Brent st.  
729. (Car.) Butler Leebolt, 1715 Hancock st.  
LUDLOW—A. D. McMillan, Box 135.  
820. NEWPORT—(Mill) S. Schell, 1031 Columbia.  
698. " M. McCann, 726 Central ave.  
201. PADUCAH—W. B. Williams, 707 S. 10th st.  
701. WINCHESTER—J. W. Orone, Box 48.

## LOUISIANA

- NEW ORLEANS—Secretary of District Council,  
F. G. Wetter, 518 Josephine st.  
76. J. J. Becker, 371 1/2 Washington ave.  
249. F. D. Ross, 673 Constance st.  
704. H. Haffner, 688 Fulton st.  
789. John Saiser, 612 Villere st.  
45. SHREVEPORT—Peter Garson, Box 839.

## MAINE

407. LEWISTON—A. M. Flagg, 94 Spring st. Auburn  
344. PORTLAND—E. E. Webster, 236 B st.  
839. ROCKLAND—Robt. Sylvester, 4 Willow st.  
595. WATERVILLE—E. S. Hutchins, 18 Percival st.

## MARYLAND

39. BALTIMORE—W. H. Keenan, 1137 E. Fayette st.  
44. " (Ger.) H. B. Schroeder, 505 N. Wolf st.

## MASSACHUSETTS

- State District Council—Secretary, D. Maloney, 5 Holly ave., Cambridge, Mass.  
BOSTON—Secretary of District Council,  
P. A. Morley, 13 Village st.  
83. E. P. Stevens, 1570 Tremont st., Roxbury.  
55. (Jewish.) A. Ovrusky, 124 Brighton st.  
549. (Shop Hands) W. S. Jardine, 8 Burnside ave.,  
Somerville.  
66. BROOKLINE—J. A. Walsh, 9 Walnut st.  
138. CAMBRIDGE—D. Maloney, 5 Holly ave.  
204. " A. S. McLeod, 48 Mt. Auburn st.  
218. EAST BOSTON—J. E. Potts, 225 London st.  
408. FALL RIVER—Jas. Walton, 6 Branch st.  
590. FITCHBURG—V. Weatherbee, 66 Green st.  
880. GLOUCESTER—H. W. Davis, 138 Maplewood av.  
82. HAVERHILL—P. D. Oass, 100 Locke st.  
454. HINGHAM—Colin Campbell, Box 113.  
625. HOLYOKE—M. D. Sullivan, 109 Sargent st.  
508. " (Fr.) George Bavy, 292 Chestnut.  
400. HUDSON—Geo. E. Bryant, Box 125.  
195. HYDE PARK—B. Daly, 41 Garfield st.  
111. LAWRENCE—James McLaren, 160 Water st.  
535. LEOMINSTER—Chas. E. Record, 36 Green st.  
596. LOWELL—Frank Kappler, 291 Lincoln st.  
108. LYNN—M. L. Delano, 103 Lewis st.  
221. MARLBOROUGH—R. H. Roach, Box 61.  
154. MARLBORO—J. O. Donohue, 21 School st.  
192. NATICK—S. P. Annis, 18 Oakland st.  
409. NEW BEDFORD—O. G. Francis, 14 Spruce st.  
NEWTON—Secretary of District Council, C. L. Connors, West st.  
275. NEWTON—Wm. Boucher, Box 71.  
124. NEWTON CENTRE—Fred. Bolner, Box 739.  
193. NORTH ADAMS—Jos. Dary, 64 1/2 Prospect st.  
308. NORTH EASTON—August Ledin, Box 185.  
405. NORWOOD—Jas. Hadden, Box 424.  
417. QUINCY—A. O. Brown, Box 135, Wollaston.  
67. ROXBURY—H. M. Taylor, Fenton st., Dorchester.  
140. SALAM—F. A. Everts, 2 Smith ave.  
702. SAKONVILLE—Jas. J. Tuttle, Box 200.  
24. SOMERVILLE—Ira Doughty, 6 Carlton st.  
320. S. FRAMINGHAM—Irvine Mank.  
95. SPRINGFIELD—(French) I. Bassette, Box 766.  
654. " A. F. Russell, 66 Essex st.  
491. STOUTON—F. O. Fowler, Box 1068.  
474. TAUNTON—D. O. King, 10 Gen. Cobb.  
215. WALTHAM—John Reilly, 254 River st.  
425. WEST NEWTON—B. F. Ryan, Box 565.  
420. WETMOUTH—E. J. Pratt, Weymouth Heights  
94. WORCESTER—C. D. Flake, 720 Main st.

## MICHIGAN

848. BATTLE CREEK—A. McKenzie, 311 North av  
421. DETROIT—T. S. Jordan, 427 Beaufait ave.  
689. " C. H. Gibbins, 377 Beaubien st.  
760. GRAND RAPIDS—Aug. Nelson, 16 Marion st.  
26. JACKSON—P. T. Harmon, 634 Kennedy st.  
184. LAKE LINDEN—A. Lancelot, P. O. Box 405.  
502. LUDINGTON—A. R. Dibble, P. O. Box 596.  
450. MANISTEE—Wm. Blodgett, 808 Maple st.  
100. MUSKOGON—Henry Katz, 230 Southern ave.  
SAGINAW—Sec. of D. C., O. B. Oraig, 121  
N. Jefferson ave., E. S.  
163. J. J. Murphy, 622 Farwell st.  
248. (Mill) L. Maier, 131 Barnard st., W. S.  
834. H. Kober, 121 S. Third st. E. S.  
466. (Ger.) Wm. Teckentien, 132 S. 11th st., E. S.

## MINNESOTA

861. DULUTH—J. L. Heasley, 415 6th ave. W.  
87. ST. PAUL—Aug. J. Metzger, 423 Rondo st.

## MISSISSIPPI

496. VICKSBURG—Frank Curtis, 509 Jackson st.

## MISSOURI

519. BENTON STATION—C. E. Nicholson, 6976  
Arthur ave., St. Louis.  
160. KANSAS CITY—W. A. Lochman, 709 Moody av  
377. SPRINGFIELD—J. H. Hoselton, 1515 N. Grant  
Station A.  
430. ST. JOSEPH—A. L. Curtiss, 3007 James st.  
ST. LOUIS—Secretary of District Council,  
Y. S. Lamb, 5848 Odell ave.  
4. Geo. J. Swank, 2124 Alice ave.  
5. (Ger.) J. Burkhardt, 2222 S. 18th st.  
12. (Ger.) Edw. Kieseling, 2318 N. Market st.  
113. James Shive, 4254 Haine ave.  
212. (Ship.) J. O. Pretobair, 1026 Julia st.  
240. (Ger.) D. Flugel, 1417 Benton st.  
287. T. Moysen, 321 S. Jefferson ave.  
270. Otto Schulz, 3645 Cozzens ave.  
396. (Mill) Paul Garner, 6021 Shaw ave.  
423. (Ger.) G. Jablonsky, 2630 Clara ave.  
518. (Ger.) Henry Thiele, Loughborough and  
Gravois ave.  
578. (Stair Bldrs.) Wm. G. Thiedemann, 2914  
Lemp ave.  
604. (Millwrights)—E. O. Ostermeyer, 2232 N.  
Market st.  
699. C. H. Guile, 1528 Olive st.  
784. (Ger. Mill) P. A. Laux, 2307 Gravois ave.

## MONTANA

89. ANACONDA—C. W. Starr, Box 505.  
195. BASIN—A. I. Woodbury.  
256. BELT—  
112. BUTTE CITY—H. F. Lapier, Box 623.  
286. GREAT FALLS—A. J. Emmerton.  
280. HELENA—Chas. Cain, 810 5th ave.

## NEBRASKA

578. LINCOLN—W. H. Kingery, 1612 N. 28th st.  
OMAHA—Secretary of District Council, O. Reinhardt, 918 N. Twenty-seventh st.  
651. (Ger.) R. Ruppert, 2018 Martha st.  
685. (Dan.) C. Holgersen, 1822 N. 31st st.  
427. A. Downie, 2524 Cassius st.

## NEW HAMPSHIRE

233. CONCORD—Hans Larsen, P. O. Box 553.  
118. MANCHESTER—S. Thomas, 55 Douglas st.  
685. PORTSMOUTH—E. C. Frye, 13 School st.

## NEW JERSEY

750. ASBURY PARK—Henry P. Gant, Box 897.  
617. ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS—Chauncy Slayton.  
486. BAYONNE—Stephen Hussey, 743 Avenue E.  
121. BRIDGEPORT—J. H. Reeves, 145 Fayette st.  
30. CAMDEN—T. E. Peterson, 337 Mechanic st.  
383. DOVER—L. G. Pott.  
167. ELIZABETH—H. Zimmerman, 347 Fay av.  
So. Elizabeth.  
687. ELIZABETH—(Ger.) John Kuhn, 827 Martin st.  
647. ENGLEWOOD—Paul Fechhelm.  
391. HOBOKEN—F. Steigleiter, 109 Garden st.  
265. HACKENSACK—T. Heath, 250 State st.  
HUDSON COUNTY—D. O. Secretary, David Morrison, 614 Pallade ave., Jersey City  
482. JERSEY CITY—G. Williamson, 220 1/2 3d st.  
564. (J. O. Heights) D. K. Hadsall, 494 Central av.  
151. LONG BRANCH—Chas. E. Brown, Box 241,  
Long Branch City.  
232. MILBURN—J. H. White, Short Hills.  
305. MILLVILLE—Jas. McNeal.  
638. MORRISTOWN—C. V. Deats, Lock Box 163.  
119. NEWARK—H. G. Long, 270 Norfolk st.  
723. " (Ger.) G. Arendt, 698 S. 14th st.  
602. OCEANO—Zach. T. Alsa, Box 70.  
178. PATERSON—(Holl.) A. Meenen, 35 N. Main.  
325. " P. E. Van Houten, 718 E. 27th  
490. PASSAIC—Frank Wentink, Box 122.  
399. PHILLIPSBURG—Wm. Hodge, cor. Mulberry  
and Spring Garden sts., Easton, Pa.  
155. PLAINFIELD—Wm. H. Ponger, 94 Westervelt  
685. SOMERVILLE—W. W. Luttenger.  
456. SUMMIT—Edward Martin.  
543. TOWN OF UNION—Jos. Wohlfarth, Weehawken P. O.  
81. TRENTON—O. B. Gaston, 1 Hudson st.

## NEW YORK

- ALBANY—Secretary of District Council,  
D. P. Kirwin, 43 Myrtle av.  
274. James Finn, 337 Orange st.  
659. (Ger.) Alex. Rickett, 416 Elk st.  
6. AMSTERDAM—Herbert Clark, Perkins st.  
453. AUBURN—W. W. Gillespie, 119 E. Genesee.  
181. BINGHAMTON—C. H. Torrey, Box 993.  
BROOKLYN—Secretary of District Council,  
W. Chertton, 348 Livingston st.  
66. CONEY ISLAND—H. E. Young, Box 148, Grave-  
send, L. I.  
109. M. A. Maher, 51 Irving Pl.  
147. M. E. Nichols, 3 Poplar st. et.  
175. Robert Logan, 192 Grove st.  
247. Chas. Monroe, 51 St. Mark's ave.  
258. H. P. Culver, 11 Cornelia st.  
291. (Ger.) F. Kramer, 96 Haverburg ave.  
381. S. E. Elliott, 291 McDougal st.  
387. C. H. Richardson, 94 E. Broadway.  
461. Wm. Carroll, 792 Bergen st.  
471. Fred. Brandt, 465 5th ave.  
457. (Millwrights) W. E. Kelk, 12 Butler st.  
639. Jas. Black, 269 53d st.  
BUFFALO—Secretary of District Council,  
Geo. Ullmer, 674 Genesee st.  
9. W. H. Wregritt, 56 Trinity st.  
255. (Ger.) M. Antweiler, 231 Johnson st.  
374. E. O. Yokom, 19 Ferguson ave.  
440. Jos. Ruddy, Jr., 1248 Jefferson ave.  
502. E. M. Bathun, 1906 Niagara st.  
99. OROHOS—A. Van Ardam, 22 George st.  
640. COLLEGE POINT—G. A. Pickel, 5th ave. and  
11th st.  
581. CORNWALL-ON-HUDSON—E. Decker, Box 282.  
805. CORWALL—J. M. Harrison, 5 Randall st.  
315. ELmira—E. M. Snyder, 761 E. Market  
332. FINEKILL-ON-HUDSON—Jas. Hayes, Mat-  
tewan, N. Y.

714. FLUSHING—F. S. Field, 154 New Locust st.  
500. GLEN COVE, L. I., Geo. Montfort.  
229. GLENS FALLS—Ira Van Dusen, 86 Sanford st.  
91. GOVERNOR—Fred McWilliams.  
670. HERKIMER—Geo. Getman.  
149. IRVINGTON—Alex. H. Smith, Box 157.  
903. ITHACA—A. F. Nye, 33 Fayette st.  
261. KINGSTON—J. Deyo Chipp, Box 100.  
591. LITTLE FALLS—T. R. Mangan, 529 Garden st.  
498. MT. VERNON—J. Beardsley, 131 N. 7th ave.  
301. NEWBURGH—S. M. Wilcox, 144 Renwick st.  
42. NEW ROCHELLE—P. McGeough, 7 Division st.  
507. NEWTOWN, L. I.—J. A. Owens, Corona P. O., L. I.  
NEW YORK—Secretary of District Council,  
J. H. Wright, 220 W. 4th st.

51. John J. Hewitt, 571 Southern Boulevard.  
63. Jas. J. Kane, 337 E. 36th st.  
64. J. U. Lounsbery, Hudson Bldg., 301 W. 37th  
200. (Jewish) John Goldfarb, 212 Madison st.  
840. A. Watt, Jr., 929 Columbus ave.  
382. H. Seymour, 1390 2d ave., care Sta. K. 160 E.  
86th st.  
457. (Scand.) Jos. Haslund, 15 W. 100th st.  
464. (Ger.) Carl Muller, 1123 Intervale ave.  
468. Ed. Bartlette, 942 8th ave.  
473. Wm. Trotter, 918 9th ave.  
478. F. J. Doherty, 2312 Arthur ave., Sta. T.  
497. (Ger.) G. Berthold, 42 Rivington st.  
509. Patrick Kavanagh, White Plains, N. Y.  
513. (Ger.) Richard Kuehnle, 51 Ave. A.  
707. (Fr. Canadian) L. Bellmare, 228 E. 75th st.  
715. J. P. Spaine, 2462 8th ave.  
786. (Ger. Millwrights and Millers) Henry Maak,  
389 17th st., So. Brooklyn.  
575. NIAGARA FALLS—E. E. Cornell, 446 Elmwood  
ave.  
474. NYACK—Robt. F. Wool, Box 498.  
101. ONEONTA—Frank McFee, 6 Gardner Pl.  
404. PORTCHESTER—W. H. K. Jones, Rye, N. Y.  
203. Poughkeepsie—G. E. Baker, Box 83.  
72. ROCHSTER—H. M. Fletcher, 31 Bartlett st.  
179. " (Ger.) Frank Schwind, 4 May Place.  
159. ROME—D. Parry, 111 N. Madison st.  
479. SENECA FALLS—H. S. Oastner, 806 Fall st.  
146. SCENECTADY—Henry Bain, 326 Craig st.  
418. SHEPHERD RAY—Wm. Cramer, Box 71.  
STATEN ISLAND—Secretary of Dist. Council,  
O. T. Hay, 19 6th ave., New Brighton.  
271. NEW DORP—Thomas Burke.  
606. PORT RICHMOND—J. Keenan, 238 Jersey st.  
New Brighton.  
557. STAPLETON—P. J. Klee, Box 497.  
15. SYRACUSE—(Ger.) E. Kretsch, 724 Butternut  
street.  
514. TARRYTOWN—D. Page, North Tarrytown.  
78. TROY—Robt. Laurie, Box 65.  
125. UTICA—G. W. Griffiths, 240 Dudley ave.  
580. WATERTOWN—P. J. Doocey, 2 Union Block,  
Arsenal st.  
233. WAVERLY—E. S. Gregory, Box 178.  
WEST CHESTER COUNTY—Secretary of District  
Council, James Gagan, 22 Lawton  
st., New Rochelle, N. Y.  
252. WEST TROY—Charles Angus, 121 3d st.  
593. WILLIAMS BRIDGE—John Edgley, Box 8.  
378. YONKERS—F. E. Maxwell, 60 School st.  
726. " F. Saarup, 47 Garnet st.

## NORTH DAKOTA

174. GRAND FORKS—R. S. Tyler, 1201 N. 3d st.

## OHIO

84. AKRON—J. Glass, 111 E. Thornton st.  
183. BARBERTON—J. H. Smith, New Postage.  
17. BELLATER—Geo. W. Curtis, Box 20.  
170. BRIDGEPORT—John A. Fawcett.  
501. BUENUS—J. A. Fink.  
143. CANTON—Keller Huff, 37 Center st.  
386. CHILLICOTHE—Chas. Schwartz, 82 No. Hickory  
street.  
CINCINNATI—Secretary of District Council,  
Thos. F. McGrath, Roll ave., Station A.  
2. D. Fischer, 135 E. McMicken ave.  
209. (Ger.) August Weiss, 359 Freeman ave.  
324. (Ship Carp.) J. A. Hamilton, 630 E. Front.  
327. (Mill.) Geo. Marshall, 457 Main st.  
481. (Stairs) H. Hogg, 427 Milton st.  
628. A. Berger, 227 Fergus st., Station A.  
654. A. J. Haines, 392 Delta ave., Station O.  
667. M. A. Harlow, 284 Eastern ave.  
676. L. A. Groll, 213 Jefferson ave., Sta. E.  
681. F. A. Wagner, 729 Freeman ave.  
688. Wm. Ethel, 1844 W. 6th st.  
902. F. Walber, 87 Liddell st., Fairmount.  
OLIVELAND—Secretary of District Council,  
Vincent Havin, 158 Superior st., Room 11  
11. A. M. Blair, 26 Sayles st.  
39. (Bohem.) Fr. Divoky, 126 Petrie st.  
234. (Ger.) Wm. Kempke, 52 Norwood st.  
398. (Ger.) Theo. Wehrich, 16 Parker ave.  
449. (Ger.) Fred. Albrecht, 21 Brooklyn st.  
461. H. J. Riggs, 84 Sayles st.  
281. COLLEGE HILL—H. Cummings.  
COLUMBUS—Secretary of District Council,  
C. Farley, 558 Poon st.  
61. A. C. Welch, 762 W. Broad st.  
326. John Gahan, 958 Leonard ave.  
DAYTON—Secretary of District Council,  
S. G. Mathers, 23 Catherine st.  
104. W. O. Smith, 628 E. Huffman ave.  
302. (Mill.) Wm. Duffield, N. Milburn st., N  
346. (Ger.) Jos. Wirth, 311 Clover st.  
396. (Car Bldrs.) Geo. Frenner



## PENNSYLVANIA

- ALLEGHENY CITY**—  
 511. C. L. Mohnen, 70 Wilson ave.  
 587. (Ger.) Robert Gramberg, 21 Ilen st.  
 487. ALTOONA—H. R. Haines, 3307 Walnut ave.  
 551. BANGOR—John Albert, Box 150.  
 246. BEAVER FALLS—A. Burry, Box 511, New Brighton.  
 550. BRADFORD—C. F. Cummings, 1 Main st. Rooms 11 and 12.  
 738. CARBONDALE—Fred Sluman, 21 Thorn st.  
 207. CHESTER—Eber S. Rigby, 240 E. Fifth st.  
 239. EASTON—Frank P. Horn, 914 Butler st.  
 422. FRANKFORD—J. R. Nace, 6410 Keystone st. Tacony.  
 401. FRANKLIN—M. D. Cline.  
 122. GERMANTOWN—J. E. Martin, 53 W. Duval st.  
 462. GREENSBURG—J. H. Rowe, 233 Concord st.  
 898. GREENVILLE—M. M. Schout.  
 287. HARRISBURG—G. W. Diehl, 1228 Herr st.  
 288. HOMESTEAD—J. A. Wolf, Box 21.  
 258. JEANETTE—J. G. Baker, Penn Station.  
 100. JOHNSTOWN—Eugene Dwyer, 205 Franklin st.  
 110. KITTANNING—C. F. Boney, Box 481.  
 208. LANCASTER—O. Hensell, 304 New Holland ave.  
 436. LOCK HAVEN—W. D. Tidlow, Flemington, Clinton Co.  
 177. McKeesport—S. G. Gilbert, 1010 Brick alley.  
 709. McKeesport—(Ger.) Wm. Kohler.  
 471. MANSFIELD—R. H. McConkey, Carnegie, Pa.  
 278. MRECHER—J. D. Boyd.  
 533. NEW KENSINGTON—J. C. Reed, Box 12.  
 706. NEW CASTLE—W. W. McCleary, 238 Harbor Philadelphia.  
 8. Matthias Moore, 412 N. 6th st.  
 277. (Kensington) Chas. L. Spangler, 2164 Sergeant.  
 233. (Ger.) Wm. Bittner, 1043 Leithgow st.  
 269. (Mill) J. Duerlinger, Jr., 2331 Sergeant st. Pittsburgh—Secretary of District Council W. P. Patton, 18 John st.  
 142. H. G. Schomaker, 126 Webster st., Alleg.  
 164. (Ger.) Adolph Bats, 131 12th st., S. S.  
 165. (E. End) F. A. Kinney, 6381 Shakespeare st.  
 230. F. B. Robinson, Juliet St., 14th Ward.  
 402. (Ger.) Ludwig Pauker, 1310 Breed st., S. S.  
 145. PRINCETON—Wm. Evans, Box 137.  
 836. READING—T. Kinsinger, 1113 Greenwich st.  
 868. ROCHESSTER—A. N. Gutermuth, Box 152.  
 SCRANTON—Secretary District Council, Robert Gould, 812 Marion st.  
 563. Geo. Steenback, 908 Oxford st.  
 484. S. SCRANTON—(Ger.) T. Straub, Rear 109 S. Mai ave., Scranton.  
 87. SHAMOKIN—H. A. L. Smink, 510 E. Cameron.  
 263. SHARON—E. B. Brockway, 17 First st.  
 276. TARENTUM—T. C. Miller, Box 267.  
 757. TAYLOR—George Wicks, Box 45.  
 459. UNIONTOWN—W. S. Koonts, 18 Morgantown.  
 102. WILKES-BARRE—A. H. Ayers, 51 Penn st.  
 266. WILLIAMSPORT—L. F. Irwin, 441 Hepburn st.  
 191. YORK—Ed. Mickley, 19 N. Penn st.

## RHODE ISLAND

175. NEWPORT—P. B. Dawley, 693 Thayer st.  
 842. PAWTUCKET—Jos. E. Duffy, 284 Weeden st.  
 94. PROVIDENCE—Jos. Alken, Rear 58 Sutton st.

## SOUTH CAROLINA

52. CHARLESTON—(Col.) E. A. Washington, 12 Mount st.  
 69. COLUMBIA—(Col.) O. A. Thompson, 106 East Tailor st.

## TENNESSEE

255. KNOXVILLE—N. Underwood, 14 Anderson st.  
 126. MARTIN—E. R. Jeffress.  
 794. MEMPHIS—O. F. Callahan, Station B.  
 764. NASHVILLE—J. F. Dunnebacke, 1405 N. College st.

## TEXAS

100. AUSTIN—H. Roessler, 1912 Breckenridge st.  
 731. CORPUSCANA—W. J. Foster, 1110 W. 11th ave.  
 198. DALLAS—E. J. Moffitt, Box 299.  
 371. DENISON—O. H. Miller, Box 305.  
 277. FT. WORTH—A. Krause, Cor. New York and Willie sts.  
 811. GAINESVILLE—A. A. Laird, 847 E. Truelove.  
 726. GALVESTON—O. E. Ballard, Box 396.  
 611. " (Ger.) Richard Seidel, N. W. Cor. M $\frac{1}{2}$  and 27th sts.  
 711. HILLSBORO—McClure H. Parker.  
 114. HOUSTON—W. X. Norris, 1207 Webster ave.  
 149. HOUSTON—Jas. Monroe, St. Emanuel and Radly sts.  
 748. LA GRANGE—H. Mauer.  
 367. SAN ANTONIO—G. W. W. Smith, Rubloio store, Rock Quarry Road.  
 460. " (Ger.) T. Jauregim, 1111 E. Commerce.  
 717. " A. G. Wietzel, 127 Centre st.  
 106. TAYLOR—W. B. Pybas, P. O. Box 696.  
 622. WACO—B. G. Longguth, 11 Walnut st.

## UTAH

263. SALT LAKE CITY—Geo. B. Stum, 813 W. 4th, So. St.

## VERMONT

512. BELLows FALLS—H. E. Dodge, Box 1023.  
 329. BURLINGTON—Jas. Childs, 22 North st.  
 59. RUTLAND—J. A. Thibault, 8 Terrill st.

## VIRGINIA

751. PORTSMOUTH—L. W. G. Soorey, 309 4th st.  
 152. RICHMOND—Wm. H. Gaul, 606 Albemarle st.  
 262. " (Col.) J. B. Mason, 704 Clark st.

## WASHINGTON

361. SEATTLE—Geo. W. Boyce, Box 1450.

## WEST VIRGINIA

511. CHARLESTON—J. L. Jones, Box 698.  
 236. CLARKSBURG—J. H. Eldenour, Box 38.  
 819. ELKINS—D. E. Martin, Box 209.  
 426. FAIRMONT—G. E. White, Box 14, Palatine.  
 719. HUNTINGTON—T. R. Gliskson, 1829 4th ave.  
 577. MARTINSBURG—Geo. L. Schoppert.  
 426. WHEELING—Sam. Patterson, Box 245.  
 8. WHEELING—A. L. Bauer, 1619 Jacob st. Sec. District Council Wheeling and vicinity.

## WISCONSIN

585. GREEN BAY—W. Wagner, 528 N. Madison st.  
 335. LA CROSSE—John Leide, 1206 Adams st.  
 130. MADISON—Wm. Moll, 208 Murray st.  
 MILWAUKEE—Secretary of District Council Herman Obrecht, 542 S. Pierce st.  
 80. (Ger.) Wm. Hublitz, 740 18th st.  
 226. (Ger.) John Bettendorf, 765 7th ave.  
 290. (Ger.) J. Werner, 1235 11th st.  
 518. (Ger.) John Heemann, 695 32d st.  
 622. Erns. Beckman, 1142 18th st.  
 672. Otto Kent, 185 4th st.  
 586. (Polish) Theo. Dembinski, 825 Eleventh ave.  
 472. NO. LA CROSSE—O. Leveraus, 2105 Kane st.  
 634. OSHKOSH—Joseph Tuttle, 404 Mt. Vernon st.  
 687. SHEBOYGAN—(Ger.) F. W. Miller, 914 Erie st.

## The Impossible Apprentice.

## A STOCK ARGUMENT AGAINST LABOR UNIONS UTTERLY DESTROYED.

Much has been said and written of the reasons why the average American youth is not so prominent as he ought to be in American workshops and trades. He has been declared the victim of trades unions and alien handicraft, and his absence from national industries not so much a matter of volition as of tyranny. All this in certain instances and localities may be more or less true, but that it wholly accounts for the missing American apprentice no man conversant with the details of the situation can conscientiously assent to. The fact is, that while our native youths are both mentally and physically fitted for any and every branch of trade, they have a keener eye for immediate returns of labor, rather than those obtainable in the earlier processes of apprenticeship. In certain specialties where a few weeks' familiarity with a certain machine or process ensures a rapid rise in wages, there is no lack of applicants. The candidates are, however, missing where patient and thorough shop education are insisted on as the preliminary of being an efficient mechanic or artisan. It is here where the shoe pinches, and we venture to say that the boys who would consent to a full term of apprenticeship as in vogue some years ago are by no means so many as is supposed. Where, as in a machine shop or a foundry, there is more of perspiration and grease than of glory, it is the experience of many employers that the average youth, after the first blister on his hand or grease spot on his linen, is more anxious, to vacate his position than he is to stay there. This is seemingly paradoxical with the national character for intelligence and energy, but ceases to be so when the causes are understood.

The rising generation shows an aversion to the discipline and patience essential to the mastery of a mechanical trade. The sons of well-to-do and enterprising parents, as every railway man knows, are in very many cases more eager to don a brakeman's cap and turn a wheel on an express train than to work under more wholesome restrictions in the mechanical departments. It is also observable in other forms of bread-winning, where the lighter forms and less tedious forms of service are never without more applicants than vacancies.

We are a democratic people and not supposed to underrate the dignity of any kind of honest labor, skilled or otherwise, but the fact is we do, excepting where it has passed the perspiring stage into wealth and success. In this case we endorse or appreciate results, but lack in love for the process. If the rising generation is anxious to secure the plums without cultivating the tree, their mistake is excusable on the ground of their education. There are more boys anxious to "get there" than to go through the process of doing so. Again, it is to be remembered that the rougher forms of skilled labor are traditionally allotted to others less careful of their linen and not so local in their nativity. Time, of course, will change this, but until it does there will be a genuine, though unspoken, rebellion against the choice of any trades not up to what are recognized as genteel standards. It is true that modern industries are accommodating themselves to these conditions. The specialist or simply automatic mechanic, whose apprenticeship is not worth the name, is an escape from what would be manifestly disastrous if old-time apprenticeship was insisted upon. The all-round and thoroughly trained mechanic is perhaps yet to be among the missing in the next generation. He will not be the necessity he once was, but be the gravitation of trade conditions what it may, the man who has been disciplined and trained by a few years of practical apprenticeship will be of the more value as the article gets rarer.—*Age of Steel.*

## BUY UNION MADE GOODS

It is an old, well-established principle of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters for members to buy UNION LABEL GOODS in preference to other articles. And why not? If we ask fair wages for our labor, why should we buy goods made at unfair wages by others.

The Union Label in every industry is a guarantee of fair wages, decent working conditions and union labor employed.

We here give a facsimile of the Union Label so our members may know Union Label goods and make it a point to ask for them.

## AMERICAN FEDERATION LABEL.



This Label is used on all goods made by Union men connected with Unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, where such unions have no distinctive trade label of their own. This label is printed on white paper.

## UNION BREAD



This is the label of the Journeymen Bakers and Confectioners, under their International Union. It is printed on white paper in black ink and is pasted on each loaf of bread. It means death to long hours and low wages in bakers' slave pens underground.

## UNION BOOTS AND SHOES.



This is the joint Label of the Boot and Shoe Workers' International Union and of the Lasters' Protective Union and all other union men in the Boot and Shoe trade. It is printed in blue ink and pasted on every boot and shoe made by Union men. It guarantees the boots and shoes are not convict or prison made.

## UNION PRINTERS' LABEL.



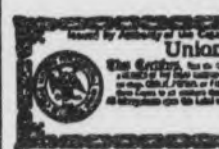
This Label is issued under authority of the International Typographical Union and of the German Typographers. The label is used on all newspaper and book work. It always bears the name and location of where the printing work is done.

## CUSTOM TAILORS' LABEL.



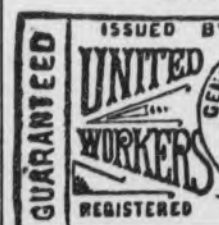
All Trades Unionists are requested to ask for the label of the Journeymen Tailors' Union, and insist on having it when they order any clothing from a merchant tailor. It is to be found in the inside breast pocket of the coat, on the under side of the buckle strap of the vest, and on the waistband lining of the pants. It is printed in black ink on white linen, with the words "Journeymen Tailors' Union of America" in red ink in the center. It means a fair price for good work.

## BLUE LABEL CIGARS



This label is printed in black ink on light blue paper, and is pasted on the cigar-box. Don't mix it up with the U. S. Revenue label on the box as the latter is nearly of a similar color. See that the Cigar Makers' Blue Label appears on the box from which you are served. It insures you against Chinese made cigars and tenement made goods.

## UNION MADE CLOTHING.



This Label is the only positive guarantee that Ready-made Clothing, including overalls and jackets, is not made under the dreaded, disease infested tenement house and sweating system. You will find the linen label attached by machine stitching to the inside breast pocket of the coat, on the inside of the buckle strap of the vest and on the waistband lining of the pants.

## UNION MADE HATS.



This Label is about an inch and a half square and is printed on buff colored paper. It is placed on every union made hat before it leaves the workman's hands. If a dealer takes a label from one hat and places it in another, or has any detached labels in his store, do not buy from him as his labels may be counterfeit, and his hats may be the product of scab or non-union labor.

## RETAIL CLERKS' LABEL.



This is a facsimile of the badge worn by all members of the Retail Clerks' National Protective Association of the United States. See that all salesmen and clerks wear this badge and you may be sure they are union men.

## UNION MADE STOVES.



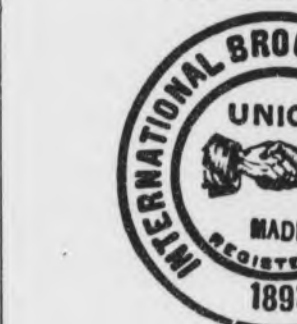
The above Label is issued by the Iron Molders' Union of North America and can be found on all union made stoves, ranges and iron castings. It is printed in black ink on white paper and pasted on all union made stoves, ranges and castings.

## TACK MAKERS' LABEL.



The Tack Makers' Union is the oldest labor organization in America. It was founded in 1824. Above is the label placed by the Society on every package of Union made tacks.

## BROOM MAKERS' LABEL.



The label of the German printers will be found on page 15, in our German department. There are labels also for these trades: The Coopers, Journeymen Barbers, Horse Collar Makers, Elastic Web Weavers; International Furniture Workers and Hardwood Finishers.

## MISCELLANEOUS LABELS.

The label of the German printers will be found on page 15, in our German department.

There are labels also for these trades: The Coopers, Journeymen Barbers, Horse Collar Makers, Elastic Web Weavers; International Furniture Workers and Hardwood Finishers.

## LASTERS' LABEL.



The Lasters' Protective Union of America has copyrighted the above trade-mark, which when found on the sole or lining of a boot or shoe, is a guarantee that the same is hand lasted by union men. On account of the introduction of so-called lasting machines and "scab" workmen, the lasters deemed it necessary to take this effective means to protect themselves and purchasers of footwear from unscrupulous manufacturers. The hand lasted shoes and boots are sold as cheap as the inferior lasted article.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—Union 203 is doing grandly. Since Labor Day we have gained greatly in public favor. That day Mayor Ketcham addressed us. We paraded the streets in strong force and had a large delegation from the Kingston Union. One feature of the occasion was a unique poem composed by Bro. N. R. Dalzell.





(For Our German Members.)

Monats-Rundschau.

Von Josephus.



Ueber das Schweißsystem der jüdischen Kleiderfabrikanten entrüsten sich so gar Millionäre.

Millionärinnen und deren fürstlich bezahlte Pfaffen, welche mit Donnerworten erklären, jenes infame System dürfe in Amerika nicht länger geduldet werden. Nun muß man aber nicht glauben, daß die Siege, welche die jüdischen Arbeiter in New York, Boston, Baltimore und anderen Orten jüngst über ihre Schweißbisse errungen haben, der „moralischen“ oder sogar finanziellen Unterstützung von Millionären, Pfaffen, Politikern und ähnlichen sozialen Parasiten zu verdanken gewesen sind. Beileibe nicht! Moralische Entrüstung von Zeitungsschreibern der Millionärspresse und fulminante Predigten gleichnerischer Kanzel-Hanswürste, machen weder auf die Schweißbisse, noch auf die Großhändler, welche den amerikanischen Kleidermarkt beherrschen, auch nur den geringsten Eindruck, und Geld für die Strikasse haben jene Humanitäts Heuchler doch auch nicht hergegeben! Woher also die großartigen Erfolge, welche die jüdischen Hemdenmacher, Stückschneider und Cloakmacher soeben errungen haben? Wie war es möglich, daß ihre Bisse sich ohne vieles Befinnen auf eine Verkürzung der Arbeitszeit von 16 und 18 auf täglich 10 und, in einigen Fällen gar 8 Stunden, sowie auf Lohnerhöhungen bis zu 50 Prozent verstanden haben? Die Beantwortung dieser Frage ist recht einfach. Seit beinahe zwei Jahren haben wir eine schauerliche Geschäftskrise gehabt, während welcher die Kleiderfabrikanten ihre Arbeiter nur ein paar Monate im Jahre arbeiten ließen. Inzwischen wurden die auf Lager liegenden Kleider vorräthe zu den billigsten Preisen verschleudert und so kam es, daß augenblicklich fast gar keine fertigen Kleider im Markte sind. Dazu kommt, daß im Allgemeinen die Geschäfte wieder ein wenig ausleben. Es werden allenthalben Arbeiter beschäftigt und das erste, was ein Mann, der lange Zeit nichts oder nur wenig verdient hat, haben muß, sobald er wieder einen anständigen Job bekommt, sind neue Kleider. Die Nachfrage nach Kleidern ist also augenblicklich ziemlich groß und die Spekulant müssen diese Nachfrage befriedigen, wenn sie schnell einen gewissen Profit heraus schlagen wollen. Und daher die plötzliche Bewilligung von Forderungen, die unter normalen Verhältnissen niemals zustande gekommen wären. Man sieht das deutlich genug an dem resultatlos verlaufenen Strike der Kundensneider, deren Bisse denselben 10 Prozent abgezogen haben. Diese Schneider haben über \$50,000 ausgegeben und nahmen nach 13 Wochen die Arbeit unter den Bedingungen der Bisse wieder auf. Diese Bisse arbeiten nämlich fast gar nicht auf Lager, sondern direkt für „seine“ Kunden, für Millionäre und Solche, die nahe daran sind, es zu werden. Ihre Zahl ist verhältnismäßig gering, der Bedarf ist nicht sehr groß und Scabs sind daher leichter zu haben. Es ist dies der einzige Grund, weshalb der Strike der „seinen“ Schneider verloren ging.

Wie ist's nun mit dem Strike der Carpenter und anderer Baugewerks- Arbeiter gegen das „Lumping“-System bestellt? Hier liegt die Sache ähnlich wie bei dem jüdischen Wholesale Store-Kleidergeschäft. Während der Krise ist wenig gebaut worden. Das Geschäft hat sich plötzlich gehoben, die Arbeit drängt, die Kontrakte sind

abgeschlossen und eine Menge Bauten muß unbedingt fertiggestellt werden. Der Schweißbiss im Bauhandwerk, der „Lumper“, d. h. der kleine Lump, welcher die Leute, die er im Subkontrakt für Lumpenlohn beschäftigt, wird zeitweilig festgestellt und er muß wieder wie vorher, für Tageslohn schaffen, wenn er Butter auf's Brod haben, oder nicht ganz und gar hungern will. Laßt aber den gewöhnlichen Gang der Geschäfte nur wieder eintreten und Ihr werdet den „Lumper“ wieder austauschen sehen, mit seinem Gefolge von Scabs und Scab-löhnen, und dann wird alles Striken wenig nützen, zumal, da die Bisse im Baugewerk jetzt ernstlich wieder entschlossen sind, sich lokal und national zu organisieren.

Wenn das „Lumper“- und Schweißsystem auf allen Gebieten der Arbeit dauernd verschwinden soll, muß die Arbeit socialistisiert werden, d. h. die organisierten Arbeiter müssen selbst die Bisse sein. Ihre Gewerkschaften müssen mit Allen, welche Arbeitsprodukte zu kaufen wünschen, direkt Kontrakte abschließen — mit Regierungen sowohl wie mit Privatleuten — und dazu gehört, daß die Arbeiter nicht nur alle Arbeitswerkzeuge, sondern auch alles Material direkt besitzen müssen. So müssen die Holzarbeiter alle Wälder des Landes und alle zur Bearbeitung des Holzes erforderlichen Maschinen in ihrem Besitz haben. Sobald dies der Fall ist, giebt es keine in Arbeiterlöhnen, Blut und Muskeln spekulierenden Bisse mehr, weder große, noch kleine, weder Millionäre noch pfennigfuchsende Lumper.

Mit Bedauern muß ich hier konstatieren, daß die Möbelarbeiter sich geweigert haben, der Bruderschaft beizutreten, obwohl die New Yorker Cabinetmakers erklärten, es sei für ihre Interessen durchaus erforderlich, daß ein solcher Anschluß stattfindet. Es bleibt denselben also wohl nichts weiter übrig, als, ohne Rücksicht auf den ablehnenden Beschluß ihrer Konvention, der Bruderschaft separat beizutreten. Die übrigen werden dann nach und nach von selbst folgen. Die Framers und Mühlenbauer stehen ja jetzt ebenfalls in unseren Reihen und es ist nur eine Frage der Zeit, bis sämtliche Holzarbeiter Amerika's „unter einen Hut“ gebracht sein werden.

Zu bedauern sind auch die noch immer stattfindenden Streitigkeiten der Carpenters und Framers, welche sich über die Jurisdiktion bezüglich Floorlegens und ähnlicher Arbeiten immer noch nicht einigen können. Aber auch hier müssen wir es der Zeit überlassen, Klarheit und Einigkeit zu schaffen.

Die sogenannte „Erledigung“ der Tariffrage hat uns auf einigen Gebieten der Industrie niedrigere Preise gebracht, womit natürlich fast allenthalben Lohnreduktionen Hand in Hand gehen. Es ist dies die ganz natürliche Folge des Entwicklungsganges des Kapitalismus, welcher die Verelendung der Volksmassen auf der einen Seite und die Konzentration des Reichtums auf der anderen bedingt. Die niedrigen Preise sind ein Fluch für den Arbeiter und diesem fortwährenden Billigerwerden aller Waaren, einschließlic der menschlichen Arbeit, kann nur die Abschaffung des Kapitalismus selbst und des Lohnsystems, auf dem er beruht, ein Ende machen. Also, nieder mit dem Kapitalismus, wenn der Arbeiter in den civilisirten Ländern nicht auf das Niveau des Reiss und Ratten verzehrenden Chinesen herabgedrückt werden soll!

Da wir auf diese Weise auf die Chinesen gekommen sind, dürfte es am Platze sein über die etwaigen Folgen einer dauernden Niederwerfung China's durch die auf europäische Weise ausgerüsteten Japanesen ein wenig nachzudenken.

Die Japanesen haben sich civilisirt. Sie sind im Besitz von Maschinen und modernen Waffen. Den Chinesen fehlt Beides und daher ist es gekommen, daß dieses Volk, wel-

ches über 200,000,000 Köpfe zählt, von den japanischen Infanterien, deren Gesamtzahl sich auf kaum 40,000,000 beläuft, jämmerlich geschlagen worden ist. Möglicher Weise wird dieser Krieg zwischen Japan und China nun zu einer Theilung China's durch die übrigen Weltmächte führen und dann wäre den „civilisirten“ Nationen, d. h. den Kapitalisten derselben, ein Operationsfeld geboten, auf welchem alle Konkurrenz total unmöglich wäre. Man bedenke nur, was die Folge davon sein würde, wenn die Kapitalisten von Europa und Amerika in China mit Dampfkraft und Electricität zu produciren angingen! Sie würden Alles, was wir brauchen, um mehr als die Hälfte billiger herstellen können, wie dies durch die Arbeitskraft europäischer Arbeiter möglich wäre und wo blieben wir dann?

Die Gefahr chinesischer Arbeitskonkurrenz ist nicht vor unserer Thür und, bevor sie verwirklicht werden kann, müssen die Arbeiter aller civilisirten Länder, einander brüderlich die Hände reichend, das kapitalistische Spekulantenthum über den Haufen werfen und selbst die Fäden der Regierung und der Industrie ergreifen!

Was uns in den Ver. Staaten augenblicklich auch recht noth thut, ist eine kräftige Agitation unter den Italienern. Während der letzten 10 Jahre ist mehr wie eine Million dieser billigen Arbeiter nach Amerika gekommen. Man findet sie jetzt in fast allen Gewerken und wo sie bereits zu Bürgern geworden sind, haben sie sich, in Ermangelung der nöthigen Aufklärung, den alten Parteien, besonders dem demokratischen Boobler- und Gaunerthum, zugewendet. Es ist daher unbedingt nothwendig, daß man sie auf den richtigen Weg bringt. Dazu aber bedarf man der richtigen Agitationskräfte, welche bisher nur vereinzelt zu finden sind. In New York ist seit ein ger Zeit ein tüchtiger Agitator, Antonio Monteleone, einer der von Crispi aus seiner Heimath vertriebenen sicilianischen Rebner und Organisatoren. Er hat damit begonnen, seine Landsleute aufzuklären und er agitirt unter den Handlangern, den italienischen Maurern, Mosaisarbeitern, Straßenarbeitern etc. Wenn dieser Mann von allen Gewerkschaften des Landes kräftigst unterstützt wird und wenn die Unions zusammenstürzen wollen, um noch mehrere solcher Agitatoren hierherkommen zu lassen, wird die Konkurrenz, welche uns aus den für die niedrigsten Löhne arbeitenden Italienern erwächst, bald nachlassen und wir werden der kapitalistischen Gaunerhande eine seiner stärksten Stützen wegzunehmen im Stande sein. Man unterstütze also die Agitation unter den Italienern nach besten Kräften!

Davon, daß in New York dieser Tage wieder einmal eine Arbeiterparade verknüpelt worden ist, habt Ihr wohl Alle schon gehört, ebenso wie, daß General D. D. Howard, bisher Commandeur der Bundesstruppen im Osten, eine Verstärkung der Armee um das Doppelte empfohlen hat, weil, wie Howard sagt, die fortwährend wachsende Arbeiterbewegung dies nöthig mache. Die Antwort auf diese Knüppelei und diesen blutrünstigen Vorschlag des alten Howard werden die organisierten Arbeiter hoffentlich nicht schuldig bleiben. Sie werden fortfahren, sich zu organisiren, bis sie im Stande sein werden, alle Polizeiknüppel und Schießgewehrübungen der kapitalistischen Prätorianer unmöglich zu machen.

Wollen ihre Aufnahme erzwingen.

Chicago, 28. Okt. In der Cook County Circuit Court wird Richter Tuley demnächst eine für Arbeiter-Organisationen wichtige Prinzipienfrage entscheiden. Die Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners und der Knights of Labor Carpenter Council bildeten bisher mit der United Brotherhood of Carpenters gemeinsam den United Carpenters Council. Die Brotherhood trat

bann aus, schloß sich dem Building Trades Council an und protestirte später gegen den Beitritt der beiden verbleibenden Organisationen. Diese Klagen nun, daß sie, um als Unionleute zu gelten, Karten haben müßten, die sie nur bekommen könnten, wenn sie Mitglieder des Building Trades Council wären und verlangen deshalb Zutritt zu demselben. Richter Tuley beraumte für den 1. November eine Verhandlung an und erklärte, er würde eine allgemeine Entscheidung fällen, ohne sich durch vorhergegangene Entscheidungen in seinem Urtheil beeinflussen zu lassen.

Die Entscheidung ist zu Gunsten der Verbrüderung ausgefallen.

## OUR PRINCIPLES.

## UNION-MADE GOODS.

Resolved, That we as a body thoroughly approve of the objects of the American Federation of Labor and pledge ourselves to give it our earnest and hearty support.

Resolved, That members of this organization should make it a rule, when purchasing goods, to call for those which bear the trade-marks of organized labor, and when any individual, firm or corporation shall strike a blow at labor organization, they are earnestly requested to give that individual, firm or corporation their careful consideration. No good union man can kiss the rod that whips him.

## KNIGHTS OF LABOR.

Resolved, That we most emphatically discourage carpenters and joiners from organizing as carpenters under the Knights of Labor, as we believe each trade should be organized under its own trade head in a trade union. This does not debar our members from joining mixed assemblies.

## LABOR LEGISLATION.

Resolved, That it is of the greatest importance that members should vote intelligently; hence, the members of this Brotherhood shall strive to secure legislation in favor of those who produce the wealth of the country, and all discussions and resolutions in that direction shall be in order at any regular meeting, but party politics must be excluded.

## IMMIGRATION.

Resolved, That while we welcome to our shores all who come with the honest intention of becoming lawful citizens, we at the same time condemn the present system which allows the importation of destitute laborers, and we urge organized labor everywhere to endeavor to secure the enactment of more stringent immigration laws.

## FAITHFUL WORK.

Resolved, That we hold it as a sacred principle that Trade Union men, above all others, should set a good example as good and faithful workmen, performing their duties to their employers with honor to themselves and their organization.

## SHORTER HOURS OF LABOR.

We hold a reduction of hours for a day's work increases the intelligence and happiness of the laborer, and also increases the demand for labor and the price of a day's work.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

We recognize that the interests of all classes of labor are identical, regardless of occupation, nationality, religion or color, for a wrong done to one is a wrong done to all.

We object to prison contract labor, because it puts the criminal in competition with honorable labor for the purpose of cutting down wages, and also because it helps to overstock the labor market.

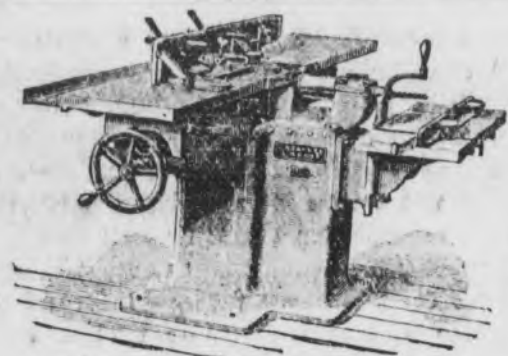
Resolved, That we most earnestly condemn the practice in vogue in many cities, but more especially in the West, that of advertising fictitious building booms, as it has a tendency to demoralize the trade in such localities.

## Directory of Carpenters' Business Agents or Walking Delegates.

- BOSTON, MASS.—W. J. Shields, 45 Elliot Street.  
BROOKLYN, N. Y.—R. Beatty, P. O. Box 18, Station W, or 353 Fulton Street.—J. J. Manning, 406 Bergen Street.  
BUFFALO, N. Y.—Wm. Robertson, 886 Michigan Street.  
CHICAGO, ILL.—A. Cattermull, 49 La Salle Street.  
CLEVELAND, O.—Vincent Havin, residence, 124 Carran Street; office, room 11, 188 Superior Street.  
COLLEGE POINT, N. Y.—John Helmrich, College Point, Long Island, N. Y.  
HARTFORD, CONN.—F. O. Wals 32 Ashley Street.  
HOPKINSVILLE, KY.—James Western.  
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.—J. W. Pruitt.  
MILWAUKEE, WIS.—J. Bettendorf.  
NEW YORK.—Benj. B. Har, 931 Columbus Ave., and Frank Schultz, 442 E. Ninth Street.  
NORWOOD, MASS.—James Hadden, P. O. Box 421.  
SEARON, PA.—B. F. Budd.  
ST. LOUIS, MO.—V. S. Lamb, 4218 Larpy Avenue.  
SPRINGFIELD, O.—F. M. Poole.

LAWRENCE, MASS.—On Nov. 1, 2 and 3 Union 111 held a grand bazaar in City Hall. The event was preceded by a parade of labor organizations. The carpenters had 273 members in line. A stage entertainment and orchestral music lent an attraction to the affair.





End View of No. 2 Variety Wood Worker  
Send for Special Wood Worker Catalogue, which will show all the various kinds of work it will make. It is the most useful machine for a Carpenter or Builder now in existence.

# J. A. FAY & EGAN CO.,

188 to 208 West Front St., CINCINNATI, OHIO, U. S. A.  
ORIGINATORS, INTRODUCERS AND MAKERS OF

## WOOD WORKING MACHINERY

FOR ALL PURPOSES.

The Largest Line in the World of the Latest and Best Approved Designs.  
"GRAND PRIX" AT PARIS, '89. HIGHEST AWARDS WORLD'S FAIR, CHICAGO, '93.  
Outfits or Single Machines Supplied. Send for Catalogues.

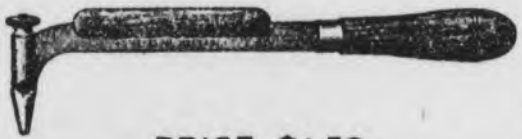


Egan Foot Power Mortiser.  
The Latest and Best.

**TOPP'S FRAMING TOOL.**  
Gives all PITCHES & CUTS for hip, valley, principal, jack and cripple rafters, and lengths in ft. and ins. Sets instantly. Ask your Hardware Dealer.



**ROBERTS' Hady Wood Cutting Tool**  
Patented July 19, 1893.



**PRICE, \$1.50.**  
For gaining or routing out stair stringers, fitting in window pulleys, cutting out pocket pieces, fitting in flush bolts on doors, etc., fitting in striking and mortise lock-plates, dadoing from 1/4 in. to any width, either straight or on a curve. Agents wanted. Carpenters preferred. Sample sent, postpaid to any address upon receipt of price. Send for circulars.

**ROBERT ROBERTS,**  
25 Avenue B, Scranton, Pa.

## FINEST CARPENTERS' TOOLS.

All latest designs and approved new models of the best manufacturers.

**Chas. E. Schou,**  
279 Main Street,  
POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.

## SOLID EMERY WHETSTONES.

**THE TANITE COMPANY,**  
STROUDSBURG, Monroe Co., Pa.  
NEW YORK, 161 Washington Street.  
CINCINNATI, 1 West Pearl Street.

## FIRST CLASS BOOKS, CHEAP, PRACTICAL AND USEFUL.

**BELL'S CARPENTRY MADE EASY** . . . \$5 00  
**THE BUILDER'S GUIDE AND ESTIMATOR'S PRICE BOOK.** Hodgson . . . 2 00  
**THE STEEL SQUARE, AND HOW TO USE IT.** 1 00  
**PRACTICAL CARPENTRY.** Hodgson . . . 1 00  
**STAIR-BUILDING MADE EASY.** Hodgson . . . 1 00  
**HAND RAILING MADE EASY.** Hodgson . . . 1 00  
**ILLUSTRATED ARCHITECTURAL AND MECHANICAL DRAWING-BOOK.** A Self-Instructor, with 300 illustrations. . . 1 00  
**THE CARPENTER'S AND BUILDER'S COMPLETE COMPANION** . . . 2 50  
Address **P. J. McGUIRE,**  
Box 884, Philadelphia, Pa.

## MARSTON'S HAND AND FOOT POWER MACHINERY.



**J. M. Marston & Co.,** 242 Ruggles Street, Boston, Mass.

## CARPENTER'S TOOLS

**HAMMACHER SCHLEMMER & CO.**

209 BOWERY  
NEW YORK

**Br. C. & J. of America Society Goods.**  
ESTABLISHED 1866.  
**CHAS. SVENDSON,**  
MANUFACTURER OF



Regalia and Badges.

Over 2000 Society Flags and Banners Manufactured. Over 6000 Societies furnished with Badges or Regalia.

No. 84 Court St., Cincinnati.

## CUT THIS OUT.

Send for the Best and Cheapest Practical Book printed. Written for Carpenters by a Carpenter.

## HOW TO FRAME A HOUSE.

Or Balloon and Roof Framing, by Owen B. Maginnis, author of "Practical Centering," "How to Join Mouldings," etc., etc.

It is a practical treatise on the latest and best methods of laying out, framing and raising timber houses on the balloon principle, together with a complete and easily understood system of Roof Framing, the whole making a handy and easily applied book for carpenters, builders, foremen and journeymen.

### CONTENTS.

**PART I.—Balloon Framing.**  
Chapter I. General description of Balloon Frames, Framed Sills and their construction.  
Chapter II. First Floor Beams or Joists, Story Sections, Second Floor Beams, Studding, Framing of Door and Window Openings, Wall Plates and Roof Timbers.  
Chapter III. Laying out and working Balloon Frames, Girders, Sills Posts and Studding.  
Chapter IV. Laying out First and Second Floor Joists or Beams, Ceiling Joists and Wall Plates.  
Chapter V. Laying out and Framing the Roof.  
Chapter VI. Rafting.  
**PART II.—Difficult Roof Framing.**  
Chapter I. Simple Roofs.  
Chapter II. Hip and Valley Roofs.  
Chapter III. Roofs of Irregular Plan.  
Chapter IV. Pyramidal Roofs.  
Chapter V. Hexagonal Roofs.  
Chapter VI. Conical or Circular Roofs, etc., etc.  
The work is illustrated and explained by over 85 large engravings of houses, roofs, etc., and measures 8 1/2 inches.

**PRICE, - - \$1.00**

Send name, address and cash for book to

**OWEN B. MAGINNIS,**  
324 W. 134th St. - New York City.

You should see  
The **TAINTOR**  
POSITIVE  
**SAW SET**  
No. 93.

ENTIRELY  
OF STEEL.



You can see it at the  
**HARDWARE STORE,**  
or we will send it to  
any dealer you request,  
or we will send it to  
any address on receipt  
of \$1. Circulars free.  
**TAINTOR Mfg. CO.,**  
86 Chambers St., N.Y.

**DISSTON'S**



It will pay you to buy a saw with  
"DISSTON" on it. It will hold the  
set longer, and do more work with-  
out filing than other saws, thereby  
saving in labor and cost of files.  
They are made of the best quality  
of crucible cast steel and are

**FULLY WARRANTED.**

For sale by all dealers.

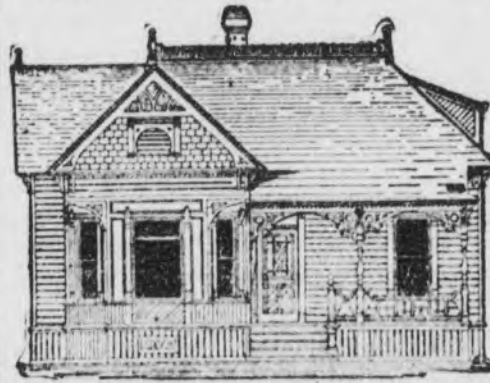
ASK FOR No. 7.

Send for Pamphlet, "THE SAW." Mailed Free.



**ALL KINDS AND SHAPES OF FILES AND RASPS.**  
Made of best steel with great care, and each file carefully inspected before leaving the factory. Send for Catalogue containing over 300 full steel engravings of files.  
**HENRY DISSTON & SONS, Inc., Philadelphia, Pa.**

## Save \$50 When you Build.



### Hicks' Builders' Guide

comprising an easy and practical system of estimating material and labor for Carpenters, Contractors and Builders. A comprehensive guide to those engaged in the various branches of the building trade. It saves time, money and mistakes. 160 pages, 114 illustrations, cloth bound. Price, \$1.00.

### Special Offer.

With every book ordered within the next 30 days we will send 100 envelopes, Note Heads or Cards printed as you direct for 25 cents per 100 to pay cost of mailing. Remember the stationary costs you nothing but the postage if ordered with the book. Order at once. Get our latest Catalogue Bill and Time Book for carpenters. Sent free.

**I. P. HICKS,**

Box 37, Station A,

Omaha, Neb.

Send order at once.

## BADGES

THE LARGEST BADGE BUSINESS IN THE WORLD.  
FLAGS AND LODGE SUPPLIES.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE.

MADE FROM RIBBON, METAL & CELLULOID.  
**THE WHITEHEAD & HOAG CO. NEWARK, N. J.**



TRADE MARK.

If you want the very best tools made, buy only those stamped as above.



Stair Builders' Chisel.



Stair Builders' Gauge.

## NO EDGE TOOL CAN BE GOOD

without a hard, smooth, keen, cutting edge. This is the one essential feature of a good edge tool, and the one in which the Barton Tools are unequalled. They are also of the best shapes and well finished, but to their superior cutting quality is mainly due the reputation which they have held for so many years, and still hold, of being the best in the United States. Do you want such tools? If you do you can have them. They are for sale by dealers in high grade tools throughout the United States. If your dealer does not keep them and refuses to order them, send for our illustrated catalogue, in which full directions for ordering are given.

**MACK & CO.,** foot of Platt Street, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Manufacturers of the most extensive line of Fine Edge Tools in the United States.

## PATENTS

Promptly secured. Trade-Marks, Copyrights and Labels registered. Twenty-five years experience. We report whether patent can be secured or not, free of charge. Our fee not due until patent is allowed. 33 page Book Free. **H. S. WILLSON & CO.** Attorneys at Law, Opp. U. S. Pat. Office. WASHINGTON, D. C.

### Patent Foot Power Machinery.

#### Complete Outfits.

Wood or metal workers without steam power, can successfully complete with the large shops, by using our New Labor Saving Machinery, latest and most improved for practical shop use, also for Industrial Schools, Home Training, etc.

**CATALOGUE FREE.**  
**Seneo Falls Mfg. Co.**  
22 WATER ST., SENECA FALLS, N. Y.



**Wm. McNiece & Son,**  
515 CHERRY ST.,  
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

MANUFACTURERS OF

**Hand, Panel and Rip Saws,**  
FROM THE VERY BEST CAST STEEL.

Warranted the Best in the World.

**HARD MADE.**



No ISSUE

DECEMBER

1894



No ISSUE.

JANUARY 1895



Sketch of Louis Eugene Tossey (Detroit)	February 1895
Sketch of Henry Gale - First Vice-President	March 1895
Sketch of J. Shields - General President	April 1895
Sketch of John Williams - General President	June 1895
The Trades - Union	June 1895
Sketch of Jos. C. Gernet - General Executive Board	July 1895
Potter Palmers' Experience	August 1895
Sketch of J. D. Cowper	September 1895